





## Assembly Proceedings

### Official Report

# West Bengal Legislative Assembly

## Fifth Session (Budget), 1949

*(From 23rd February to 5th April, 1949)*

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The 23rd, 24th, 28th February, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th,  
7th, 11th, 15th and 16th March, 1949.

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1949



**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.**

**GOVERNOR.**

**His Excellency DR. KAILAS NATH KATGU.**

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.**

1. The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY, Premier, Leader of the House and Minister-in-charge of the Home (excluding the Police) Transport Branches and of the Department of Health and Local Self-Government excluding the Jail Branch.
2. The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Finance, Commerce and Industries (including Cinchona)
3. The Hon'ble Sri RAI HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURY, Minister-in-charge of the Education Department.
4. The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Works, Buildings and Communications and Land and Land Revenue.
5. The Hon'ble Sri NIHARENDA DUTT-MAZUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.
6. The Hon'ble Sri KALIPADA MUKHERJEE, Minister-in-charge of the Labour Department.
7. The Hon'ble Sri BUPPATI MAJUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Irrigation and Waterways.
8. The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Civil Supplies.
9. The Hon'ble Sri NIKUNJA BEHARY MAITY, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Co-operation, Credit, Relief and Rehabilitation.
10. The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Agriculture and Veterinary.
11. The Hon'ble Sri HEM CHANDRA NASKAR, Minister-in-charge of the Forests (excluding Cinchona) and Fisheries Department.
12. The Hon'ble Sri SYAMA PROSAD BARMAN, Minister-in-charge of the Excise Department.



## WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

#### SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN.

#### DEPUTY SPEAKER.

SRI ASHUTOSH MALLICK.

#### SECRETARY.

Sri AJITA RANJAN MUKHERJEA, M.Sc., B.L.

#### SPECIAL OFFICER.

Sri CHARU CHANDRA CHOWDHURI, B.L., ADVOCATE.

#### REGISTRAR.

Janab RAFIQUR RAHMAN, M.A., B.L.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

#### A

Abdul Wahid Sarkar, Janab. [Hooghly.]

Abdulla, Janab S. M. [24-Parganas Municipal.]

Abdur Rahman, Janab A. F. M. [24-Parganas North-East.]

Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Janab. [Muslim Chamber of Commerce.]

Abul Hasheem, Janab. [Burdwan.]

#### B

Badrudduja, Janab Syed. [Jangipur.]

Bandopadhyaya, Sri Pramatha Nath. [Midnapore South-West.]

Banerjee, Sri Sibnath. [Howrah (Registered Factories).]

\*Banerjee, Sri Susil Kumar. [Howrah.]

Banerji, Dr. Suresh Chandra. [Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories).]

Barman The Hon'ble Sri Syama Prasad. [West Dinajpur-cum-Malda.]

Basu, Sri Hemanta Kumar. [Calcutta North.]

Basu, Sri Jyoti. [Railway Trade Union.]

Bhandari, Sri Charu Chandra. [24-Parganas North-West.]

Bhattacharyya, Sri Shyamapada. [Murshidabad.]

Bhowmick, Srijukta Bina. [Calcutta General.]

Brahmin, Sri Ratanlal. [Darjeeling Sadar.]

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\*Parliamentary Secretary.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

## C

Chakravarty, Sri Satish Chandra. [Northern Districts Municipal.]  
 Chatterjee, Sri Haripada. [Nadia.]  
 Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Sri Rai Harendra Nath. [Bankura East.]  
 Choudhury, Sri Annada Prosad. [Jhargram-cum-Ghatal.]  
 Clerke Mr. C. E. [Calcutta Trades Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association and Indian Mining Association.]

## D

Das, Sri Radha Nath. [Hooghly North-East.]  
 Das Gupta, Sri Khagendra Nath. [Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri.]  
 •Das, Sri Kanai Lal. [Burdwan Central.]  
 De, Sri Kanai Lal. [Bankura West.]  
 •Dolui, Sri Harendra Nath. [Jhargram-cum-Ghatal.]  
 Dutt-Mazumdar, The Hon'ble Sri Niharendu. [Barrackpore (Registered Factories).]

## E

Ganguli, Sri Bepin Behari. [24-Parganas Municipal.]  
 Gayen, Sri Arabinda. [Howrah.]  
 Ghose, Sri A. K. [Bengal National Chamber of Commerce]  
 Ghose, Sri Binal Comar. [Bengal National Chamber of Commerce]  
 Ghosh, Dr. P. C. [Birbhum]  
 Gomes, Mr. D. [Calcutta-cum-Presidency Division.]  
 Gupta, Sri J. C. [Calcutta Central.]

## H

Haldar, Sri Kuber Chand. [Murshidabad.]  
 Huseen Ara Begum, Janab. [Calcutta Muhammadan.]

## I

Ilias Ali Mollah, Janab. [24-Parganas Central.]

## J

Jalan, The Hon'ble Sri Iswar Das. [Calcutta West.]  
 Jasimuddin Ahmed, Mr. [24-Parganas South.]

## K

Kasim Ali Mirza, Shahibzada Kawan Jah Saiyid. [Murshidabad South-West.]  
 Khuda Bukhsh, Janab Md. [Berhampore.]

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

4

### M

Mahammad Sayeed Mia, Janab. [Malda.]  
Mahanty, Sri Charu Chandra. [Midnapore Central.]  
Mahtab, Sri Uday Chand, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan.  
[Burdwan Landholders.]  
Maiti, The Hon'ble Sri Nikunja Behari. [Burdwan Division North Municipal.]  
•Majhi, Sri Nishapati. [Birbhum.]  
Majumdar, The Hon'ble Sri Bhupati. [Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal.]  
Mal, Sri Iswar Chandra. [Midnapore South-East.]  
Mallick, Sri Ashutosh. [Bankura West.]  
Mandal, Sri Annadaprasad. [Burdwan North-West.]  
•Mandal, Sri Bankubehari. [Burdwan North-West.]  
•Mandal, Sri Krishna Prasad. [Midnapore Central.]  
Mohammad Shariff Khan, Janab. [Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal.]  
Molla Mohammad Abdul Halim, Janab. [Nadia.]  
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Sri Kalipada. [Calcutta East.]  
Mudassir Hossain, Janab. [Birbhum.]  
Muhammad Idris, Janab. [Howrah.]  
Muhammad Qunruddin, Janab. [Barrackpore Municipal.]  
Mohammad Rafique, Shaik. [Calcutta North.]  
Muhammad Siddique, Dr. Syed. [Bankura.]  
•Mukherji, Sri Dharendra Narayan. [Hooghly North-East.]  
Murarka, Sri Basantlal. [Calcutta Central.]  
Musharruff Hossain, Janab. [Jalpaiguri-cum-Darjeeling.]

### N

Nandy, Maharaja Sris Chandra. [Presidency Landholders.]  
•Naskar, Sri Ardhendu Sekhar. [24-Parganas North-West.]  
Naskar, The Hon'ble Sri Hem Chandra. [24-Parganas South-East.]

### P

Panja, The Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nuth. [Burdwan Central.]  
Pentony, Mr. L. R. [Anglo-Indian.]  
Platel, Mr. R. E. [Anglo-Indian.]  
Poddar, Sri Anandilal. [Marwari Association.]  
•Pramanik, Sri Rajani Kanta. [Midnapore East.]

### R

Rai, Sri Sheo Kumar. [Darjeeling.]  
Ricketts, Mrs. E. M. [Anglo-Indian.]  
Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra. [University.]  
Roy, Sri Jajneswar. [Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri.]

\*Parliamentary Secretary.

\*\*Chief Government Whip.

## S

Sarkar The Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan. [Indian Chamber of Commerce.]  
Sen, Sri Debendra Nath. [Colliery (Coal Mines).]  
Sen, The Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra. [Hooghly South-West.]  
Serajuddin Ahammad, Janab. [Midnapore.]  
Shamsul Huq, Janab. [Calcutta South.]  
Sinha, The Hon'ble Sri Bimal Chandra. [24-Parganas South-East.]

## W

Walker, Mr. J. R. [Bengal Chamber of Commerce.]  
Wilks, Mr. G. C. D. [Anglo-Indian.]

## Z

Zaman, Janab A. M. A. [Hooghly-cum-Serampore (Registered Factories).]

## THE WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

### Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1949, at 4 p.m.

#### Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 11 Hon'ble Ministers and 59 members.

#### Obituary Reference on the death of the Hon'ble Kiran Sankar Roy.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to take the permission of the House to refer to the death of our colleague and friend Sj. Kiran Sankar Roy. I had described a few weeks ago the condition of the Cabinet of the West Bengal Government and said that we were a happy family. We lost one member of the family a few weeks ago and we lost another last Sunday. Little did we dream even a few days ago that he would have a relapse of his illness which would cost him his life. To us in the Government, his death has been an irreparable loss. His urbanity of manners, his pleasing temperament, his method of approaching every problem from a rationalistic and reasonable point of view gave to the Cabinet and its decisions a strength and a force which we shall miss in future. Sir, I happened to know Sj. Kiran Sankar Roy since 1911 and during the last 37 years, both in private life and in political and public life we had been closely associated, and it was given to me to understand and appreciate the value of a friend like him. He was incisive in his approach towards the problems of the day. His intuition was almost unerring with regard to the events both in the political field as well as in the social field. He was pleasant to all, even with those who happened to differ from him either in politics or in the point of view of the world and its affairs, with the result that he left many friends to mourn his loss. Today this Assembly will no longer hear his voice which was used for the purpose of clarifying issues with a clearness and determination which was practically his own speciality. As members are aware, as far back as 1919-20, on his return from England when he was well equipped to earn his own livelihood either as a Professor or as a Lawyer, he gave up voluntarily a life of ease and comfort, a life which would have given him more material advantages for the sake of the country he loved so dearly. Probably most of you are aware that he was a Professor of the Presidency College and up to the last he maintained his relations and connections with history and literature. It is rather unusual to find a politician who would devote more time in his quiet hours in studying the history of different countries and literature of different places than Sj. Kiran Sankar Roy. As a matter of fact, only three days before his death when I went to bid him good-bye before going to Delhi, he remarked—"Dr. Roy, I don't think I am well, because I cannot read as joyfully as I used to before." That showed to what extent he was immersed in his love for books. He was a very good advocate.

Even in the political field very often he had turned the whole argument of his adversaries by his method of handling a particular problem from which I had no doubt whatsoever that if he had employed his talents in the courts of law his services would have been accepted with alacrity by the contestants in the law courts. And yet at the call of the Deshbandhu he left all these. He left even his ancestral method of approach to property and the mode of living and went to prison twice for the sake of the country he loved. We all mourn his death because it is so untimely and because at this juncture his advice, his knowledge of men and things would have been of so much value to all of us whichever party we may belong to. We mourn with the members of his family the loss of a precious life, and with your permission, Sir, I would request you, when you wind up this debate, to forward to the members of the bereaved family our sincerest condolences at the loss which they have sustained.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly associate myself with the resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House. In the death of the Hon'ble Srijut Kiran Sankar Roy our province has lost a front-rank leader. In the existing condition of public life of our province his culture, his independence of character, balance of judgment, sense of realism, knowledge of men and things along with reasonableness were valuable assets to tackle various complex administrative problems. The country needed his service most at this critical juncture, but unfortunately the cruel hand of death has snatched him away from our midst and thus the void created can hardly be filled in the near future. The Hon'ble Srijut Roy not only rose in eminence in public life, his attainments in the field of literature were equally high and it was no doubt a rare gift. I had the honour and privilege to know the Hon'ble Srijut Roy for over two decades and I can confidently say that to know the Hon'ble Srijut Roy is to honour and love him. The country has indeed become poorer by his death. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family and share their grief with the Hon'ble the Leader of the House and other friends.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in associating myself with the words that have fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble the Leader of the House I want to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of the departed soul. It is really tragic that at this juncture a leader of his position, a leader of his balanced judgment should have been suddenly called away. It is really unfortunate that due to my unavoidable absence from Calcutta for a few days I could not personally attend the funeral ceremony but I had the privilege and honour of associating in this very Assembly and outside with the Hon'ble Sri Kiran Sankar Roy for several years. Honourable Sri Kiran Sankar Roy was marked out throughout for his sound judgment, for his keen perception of men and things, for a clear grasp of the difficult problems of polities and administration, and what is more, his realistic approach to the difficult issues of life. Very often we had occasions to differ from him but he always wanted to silence criticism by sweet reasonableness. Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy has created a void in the country. He might have lacked the scintillating brilliance of many an illustrious son of Bengal; he might have lacked to a great extent the creative vision and energy of thought and action of other great leaders, but what he lacked in these spheres was more than compensated by his political sagacity and wisdom, by his sound commonsense, by his practical view of things and affairs of life. He has created a void of life. We offer our sincerest condolences to the bereaved family and all members of this House will associate themselves with the words which have fallen from the lips of the Leader of the House.

**Mr. J. R. WALKER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague and I would like to sincerely associate ourselves with all that the Chief Minister has

said at the loss of our friend and the loss of a valued colleague in the Ministry, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy. I have sat in the House in this seat while he sat there. We have differed, we have had different viewpoints, but at all times as the Chief Minister has said, those differences made no difference in his friendship and his kindness to me and to those who were associated with me in this part of the House.

Sir, I have had an opportunity also of meeting him as a Minister since he joined the Ministry and I know and I am sure every member of this House knows that we have lost a man who would have done great service to West Bengal at a time when all her best men are needed. We would like to be associated with the sentiments which have been expressed by the Chief Minister which you, Sir, will forward to the bereaved family.

**Mr. R. E. PLATEL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Anglo-Indian members of this House I rise to associate myself with the remarks of the Hon'ble the Leader of the House. We first met the late Sri Kiran Sankar Roy when he was the Leader of the Opposition and the acquaintance then formed grew into friendship by the time he became a Member of the Government. During our association with him we had come to have a remarkable respect for his outstanding qualities of head and heart. We feel, Sir, that his death is an irreparable loss to this House, to the Government and to the country. We would like to convey to the members of the bereaved family our sincerest sympathy in their loss.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Ladies and gentlemen, I wholeheartedly associate myself with what has been said regarding our great leader Sri Kiran Sankar Roy who is no more with us. I had the privilege of working under him as a member of the Congress Party for more than ten years. We remember those tumultuous days in which the Leader of the Opposition had to work against the then Government. We remember those days with what sagacity, wisdom, foresight, and ability he conducted himself as the Leader of the then Opposition. From the very start of his career as soon as he became qualified as a Barrister, the great non-cooperation movement started. He joined wholeheartedly in the movement and remained a public worker throughout his life. He suffered imprisonment. He suffered for the convictions that he had until the last moment when he became a Minister of our Government of this Province. His services were most required at the present juncture when India has achieved independence and there is much to be done so far as our Province is concerned. We sincerely deplore his passing away.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that you all agree that a message of condolence should be sent to the members of the bereaved family and I will request you to rise in your seats and give your assent.

(Members rose in their seats.)

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. The Secretary will do the needful.

The House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. tomorrow, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon'ble Kiran Sankar Roy.

#### Adjournment.

The House was accordingly adjourned till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th February, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 24th February, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 58 members.

**Panel of Chairmen.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In accordance with the provisions of rule 6 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules I nominate the following members of the Assembly to form a Panel of Chairmen for the ensuing Session:—

1. Sri J. C. Gupta,
2. Janab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman,
3. Sri Radha Nath Das,
4. Mrs. E. M. Ricketts.

Unless otherwise arranged the senior member among them present in the above order will preside over the deliberations of this Assembly in my absence and in the absence of the Deputy Speaker.

**GOVERNMENT BILL.**

**The West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Sri Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI:** Sir, I present this interim report of the Select Committee and request that the time be extended as described in the following motion, namely:—

“that the date for submission of the Final Report on the Select Committee on the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, be extended till the 15th March, 1949.”

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think the House has no objection.

(As there was no objection the motion was carried.)

**BUDGET FOR 1949-50.**

**Finance Minister's Statement.**

(When the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker rose to read his Budget statement.)

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, we have not got a copy of the Budget statement.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** We have got nothing.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is it not the practice that only when the Hon'ble Finance Minister rises, then the Budget statement is distributed?

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, it has been the custom in this House to distribute it beforehand.

(Cries of “No, never” from Treasury Benches.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I understand that the blue book is distributed beforehand, but the Finance Minister's budget statement is distributed immediately when he rises.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Budget Estimates of the West Bengal Government for the financial year 1949-50. I do so under a shadow of death. The most familiar and lovable figure of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy has been snatched away by the cruel hand of death; and also our estimable colleague Sri Mohini Mohan Barman was the victim of a tragic death. In presenting the budget estimates, I feel a natural pride and thankfulness that it was given to me to present the budget of this province in the first year of the nation's freedom and to have lived to present the estimates for the next year when in all humility and truthfulness we can claim to be laying the foundation of happiness and prosperity in the province. The House will certainly realise that the task of a Finance Minister in the initial years of freedom can hardly be enviable, particularly in a province like West Bengal where, to the long-standing financial disabilities of olden times has been added the injustice done to this province in the matter of allocation of Income-tax Revenues and Jute Duty which indeed remains a sore point of grievance with us. The handicaps of the shrinkage of territory and of agricultural resources, the vast problem of refugee rehabilitation and problems inherent in a border province with extensive frontiers are also there to make up a formidable list of problems. To make his task all the more complex, he has to reconcile, for the purpose of day-to-day work and for comparatively long-term policy, the conflicts that issue from different ideological obsessions and the inability of some people to adjust ideas to changing conditions and of some others to curb impatient unpractical idealism. For my part, I must be content to be guided in my duties, as I understand them, by the cold logic of economic facts, duly warmed by broad human sympathies. While I cannot take my eyes off the present position of the finances of the province, my mental vision must stretch out into the future.

Although our direct responsibilities relate to West Bengal only and our field of activity is confined within its borders, it is alike prudent and sound to set the financial position of this province against the broader background of the economic and financial conditions of the country as a whole; for prosperity—or even poverty, for that matter—is indivisible and the main economic currents are not circumscribed by provincial boundaries. Under present-day conditions, the province reacts far more quickly than before to political and economic developments in this continent and in others. For the world is now but a small place; men, materials and ideas travel fast. Ignorance of what is going on in the vast world outside carries with it the most severe penalties. It is not, therefore, to meet a requirement of financial convention or pedantry that I now propose to preface my financial statement of revenue and expenditure with a brief review of the economic forces that operate today, particularly in India.

The past twelve months—these hectic crowded twelve months—have been a period of harrowing anxiety for the nation. The pressure of problems was oftentimes almost unbearable and the fear of breakdown was not absent from our minds. For, the National Government had to face without any prior preparation not only all the problems which their predecessors had left unsolved but also those which arose out of partition or which freedom has brought to the fore. All these came on us in a rush, while the resources, material and other, which we had at our command for solving them had suffered shrinkage or had been impaired by these very developments. Looking back in retrospect on the course of events since August, 1947, there is ground for feelings of thankfulness not untinged with pride that we have weathered so many storms and have come virtually unscathed through so many ordeals although our progress in the economic front could not keep

pace with the demands of the situation and, to our disappointment, the gap between our needs and actual performance has remained as wide as before, if not more. It is not germane to my purpose to review or recall all the experiences of the last one year and more. But if awareness of the full content of the political, economic and social set-up is a necessary ingredient of wisdom in financial policy, it is well to remember the broad divisions which the problems of our infancy as a free nation fall into. First and foremost are the problems resulting from the partition of the country, our relations with Pakistan, the position of the minorities therein, and peace within India, the problem of the refugees and their rehabilitation and the economic relations between the two Dominions. Allied to these, but at the same time distinguishable from them, is the problem of the States, particularly those of Hyderabad and Kashmir. Then there is the large number of economic problems like those of control which the National Government inherited from the old regime but which took on a rapidly changing complexion as the weeks and months rolled by. More important than all these was the need to fulfil the hopes of the masses who had been taught, and rightly so, to regard freedom as the means of their economic uplift. The contrast between these hopes and the chilling conditions of our economic situation during the last one year is not only a sad one in itself but has been the source of many an intricate problem for the Government to solve.

The experiences of last year are worth recalling in this context. Shocking and heart-breaking as it was when news of it was fresh, the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, whose life is perennial source of inspiration, is a reminder to us all to keep on the path of service that he chalked out for us as individuals and as a nation. The year also saw the passing away of Mr. Jinnah, the chief architect of Pakistan. The last British troops and the last British Governor-General left the shores of India and the first Indian Governor-General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, whose wisdom and sagacity we had the inestimable advantage of liberally drawing upon while he was the Governor of this province, took over. The Kashmir war went through various vicissitudes and today the U. N. Kashmir Commission holds forth the promise of amicable settlement of a complex problem. The war of nerves in Hyderabad came to an end by the rapid police action of the Government of India and the Razakar menace finally scotched, without causing even a mild tremor in the Indian Continent. The integration of Indian States, one by one, with the Government of India, had redrawn the map of India in an incredibly short time. Despite frequent set-backs of a critical kind the Inter-Dominion relations between India and Pakistan have on the whole progressed on the lines of mutual understanding and cordiality. Whenever the relation deteriorated, refugees streamed in from East Bengal to West Bengal and trouble-makers and smugglers became active near the border. The Standstill Agreement between the two Dominions was terminated on the 29th February, 1948. This led to great confusion and dislocation. Jute was subjected to a high rate of export duty by Pakistan and this created some diffidence in the minds of many on this side of the frontier regarding the future of the jute industry. The Inter-Dominion Conference held in April in Calcutta improved the relation appreciably. International Baggage Rules came to be observed by both the Dominions; activities of trouble-makers and smugglers near the frontier were checked; the flow of refugees from East Bengal to West Bengal diminished simultaneously. In August and September refugees from East Bengal streamed in large numbers and this Government was faced with an embarrassing problem. Gradually the position improved. The Inter-Dominion Conference held in Delhi in December last restored good relations between the two Dominions once more.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that within such a short time of our achievement of independence, our prestige and position in the

international sphere have risen very high and India now occupies a very important place in the international forum, thanks to the personality, sagacity and far-sightedness of India's illustrious Prime Minister.

The political background of our economic life has thus slowly and steadily brightened during the last year though at times clouds hung ominously over our heads. With the States brought into organic relation with the Indian Union, with Inter-Dominion relations progressing to a more and more rational basis of mutual understanding, with civil peace well established through steadfast adherence to the ideal of a secular State, the country has reached a stage in which the economic problems of the people can be patiently grappled with. It is unfortunately not yet possible to say more. For the basic problems are still as grim as a year before, though optimism has now surer ground to stand on. These basic problems may be distinguished into two broad groups: the first referring to the objective conditions necessary for progress of productive activity and the second to the personal factors of relations between the important elements in the economic organisation.

Taking first the objective conditions, the general economic situation in the country, viewed as a whole, continued to be disquieting, despite a few green patches here and there. It was indeed not a little disappointing that in the third full year after the cessation of hostilities, hopes of an immediate post-war improvement in the living standards for the common people could not be realised in any appreciable manner. The continued fall of industrial and agricultural output in this country in the face of an increased price stimulus and a large unsatisfied demand offers a problem in production and possibly also in human psychology worthy of the most serious notice by statesmen and economists. Wherever the ultimate solutions may be deemed to lie, all our talks about combating inflation and raising the standard of living of the common man have to be assessed in terms of our real achievement in the field of production where, indeed, our performances make a poor show. We must be on our guard against premature satisfaction with slight or transitory improvements here and there when what matters is a stable and all-round progress.

It would be a dangerous illusion to seek any consolation from the thought that production in some lines was higher in 1948 than in the previous year. For one thing, production in most branches reached its nadir in the latter year. Secondly, even where production increased, it was still in some cases not only much below the peak figure attained during the war, but even below the pre-war figure. In 1948 our production fell below pre-war levels in such important sectors as food, cereals, cement and jute. While this is a serious matter in itself, it becomes far more so in the context of the needs of an increasing population whose normal growth during the intervening period must have been anything between 10 and 15 per cent. When we consider our production in the perspective of our needs as well as the installed capacity in each industry, we shall be in a position to appreciate better the leeway that has to be made up. Thus, in the steel industry production last year amounted to 854 thousand tons, which was roughly equal to two-thirds of our installed capacity of 1,264 thousand tons, and one-third of our present requirements of about 2,500 thousand tons a year. Again, the potential capacity of the cement industry is about 22 lakh tons against which actual production last year amounted to only 15.76 lakh tons, i.e., only about two-thirds of capacity. Before the war, imports supplemented internal production, where necessary, but now either they are not available when they are most wanted, or the price at which they can be obtained is too high for us, and even where they are available, we cannot buy them because of shortage of our foreign exchange resources which are mostly utilised for import of food. Internal production has, therefore, to play today a much larger part in our economic development and rehabilitation. But on the basis of the facts, I have just narrated, one would be bold to say that the part is being played as it should be.

Labour must have its due. The Government have already set up machinery with a view to securing justice for labour. One of the reasons why industrial disputes are showing decreasing trend is because this machinery is now functioning in different provinces. Last year there was satisfactory decrease in the number of industrial disputes and in man-days lost. The total number of man-days lost to industry through disputes from January to September, 1948, was 6.9 millions as compared with 14.7 millions in the corresponding period of the previous year, thus representing about 50 per cent. reduction in time lost to production. While this is good so far as it goes, one fails to notice any appreciable effect of this upon output, for which, I think, at least a partial explanation lies in the fact that productivity of labour per man-hour declined as it has perhaps been declining for the last ten years. A few examples will be instructive. Total employment in coal mining industry increased between 1939 and 1947 by 120 thousand to 322 thousand, i.e., by nearly 60 per cent. but total output of coal increased from 278 lakh tons to 297 lakh tons, that is, by about 6 per cent. only and output per labourer fell from 140 tons to nearly 100 tons, thus representing a decline of about 30 per cent. Employment in the textile industry (cotton and jute) has increased since 1939 by nearly 20 per cent. but total output has increased by less than 4 per cent. Reports from other industries tell a similar tale.

Sir, may I ask for your permission to allow my colleague Mr. B. C. Sinha to complete the speech.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, may I have the permission of the House to read out the rest of the speech.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All right.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** I yield to none in the desire to improve the standard of life of the working classes and secure their contentment. But improvement in the standard of living is ultimately impossible without any increase in national income however distributed. In the context of a declining or stationary production trend, prices must tend to rise.

Prices, in fact, rose with a vengeance during the last year but the extent to which the production factor is responsible for the rise is a matter of controversy. But there can be no doubt that its effect on prices was accentuated by the policy of decontrol which was initiated at the end of 1947. It was expected that decontrol of the two most important consumer goods of interest to the common man, viz., food and cotton textiles, would rapidly increase supply and thus sooner or later reduce the price-level both by bringing out hoards into the open and by increasing production through the stimulus of an initially higher price. Both these expectations were to a large extent falsified.

In fact, Government themselves were never very confident of the success of the decontrol policy which they had launched, evidently to give businessmen, agriculturists and traders a chance to bring about an improvement in the situation by placing all their stocks in the open market. They were also influenced by the powerful advocacy of Mahatma Gandhi who believed in the efficacy of the normal channels of trade. But in view of the obvious shortage of the most important articles of consumption, a policy of decontrol was foredoomed to failure. It is to the lasting regret of the country that no section of the people seemed to have played their part well. About the middle of the year, Government announced a reversal of their decontrol policy. In this background, prices were rising steadily from month to month, and after a short break in March, the wholesale price index for food reached the record high figure of 397.7 in August as compared with 347.7 at the beginning of the year. The general index had already reached its highest point in July at 389.6 as against 329.2 in January. During the next

three months, the trend of prices was somewhat downward, but there was again a rise in November and December when the food index rose to 397.5, nearly as high as in August, and the general index to 383.6 which was the highest point since August. For the year as a whole the food index was 374.7 and the general index was 367.7 as compared with 292.2 and 297.4 respectively in 1947. The index number of working class cost of living rose correspondingly from 258 to 308 in Bombay and from 315 to 360 in Calcutta between January and September.

The rise in the food index in 1948 by 82.5 points and in the general index by about 70.3 points as compared with 1947 cannot be explained, as already stated, by the production factor alone. Monetary factors also played their part in the rise. The fact that there was no net increase in money supply—or at least an appreciable increase—during the year is no proof that there was no element of inflation. For the increase in money supply that had gone on uninterrupted ever since the outbreak of the war is capable of exerting its full effect even after the cessation of fresh additions to the circulation.

The inflationary situation in the country of which the rise in prices is adequate proof came to be reviewed at expert level in the middle of the year. The House, I am sure, is aware of the broad outlines of the Government policy in this regard which fall into two main categories, viz., (i) those intended to check additions to purchasing power which are not immediately productive of increase in the output of goods and to mop up existing surplus purchasing power in the hands of the public, and (ii) those intended to increase the volume of essential goods and services. As regards the first objective, both Central and Provincial Governments agreed to reduce their expenditure with a view to balancing their budgets during the current year and also to produce a balanced budget, if not to budget for surpluses in the next financial year. All development plans were to be reviewed with a view to determining the relative priority of accepted schemes and all expenditure upon unproductive schemes was to be abandoned. Limitation of dividends and similar measures were intended to check fresh additions to purchasing power in the hands of the public. To encourage increased production of essential goods and services, certain concessions to industry were offered, chief among which were a liberalisation of the rules regarding the allowance for income-tax purposes; exemption of new industrial undertakings from income-tax for a specified period, and grant of relief in customs duty in respect of imports of essential raw materials and capital goods.

It must be remembered that, while low levels of production have persisted more or less throughout the year, and the inflationary phenomena are of even longer standing, the measures to cure the inflationary evil either by restricting purchasing power or offering fresh incentives to production have been of comparatively recent origin. The economic situation as it obtains in the country today has to be viewed from all the different angles suggested by the inflationary problem, the problem of shortages of capital goods or of raw material and the problem of inducing a better and more co-operative attitude on the part of capital and labour. So far as the inflationary aspect of the problem is concerned, it is well to remember the danger which Dr. Mathai stressed a few days ago that in steering clear of the mountain of inflation, we may run the risk of falling into the chasm of deflation. While there is everything to be said for avoiding additions to purchasing power which have no corresponding additions to output of goods, there is danger in restricting developmental expenditure merely for fear of adding to inflation. For the fight against inflation is fought and won ultimately on the production front. Whatever we may do on the monetary side, there will be no cure for inflation unless production is increased.

If increase in production is our paramount need and objective, then the question of attaining it through ensuring better conditions has the highest priority. From this point of view, the wisdom of Government policy and

the attitude of capital and labour, and the buoyancy of business conditions are far more important than the avoidance of deficits or the creation of surpluses. What is most disquieting today, therefore, is absence of buoyancy in business conditions or optimism in business outlook.

The set-back to business confidence originated in the fateful Budget of March, 1947, of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Although some relief has since been granted, the main pattern of the tax structure introduced by him remains. Some confusion and uncertainty still prevail, with the result that private enterprise remain somewhat hesitant and diffident in proceeding with its plans of development and expansion. This is reflected in the virtual absence of any net increase in investment in industry since the end of the war. Consents to new capital issues which amounted to Rs. 35.61 crores in the first quarter of 1948, fell to Rs. 33.58 crores in the second quarter, and further to Rs. 20.42 crores in the third. It is noteworthy that figures relating to consents to new capital issues have been steadily coming down and public participation in these new industrial undertakings has been still less since the end of the war and the much expected rapid industrialisation of the country, involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 400—Rs. 500 crores a year, remains a distant dream. In the post-war period, England is devoting 20 per cent. of her national dividend to the creation of new capital. In the Four-Year Plan of France under the European Recovery Programme, the provision made in this respect amounts to 25 per cent. In India, on the other hand, not more than 3 to 4 per cent. of the total national income goes to capital formation in a normal year. While savings in a poor country like ours are in themselves small, incentives for savings have been further curtailed by abnormally high rates of income-tax, and official distavour of profit through actual or contemplated measures such as limitation of dividend, profit-sharing, etc. The upper income-brackets, which provide the main source of equity capital in every country, are subjected in this country to very high rates of income-tax. A further factor in the fall of savings in recent years has been a redistribution of income in favour of the agricultural and working classes, an event in itself welcome, but not immediately conducive to the growth of capital; for, the habit of savings among these groups has been notoriously weak. While the process of redistribution in itself should be uninterrupted, its restrictive effect upon capital formation has to be offset by suitable measures. The industrial policy of the Government of India announced in April last, while clearing the position in many respects, did not altogether eliminate the uncertainties from the minds of businessmen as it left open the question of nationalisation of important industries at the end of ten years. The borrowing programme of the Government of India, under the circumstances, was still lagging far behind its target at the end of December last.

The scarcity of indigenous capital and the virtual absence of capital goods industries in this country have naturally directed the attention of many of us to the possibilities of obtaining foreign capital; and some people even think that absence of indigenous capital may not be much of a handicap if all our development plans can be carried out with the help of foreign capital. In a developing economy like ours, and specially in view of the paucity of risk capital from internal sources, we have no doubt to depend on foreign capital to a large extent for our development and rehabilitation programme. But this should not make us neglectful of the vital necessity of developing indigenous capital resources. For, even when foreign capital, which must largely mean foreign capital goods and foreign skill, has been obtained to execute any plan, a considerable amount of expenditure has still to be incurred in rupees, on labour, building and so forth, for which we have to depend upon our own internal resources. We have to borrow from outside not only because of the absence of internal capital goods, but because we have not the requisite foreign exchange resources to buy capital goods from abroad even when we have the rupee. When we borrow from abroad, we

have to make provision for annual interest payment and return of principal, for which it is necessary that we immediately set ourselves to increasing our balance of trade, both by increasing exports and by cutting down imports by increasing internal production, such as, food cereals.

While most people would agree today, on practical considerations, on the necessity of importing foreign capital, our ideas on the sources of foreign capital are far from being clear-cut and realistic. Not a few seem to think that all the foreign capital we need can be supplied by such sources as the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank. In the first place, it is well to remember that the loans from the International Monetary Fund are not available for long-term projects of capital development, but only for meeting current deficits in the balance of payments, and secondly, these loans are subject to an upper limit, and the loans we have already taken from the Fund do not leave much balance for reaching that limit. Loans from the International Bank are, no doubt, available for purposes of long-term development, and in my opinion we should take advantage of these loans whenever available. Such loans would enhance our international credit, and make other foreign creditors all the more ready to lend to us. But there are many demands on such loans besides ours, and in my opinion, such loans, where available, should be reserved for selected Government-sponsored or big schemes. That would obviously leave a great field of economic development for which loans from the International Bank cannot be obtained but for which foreign capital would still be necessary. If I may be permitted to offer a personal suggestion, to finance such projects, we may quite properly turn to the foreign private industry itself which would help our economic development on terms of capital participation in home industries, subject, of course, to the knowledge and approval of the Union Government but on terms, as would make it worthwhile and attractive for foreign industrialists to invest their capital and bring their enterprise here while not going against the interest of this country. In some ways, participation of foreign industrialists in home industries would be more fruitful of results than loans from the International Bank; for, with foreign enterprise we shall get the requisite "know-how" which the former type of loans may not carry with them at all, or to the extent required in most cases. For us, at the present stage of our industrial development, the "know-how" of things in industrial sector is not, at any rate, less important than capital in many cases. Without depending too much on the help and resources of the highly developed countries, such as, U. K. and U. S. A. in the matter of capital participation, we may, with advantage, seek the assistance and co-operation of private industries of other countries also which are in a position to help our capital development. This may have the additional advantage of reducing our dependence on any particular country. There has been hardly one instance of economic development of a backward country in the past without the assistance, large or small, of foreign capital. Even America, in the first stage of her economic development, was assisted by British capital and nobody would suggest that American economy is dominated by British capitalists. There might be some truth rather in a statement of the opposite kind. It all depends upon how strong is the Government of the country which imports foreign capital. We have here a strong centralised type of Government based upon democratic principles, and, therefore, subject at any moment to being pulled up and set in the right direction, by popular will. Under such circumstances, there is no reason to be unduly apprehensive of the evils of foreign capital such as might manifest themselves in a country whose Government is weak and largely preoccupied with forces of internal disorder.

Nearly the same factors that dried up the sources of investment capital played havoc with prices in the stock and share markets which experienced the worst year since the boom of 1945-46. During the twelve months ended December, 1948, the index number of variable-yield industrial securities

(1927-28 - 100) fell by 34.3 points to 157.9; fixed-yield securities fell by 13.9 points to 155.9 and Government securities fell by 23 points to 114.8. It has been recently estimated that the market values of ordinary shares of 747 companies listed in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Stock Exchanges declined between July, 1946, and October, 1948, by Rs. 357.14 crores from Rs. 692.69 crores to 335.55 crores, that is, by nearly 52 per cent. Of course, this does not necessarily represent a net loss to the investors; for, there must have been many persons in October, 1948, who had bought their shares earlier than July, 1946, when prices were lower, and therefore it would be a mistake to calculate loss to the investing class, as is sometimes done, simply on the basis of a difference between the top prices in July, 1946, and bottom prices in October, 1948. Still, the fact of the depreciation of the capital values of the shares by over 50 per cent, in course of two years (and there has been further depreciation since) is a development of momentous significance and its adverse effect on the psychology of the investing public, the volume of transactions and transferability of shares cannot be doubted. The Calcutta Stock Exchange in the middle of the year enforced minimum prices for certain classes of speculative counters, but it is well known that considerable business was done in many of them even below the minimum prices through Bombay. Although some recovery has been noticeable in the last few months, return to normalcy is still a long way off. Nor can such a return be possible except on the basis of a changed economic outlook which gives the highest priority to the production of new wealth. In the last analysis, industrial output and stock exchange turnover are governed by the same psychological and technical conditions.

Behind much of the current criticisms of stock markets and alleged high dividends on shares of companies, there is, perhaps, a lurking reformist zeal to promote distributive justice. Many people seem to believe that profit is a form of unearned income, and an arbitrary interference with it has no adverse effect upon the economic health of the nation. This is indeed a facile illusion. A proper return on capital is as necessary for capital formation as wages are for the supply of efficient service. Capital is formed through saving, but savings do not automatically transform themselves into capital. Money may be saved but still there may be no formation of capital if it is simply hoarded or kept idle in current accounts in banks. Current deposits in banks can at best provide some working capital to industries but not longterm risk capital. For industrial development it is absolutely necessary that people should invest directly in business. Unless the net return on securities is well above that obtainable on gilt-edged securities and savings bank deposits which involve no risk of loss of capital, savings will not be canalised into productive channels. Those who invest their savings in shares of industrial companies also render an important service to the community by supplying the necessary risk capital for industrial development, and they should not be denied their due share of reward.

The main reason why the stock market continues to languish, showing no sign of an early revival, is psychological; for, dividend earning of companies judging from the results of 1947-48 has not yet declined. It is only suspicion of the future and a general sense of economic instability that is keeping the forces of revival from asserting themselves. What is wanted today is a positive outlook of action which can come only from a genuine sense of confidence in the economic future of the country. A healthy stock market, to which savings can freely flow, and which allows ready opportunity to anybody who likes to realise his investments for other urgent purposes, is an important mechanism for canalising private savings to productive purposes; for, without such a mechanism nobody would be prepared to invest in shares and thus there can hardly be any company promotion for producing new wealth. Whoever be at fault for having brought about the present stalemate in the capital market, all should now combine to resuscitate

its dead waters, and set free the streams of business activity that now lie frozen under an icy load of suspicion and distrust. The contribution that the Government can make in the revival of capital market is not the least part of the total task of rehabilitation of faith. Private enterprise is confronted with a facile challenge that it is perhaps playing an unwanted role in the economy of the country. If this misapprehension is removed and the present psychology of inaction is allowed to be overcome by a psychology of confidence, I think we may turn the corner of the present stalemate in business activities to the relief of all concerned. In this the Government have also a contribution to make by providing for reasonable tax relief—even a token tax relief—by way of a gesture of encouragement which alone can cleanse the air of much suspicion and uncertainty. I also feel that in the present phase of our national development, the investors and entrepreneurs as a class should not be too much susceptible to the psychology of fear, and they, on their part, should come forward to play their part with courage and conviction to help in the revival of confidence in the economic sphere.

The time has come when businessmen as a class in this country should realise their new obligations under the changed set-up of things. Whether the current prejudice against businessmen is justified or not or whether there is any substance in the prevailing feeling that they are feeding on the fat of the country, it must be said that they are now under a cloud of suspicion. It is for them, by their own conduct, to clear up their position and rehabilitate themselves in public estimation. We are living in fast-moving times and social conscience instinctively reacts against sharp inequalities of any kind. The age of large profits has definitely gone and businessmen must make up their minds to share in a more equitable distribution of wealth with the general run of people and make their fullest contribution to the progress and prosperity of the country along with others. They should read the writings on the wall in time; otherwise the prevailing suspicion and prejudice may in future cut the ground off their feet. They should not do anything which may tend to hurt social conscience and give the impression that whatever may be the condition of the country, they are out to pile up their profits at the cost of the nation—an impression which will spell their own undoing. A new world growing out of the old needs a new outlook and sooner this outlook is developed by the more fortunate section of the people, the quicker will be the process of a happy re-adjustment between different interests.

In the industrial development that has so far been achieved in this country, private enterprise has fulfilled a creditable role and its contribution has been considerable. Government also seem to be realising, as is apparent from their recent policy, that private enterprise should be given the encouragement it needs if the present stalemate is to be ended. When thus the situation is growing propitious, it is for businessmen to shed their hesitancy and come forward, with optimism, to play their part.

It is one of the points of attack against businessmen and the richer class that they usually dominate joint-stock enterprise in this country and fatten by large dividends at the cost of the poorer section. This, I may point out, is an erroneous impression and any factual investigation would, I think, go to show not only that the bulk of the share-holders in the country as a whole are small and middle-class men but also that their share in the total capital liability of the companies is predominant. It is impossible to float and run big companies with the money that can be provided by the rich few. Moreover, the notion about dividends being excessive is rather mistaken. In some year or years, and in the case of some company or companies, dividends may appear to be high. But if we take a long view of dividends, say, over a period of 15 or 20 years, we shall, I think, find that the average dividend has not been on the whole higher than 6 per cent. or so. The share-holders have also to pay income-tax sometimes on the

dividends they receive and further, the rate of the dividend, which sticks in popular imagination, is the rate with reference to the face value of the shares, while the net dividend which is really retained by the share-holders, judged with reference to the market price at which the shares were bought by them, is even more modest. Moreover, if I may offer a personal opinion, much of the dividend earned by the share-holders is re-invested in business. This is at least the experience in U. S. A. where it has been found that dividends distributed among share-holders go more to further production than even reserves of the companies. Opinions on all these matters have till now been expressed by different persons and interests in a superficial manner without the necessary background of factual data with the result that actual investigations sometimes yield altogether a different conclusion from what was intended to establish. I very strongly feel that the whole range of these economic matters should be investigated by the Government on expert level and data should be collected to ascertain as to what should be fair wages in terms of productivity, what is the average dividend earnings of joint-stock companies; what income-group or groups constitute the shareholding community; what is the ratio of holdings of the management; how the profits accrued from dividends are usually utilised and if they are ploughed back to industries and such other matters of this nature. It is only when we are in possession of all these data and statistical materials that we can expect to have a complete picture of the economic position. Such an investigation can only be taken up by the Government of India and I am sure, this may yield revealing material for us upon which it may be easier for us to formulate our economic policy. Mere appointment of committees, even consisting of representatives of all the interests, will avail but little unless backed by all relevant factual and statistical data. I may add that economic matters are interdependent and one problem is connected with another so that no aspect of any question can be dealt with singly or in isolation. It is therefore of the utmost importance that in all these matters available data and statistical information should be as complete as possible.

To grudge capital reasonable rewards and incentives in the present state of our economic life and organisation tends not only to prejudice the prospects of orderly development, but also to cause the kind of setback which may be a grave threat to social and political stability. I do not overlook for a moment the difficulty of securing harmony of policies and objectives at a time of political changes like the present. Sympathy with the poor, a passion for economic uplift and a sense of loathing for grave inequalities—all are natural and noble emotions. But the demands which the practical tasks of securing economic development and progress make on us have to be heeded at the same time. If what we want is an increase in the standard of living—and such an increase is impossible without new development and an increase in production—the requirements of such new development cannot be overlooked. In fact, however, the tendency in recent times seems to be to deny the incentives and rewards of capital and enterprise and to embark on measures which are beneficial to labour only in the most superficial view. Higher real wages can ultimately come only from increased production. But when higher prices are followed by lower production, not only is there no progress but a setback is caused by the inflationary rise in prices exceeding the rise in wage rates. In practically the whole of the private sector wages have thus lagged behind the cost of living index.

In adopting measures to improve the lot of workers, we should be careful to bear in mind the essential interdependence of economic factors. It is of interest, therefore, to note the reactions of the various concessions to industrial labour on agriculture and agricultural labour. Agricultural labour being seasonal in this country, agricultural labourers flock into industry in the slack season, but in view of the superior amenities now

available in industries, they sometimes betray a desire to stick to their new avocation. For example in the coal industry, the increase in daily number employed since 1939 has been 60 per cent, against which production has increased by only 6 per cent. This emphasises not only the difficulty of isolating any one section of the working classes for special treatment but also the dangerous trend towards slackness in industrial labour and the failure of labour to respond to higher wages with better work. The coal industry is by no means alone in reporting such slackness and failure. Iron and steel and cotton textiles have a similar tale. And the danger of the working classes regarding the nation's economic problem as a distributive problem to be decided by vote cannot be exaggerated. It is to be realised that the society is big enough for everybody to grow. What is to be guarded against is that no section is denied its legitimate due and no section can exploit the other for its interest. Economic factors, as I have said, are so interdependent that no section can hope to grow without the help of the other in complete isolation. The agriculturist cannot thrive unless his products are marketed by traders and shippers and utilised by the manufacturers. On the other hand, businessmen also cannot thrive unless they can utilise the fruits of the labour of the agriculturists and labourers. Likewise every section in economic life depends on the other for its own sustenance. In such a condition one can only think in terms of his own particular interest at his peril. It should be the task of any enlightened government to ensure that the different units in economic life live and grow in perfect symmetry without one being exploited by the other. Overemphasis on the particular interest of any section may tend to disturb the equilibrium of our growth and development.

We are backward in almost everything, and everything, therefore, demands our attention. But we can only do a few things at a time, particularly in view of our limited capacity and resources. By attempting to do more than we can manage, we shall only waste energy, retard progress and step on the spiral of inflation. A sense of priority is essential if our progress is to be orderly and steady. Immediately productive schemes must be assigned the first order of priority in our march towards progress, and our first concern should be the problems of food, cloth and housing. It is only with the increase of production that our capacity to take up more and more will increase. Secondly, having regard to the scarcity of men and material we must, as far as practicable, start work only when investigations in all aspects are complete, the full scheme in all its detail is ready and the data give a clear indication that the object of the scheme is justified by the results expected. In the past we have often started with incomplete plans drawn upon inadequate data. As a result we have often had to retrace our steps and there has been waste of valuable resources in men, material and money. It is essential that we make up our mind before starting work, and that our schemes and plans are scrutinised having regard not only to the financial results but also to the correct order of priority and with a view to avoid wasteful employment of men and materials. Men must be appointed with clear-cut duties so that they know what to do and can do what they should. A leap in the dark should be avoided as far as possible. When we have grown richer we might be able to afford leaps in the dark but not now. Any lopsided scheme or half-hearted measure, if implemented with unthinking zeal, may cause waste which we can hardly afford in the existing condition of things.

I shall now explain, very briefly, the Revised Estimates for the current year ending March 31, 1949, as introductory to the Budget Estimates for the year 1949-50.

The Revised Estimates bear the strongest impress of the economic developments during the year.

The Budget Estimates for the current year included a receipt of 657 lakhs on account of Development Grant from the Centre. The amount was equal to the estimated expenditure on unproductive Development schemes during the year.

In 1945 the provinces were informed by the Government of India that they could draw up plans of development on the assumption that in the five-year period beginning with 1947-48 they would receive by way of Central grants assistance of the order of 250 crores, being one-half of the estimated Central surplus of 500 crores during the period. The amount was provisionally allocated among the provinces in the ratio of population but weightage was given to the backward provinces of Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Orissa, and also to Bengal which together with Assam had been affected by the impact of the War. The weightage was limited to one-third of the share admissible on the basis of population. With this weightage, the Centre's promised contribution to the provinces in the five years rose to 273.88 crores, and the amount promised to undivided Bengal in five years was 69 crores. The Government of India promised further to make available to the provinces advance payments during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47, the amounts being subsequently adjusted against the scheme of grants for post-war development as a whole. The Government of undivided Bengal accordingly drew up a five-year plan and started work on it, from the beginning of the year 1946-47. Grants amounting to 487 lakhs and 100 lakhs were made available by the Centre to cover the full expenditure incurred respectively by the Government of undivided Bengal and the Government of West Bengal during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. A provision for receipt of a grant of 6 crores 57 lakhs from the Centre was made in the Budget Estimate for the current year on the assumption that there would be no deviation from the previous practice in this respect and that a grant equal to the actual expenditure would be made available to this Government. In May, 1948, the Government of India informed the Government of West Bengal that the Development grant to this province during the year 1948-49 would be limited to 50 per cent. of the actual expenditure on unproductive Development schemes approved by the Government of India subject to a ceiling of 3 crores. Further, the grant was to cover the Grow More Food and certain training schemes approved by the Government of India for which money was so long being made available to the provinces separately. The Government of West Bengal represented to the Government of India that the financial position of West Bengal made it impossible for it to comply with the condition of finding half the expenditure on unproductive Development schemes from its own revenues. The question was discussed at the Provincial Finance Ministers' Conference in October last. By that time there was intensification in the inflationary situation in the country, and the Government of India was searching for possible cuts in its programme of expenditure in order that it could balance its budget as an anti-inflationary measure. Shortly afterwards the Government of West Bengal was informed by the Government of India that in the case of West Bengal the Development grant during the current year would not be limited to 50 per cent. of the actual expenditure on unproductive Development schemes but would be subject to a ceiling of 170 lakhs only. An additional grant of 30 lakhs was promised on Grow More Food schemes but this was conditional on spending the usual proportion of the total expenditure on these schemes from the provincial revenues, the proportion being in most cases 50 per cent. A further representation from the Government of West Bengal for an increased grant produced no result. Under the head "Development Grant" alone there has thus been a drop of 4 crores and 87 lakhs in our revenue receipts. In this connection I may state for the information of the House that the Government of India now propose to distribute, during the four years or more from 1948-49, 203.78 crores only as Development grant to the provinces of the Indian Union and 23 crores only out of the amount to West Bengal.

We have suffered from some drops in other spheres also. Stamp Revenue has dropped by 20 lakhs and Registration by 2 lakhs mainly due to restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the registration of documents under the Transfer of Property (India) Ordinance, 1948, which was promulgated with a view to stop evasion of income-tax. Besides, Provincial Excise has dropped by 7 lakhs and Land Revenue by 5 lakhs.

These drops together with the drop of 4 crores and 87 lakhs under Development grant caused serious gaps in our revenue receipts. We have accordingly had to strive hard to balance our budget, as far as possible. Having regard to the anti-inflationary programme adopted by the Government of India and accepted by this Government, we could not leave any wide margin between our revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.

We effected a net improvement of 2 crores and 12 lakhs under Other Taxes and Duties. Out of this, the improvement in receipts under Bengal (Finance) Sales Tax Act alone is 1 crore and 30 lakhs. This is due partly to better administration and partly to better supply position of some consumer goods in the market, particularly during the beginning of the year. Receipts under Raw Jute Tax improved by 28 lakhs, Electricity Duty by 22 lakhs, Entertainments Tax by 15 lakhs and Motor Spirit Sales Tax by 15 lakhs. There was also an improvement of 17 lakhs under Forest.

Our shares in the Centrally-levied taxes improved considerably. Receipts under Income-tax improved by 1 crore and 41 lakhs, and Jute Export Duty by 28 lakhs. Besides, we receive 42 lakhs under Income-tax on account of the pre-partition period from 1st April, 1947, to 14th August, 1947.

By these improvements in the different fields we have been successful in covering almost the entire drop, though large, so that the net drop in revenue receipts is only of the order of 60 lakhs.

Coming to the expenditure side, the Revised Estimate on unproductive Development schemes is 3 crores and 32 lakhs. As we expect a grant of 1 crore 70 lakhs only from the Centre we have to find 1 crore 62 lakhs from the provincial revenues to be spent on these schemes. The release from the condition of limitation of the grant to 50 per cent. of actual expenditure has not thus been of much advantage to us. The net drop under this head is 3 crores and 25 lakhs and has been partially offset by increased expenditure on other items. The largest increase is under Extraordinary Charges in India amounting to 1 crore 10 lakhs. This mainly represents losses in the trading accounts of the Civil Supplies Department which are mainly due to differences between the buying and selling prices of wheat and wheat products. These losses will disappear during the next year. Under Police also there is an increase of 34 lakhs.

With a view to help the Government of East Bengal in clearing quickly the pre-partition dues of the creditors of undivided Bengal, who had waited long, the Government of West Bengal had agreed to pay currently to the Government of East Bengal 35 lakhs for every crore paid out on this account by the Government of East Bengal. At the last Inter-Dominion Conference in Delhi the representatives of the Government of East Bengal agreed to accept a time-limit of four months for the payment of these pre-partition liabilities in respect of bills pending before the Application Committee. The bills amount to about 9 crores. If the full amount was found payable and was paid by East Bengal, West Bengal would have to pay about 3 crores to the Government of East Bengal. A new provision of 1 crore only has been made in the Revised Estimates for this purpose.

There is a new provision in the Revised Estimates under the head "Allowance and gratuities to political sufferers, their families and institutions". The head itself is new and has been opened in redemption of the promise I made last year that a scheme for assistance to political sufferers

would be put into effect during the year. The service rendered by them to the country is invaluable and what little we can give to alleviate their suffering is a mere token of the affection which the country feels for them. A printed booklet has been circulated to the Honourable Members to indicate the nature and progress of the scheme.

On the whole, our revenue receipts have dropped by 60 lakhs and our revenue expenditure has dropped by 115 lakhs. The net result is, therefore, a reduction of the deficit from 78 lakhs to 23 lakhs. But for the provision of 1 crore for payment to East Bengal on account of pre-partition liabilities, the net result would have been a surplus of 77 lakhs.

*The year 1949-50.*

The Budget Estimates of revenue receipts show an improvement of 1 crore and 24 lakhs over the Revised; the Budget Estimates of revenue expenditure show an increase of 2 crores and 12 lakhs over the Revised. The deficit, therefore, increases to 1 crore and 11 lakhs.

The improvement in revenue receipts is due mainly to the following items; the Development Grant promised by the Centre next year is 2 crores 40 lakhs, i.e., 70 lakhs more than what has been promised during the current year; Jute duty and income-tax recoverable from the Centre show a drop of 22 lakhs in the aggregate, but there is an increase of 16 lakhs under Provincial Excise; 8 lakhs under Other Taxes and Duties; 2 lakhs under Interest; 3 lakhs under Police; 3 lakhs under Medical; 6 lakhs under Transport; and 32 lakhs under Civil Works. Six lakhs under Transport represents the excess of recurring receipts over recurring expenditure of the Calcutta State Transport Service, without providing for depreciation and insurance. The improvement under Civil Works is due partly to higher receipts from the Central Road Fund and partly to the transfer of 15 lakhs from a Capital head to a Revenue head. The Civil Supplies Department makes a levy of 1½ annas on the sale of each mound of internally procured rice with a view to spending the money on improvement of village roads. The amount transferred from the Capital head to the Revenue head represents the sum so collected in the Civil Supplies Department during the current year.

The largest increase in expenditure is under Development schemes. The total provision for Development schemes is 4 crores and 82 lakhs as against 3 crores and 32 lakhs in the Revised. It will be observed that in the Revised Estimates the expenditure on unproductive Development schemes has been booked under the head "63-B—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes", but there is no provision under that head during the next year. In the next year according to a new accounts classification made by the Auditor-General of India the amounts have been shown under the appropriate major heads instead of being shown together under 63-B. The provisions under the appropriate heads, viz., Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, etc., have, therefore, increased to the extent of the transfer.

The problem created by the inrush of refugees from across the border has been a source of considerable worry and anxiety to the Government. At a certain stage the problem assumed a menacing proportion and the Provincial Government, with their scanty resources, found it well-nigh impossible to deal with it effectively and in a manner satisfactory to themselves. However, the problem of refugees has been accepted as a national problem by the highest in the land and the Government, both here and at the Centre, have clearly indicated their readiness to accept full responsibility for rehabilitation of refugees. Despite their very limited financial resources, the Government of West Bengal have made provisions in the Budget for the rehabilitation of the refugees which will be recoverable from the Centre. I must confess that the West Bengal Government was so much taken unawares by the sudden impact of the inrush of refugees that in the initial stage they found themselves somewhat unprepared to deal with the problem

effectively. I can assure the House that the matter is now well in hand, and everything possible is being done to help these people to find their feet in life in their new homes under new surroundings. While the Government will do, as they must, all that they possibly can to help them, I must state that the public and the refugees themselves have a part—and a very vital part—to play in the matter of their rehabilitation. A happy solution of the problem can come only from the co-ordinated efforts of the public, the refugees and the Government. To me it appears that for the refugees, to the personal tragedy of being uprooted, has been added the exclusion from the normal economic and social life of the community in which they find themselves. A great many lack places to live in, places to work in. They have become a dead-weight on the weakened economy of the province. It is clear that an essential step in their recovery must be the relocation and rehabilitation of these uprooted people so that they will at least produce as much as they consume, and, having produced wealth, share it with the people of West Bengal. They should not consider themselves as a class apart, as distinct from the people with whom they join, but as an integral part of the whole community, producing as much and sharing as much with them. A small province like West Bengal can hardly hope to render succour to a vast multitude of humanity unless more wealth is produced by the joint efforts of all. I hope and trust, the refugees themselves will realise the need of such efforts and contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the province.

We have provided for an expenditure of 2 crores and 21 lakhs during the current year and 4 crores and 28 lakhs during the next for the refugees. We have also provided for recovery from the Government of India of almost equal amounts. Similarly, for loans and advances to refugees we have provided for 1 crore and 16 lakhs in the current year and 4 crores and 86 lakhs in the next. Provision has been made for loans of equivalent amounts from the Government of India. Besides, a provision of 11 lakhs in the current year and one crore and 13 lakhs in the next has been made for the purpose of building houses for the refugees. Loans equivalent to these amounts will also be obtained from the Government of India. Our position will worsen immediately to the extent, if any, to which the expected recovery may not be forthcoming. Further, in the case of loans granted to refugees, it is not yet clear how much of it will ultimately prove to be bad debt and what share of the loss on that account will ultimately be borne by the Government of India. The actual share of losses to be borne by the Government of India is now under correspondence.

There have been circulated to Honourable Members two printed booklets entitled, (1) The West Bengal Provincial Rupee: from where it comes and where it goes, and (2) Statement showing the progress of development schemes and the new schemes outside the development programme included in the Revised Estimates for 1948-49 and the Budget Estimates for 1949-50. The booklets will show the relative importance of our sources of revenue, the cost of collection of the provincial taxes, the proportion of our revenue receipts we are spending on each subject, the progress we have been able to make in the different Development Schemes and other new schemes and so on. They will also show how we are distributing revenue on new schemes. It will be seen that in the development programme the nation-building departments of Medical and Education are receiving the largest share of our attention.

After partition, the strength of several offices was reduced in the expectation that there would be reduction of work. The expectation has in most cases been falsified. Partition created new problems and changed the character of many. Work in most offices, therefore, increased considerably directly on account of the partition. Further, with the progress of independence every department has been faced with big schemes of expansion. The expansion in our activities requires corresponding expansion.

*staff. A Special Officer has been appointed to assess the needs of each department in the light of its expanded activities. The examination is not yet complete. But an interim report dealing with the departments which have been examined is being circulated to the Honourable Members. This will broadly indicate the extent and justification of the expansion required. It would appear that largest increases are under Agriculture and Co-operation. It is probable that Police will require large expansion too. A lump provision of 1 crore has been included in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 to meet the cost of expansion where needed and which may reasonably be sanctioned. This amount represents roughly 10 per cent. of our present expenditure on staff.*

The present Government personnel includes a large partition surplus and a large temporary staff appointed during and after the War. The surplus personnel has been absorbed in sanctioned posts but the liens of those who held permanent posts have still to be fixed up. The large temporary personnel cannot all be discharged with a view to revert to normal rules of recruitment immediately. Both these factors create a sense of instability and uncertainty and it requires to be eliminated as quickly as possible. Conditions, however, have not yet reached a state of stability. But as soon as the Special Officer finishes his work of determination of the new set-up and a decision has been reached on it, we shall take up the question of fixing up the lien of all surplus personnel who held permanent posts before partition as well as the question of absorbing as many temporary personnel as possible in permanent posts so that we may be able to revert to the normal rules of recruitment as soon thereafter as possible.

The province has no public debt, funded or floating. Our debt to the Central Government includes a sum of 2 crores and 50 lakhs advanced by the Government of India to help us clear 50 per cent. of the debit balance with the Reserve Bank left by the Government of undivided Bengal, the other 50 per cent. of which was paid by the Government of East Bengal. Our debt to the Government of India at the end of the current year stands at 8 crores 82 lakhs and will increase to 24 crores 83 lakhs at the end of the next year. The main reasons for this increase are loans on account of productive development schemes, the Damodar Valley Project, Grow More Food schemes, Calcutta State Transport scheme and advances to refugees. The expenses of the Damodar Valley Project are to be borne by the three Governments, of India, Bihar and West Bengal. The total cost of the Project is first to be allocated among the three objects, viz., power, flood control and irrigation. The expenditure allocated to power is then apportioned equally among the three Governments. The expenditure allocated to flood control is apportioned equally between the Governments of West Bengal and India, the Government of Bihar taking no part of it and India's share being subject to a ceiling of 7 crores, so that any expenditure allocated to this subject in excess of 14 crores is payable wholly by the Government of West Bengal. The expenditure under irrigation, if for the sole benefit of one province, is borne by the province benefiting and, if common, is allocated between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar in the proportion of the guaranteed off-take of water, India taking no share of it. According to present arrangements India is to advance the whole amount and has accordingly advanced 91 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal during the current year. The advance that we will require during the next year on this account is 3 crores 40 lakhs. The Mor Project which is also being financed from loans from the Government of India accounts for a loan of 49 lakhs from the Government of India during the current year and 75 lakhs during the next. We have transferred outlay on a few schemes from a Revenue head to a Capital head during the current year and the same principle is followed during the next. These schemes include the Master Plan for the drainage of Calcutta and surrounding areas.

Under Capital heads are booked expenditure on Development schemes financed from loan and trading transactions of the Civil Supplies Department financed mainly by cash credit advances from the Imperial Bank. The Development schemes financed from loan include a provision of 2 crores 50 lakhs for road development during the next year. The provisions made for development schemes and for direct building programme for housing refugees have already been referred to in this Statement.

The net result of the year 1949-50 is a revenue deficit of 1 crore and 11 lakhs. We do not propose to leave this deficit fully uncovered. The Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill and the Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill which the Legislature passed recently are expected to yield a revenue of about 80 lakhs. Our Budget Estimates for 1949-50 do not include this amount. I have also given notice of two other Bills to increase the rates of entertainments tax and to retain permanently the higher rates of betting tax, totalisator tax and electricity duty beyond 31st March, 1949. The estimated receipts from the betting tax, totalisator tax and the electricity duty at higher rates have been included in the Budget. The entertainments tax, if levied at the higher rates proposed, is expected to yield 20 lakhs. This amount has not been included in the Budget. Assuming that the House will agree to pass the Bills, the uncovered deficit in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 will be negligible.

In my Budget speech last year I stated that the question of revision of the allocation to the provinces of the net proceeds of income-tax and jute duty collected by the Centre was under correspondence with the Government of India. The main question that arose in course of the correspondence was what adjustment was necessary on account of the partition of the two provinces and a few provinces together with a portion each of the two partitioned provinces going out of the Indian Union.

In spite of our representation, the Central Government has decided that till 31st March, 1950—

- (1) the Government of West Bengal will receive only 12 per cent. of the total provincial share of income-tax as against 20 per cent. allowed to Bengal under the Niemeyer Award, and
- (2) the share of jute duty allocable to the provinces will be reduced from 62½ per cent. awarded by the Niemeyer Award to 20 per cent. only of the net proceeds and that the total provincial share will be distributed among the jute-growing provinces in proportion to the amount of jute grown in each province.

The Government of India have, however, agreed to institute an expert enquiry into the whole question of allocation of the net proceeds of income-tax and jute duty, so that a revised allocation may be given effect to in 1950-51 subject to such provision as may be made in the new Constitution.

I have circulated to Honourable Members for their information a copy of the "Memorandum on the question of allocation of Income-tax and Jute Duty to West Bengal", which we submitted to the Government of India in March, 1948. I regret to have to say that on questions like these the Government of West Bengal has a feeling that its case does not receive adequate attention in Delhi.

It will yet be some time more before we shall be able to stand on our own feet. Our problems have been many—some inherited from before partition and some arising out of partition. We were seriously affected by the War, the famine of 1943 and the communal riot immediately before partition. Partition dislocated our economic life and organisation in many respects. The refugee problem is a huge one, both in its organisational and financial aspects. The road system, the educational system and many things more suffered badly from partition. Besides, the anxiety for quick development is always there. We have, however, to remember two important facts. As a result of the Award of the Arbitral Tribunal on the division of assets

and liabilities of Bengal, we have to buy back, as it were, the buildings and roads left by the Government of Bengal and pay to the Government of East Bengal its share in that price. We have also had to take upon ourselves liabilities of large size left by the Government of undivided Bengal. The magnitude of these liabilities is still to be determined. But it will be quite large. Further, as I have already pointed out, we may be burdened with large losses in respect of loans granted to the refugees. Our expectation of future prosperity has, therefore, to be cautious and must make allowance for these factors.

Further, for 3 or 4 years more, i.e., till we run through, on the basis of the five-year plan, the development grant of about 23 crores promised by the Government of India, we shall be financing the bulk of our development expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, out of the grant. Thereafter, the Government will be confronted with the necessity of having to find money for all the recurring liabilities arising out of these schemes. As the schemes are unproductive, there is hardly any likelihood that the schemes will increase our national income in such a way that our receipts from taxation will increase so as to cover the whole of the extra burden. These factors require caution on our part and would call for a strict selection of development schemes with a view to immediate increase in national wealth.

I do not propose to go into the details of the estimates of the various departments which will be indicated to you by each Hon'ble Minister at the time of voting for appropriations. They will give you an insight into the activities of the Government in various departments and the broad lines of policy in regard to each.

I have just given you a brief account of our Revised Estimates for this year and the Estimates for the coming year. I am fully conscious that the provisions we have been able to make for the various projects do not go far enough to satisfy our needs which are vast and varied. But having regard to our resources in men, material and money, these are merely an earnest of our intention to place this province well on the road to prosperity and progress and the schemes implemented are what the resources permit under the present circumstances. Our progress must inevitably be slow, relatively to our hopes and aspirations, because, at every step we have to face innumerable bottlenecks. And since we have not the means to waste on costly experiments, every step of ours has to be taken after cool calculation and deliberate reckoning. But whatever our material resources, we must have a congenial atmosphere in which one can settle down to work of a constructive nature. For the present, I regret to notice that the prevalent atmosphere is so full of confusion and suspicion and the air so full of obsessions of one kind or the other, so full of conflicts, that it is difficult to apply one's mind to sustained work. I feel that before we can grapple with the many problems that lie before us, we must subject ourselves to pitiless self-examination and make up our mind as to what should be the directive principle of all our work. It will not help us to be bogged in a swamp of ideas without having an objective appreciation of the realities of our problems. Ideas are nothing if not for bringing greater good to the people by practical application. When I say this I definitely refuse to look to the general problems of the people with a sectional eye. To insist on the interest of the one section independently of the other is to create a fresh problem in our mind and to develop the habit of thinking compartmentally. Instead of thinking of the people as a whole, we are thinking of them in terms of classes, e.g., labour, capitalists, middle-class, agriculturists and so on, though fundamentally, the improvement or deterioration in the lot of the one cannot fail to be reflected in that of every other. This sense of wholeness is being lost in the welter of ideas of exclusiveness which may easily tend to disintegrate our society.

In the first flush of our independence it is but natural that our legislative and reformist zeal may sometimes get the better of our judgment and sense of reality. Too much legislation, calculated to bring about a conformist mentality in the public, may easily lead to undesirable consequences. While it is the duty of Government to set the ladder and indicate the steps, where necessary, the public should be left alone, as far as possible, to take the initiative and develop a positive bent of mind. Even the most well-set ladder cannot make an ascent easier unless one knows how to mount it by his own effort. Law is an aid and a corrective, but it should not be meant to become the rule of life. The best asset of any Government in any country is a self-instructed public, which can take a positive view of things and take a rational attitude towards national problems. I feel that in our zeal to achieve many things at a time, we may be tinkering with too many problems and solve none.

May I also submit that at this nascent stage of our freedom we shall be restricting the scope of our doing good to the people if we were to be tied to the apron-strings of "isms"? "Isms" are the *cliches* of the day. If we were to be the blind followers of a particular "ism", without considering its bearing on our own problem, we may easily be led into a one-way traffic of thought leading us nowhere. In the realm of economic ideologies various theories, e.g., capitalism, socialism and communism are in vogue at the present moment. It is not essential for us, I think, in the present stage of our development, to accept *in toto* any ideology that has its spell on the public mind as the solvent of all our ills. If doing good to the largest number of people is our ideal, it will be prudent for us to accept with discrimination the good points of every "ism" and discard the bad. What is best designed to serve our purpose will always be the best for us irrespective of what label it bears, and no slavish adherence to abstract dogmas should govern our constructive activities. One such dogma—if I may also call it an illusion of our age—is the false dogma of equality. There should, of course, be in any free and democratic society, various types of equality such as social equality, equality of political rights, and, in the economic sector of our lives, there should also be a minimum standard for all. This minimum should not be too low either, below which no citizen should be allowed to slide down. But what I think is a questionable strategy is to take by taxation from those who have more than the average not merely for the common service of the community but just to effect a more equal distribution of wealth. But a process of forcible redistribution of national wealth, apart from encouraging the slacker and the parasite, is, in my opinion, sure to defeat its object sooner or later by destroying all healthy incentives, the incentive to excel, the incentive to save—all worth preserving. A dogmatic insistence on the *virtue* of equality leads in practice to another mischief. It leads to the idea that the standards of the community as a whole can be raised all round by merely securing a more equitable distribution of existing wealth. This is a mistaken idea which further destroys the incentive to produce more wealth. "If we are not able to level up, let us level down"—this seems to be at the core of this doctrine of equality which, I fear, may result only in the process of levelling down without being able to level up. Subject to the over-riding consideration of larger social welfare and the limit set by this criterion, progress must essentially depend upon the desire to better one's condition by the best of one's endeavour and to keep the fruits of one's industry to oneself—that is to say the profit-motive, which is a fundamental law of nature and cannot be negatived as long as any vestige of individual freedom remains.

In this country, as in others, the drift towards socialism is unmistakable and I also feel that our ultimate goal should be larger socialisation. But having regard to the condition of our country and the stage of development in which we stand today, the most practical course for the next few years should be to hasten, by concerted efforts of every section of the community

and every school of thought, material prosperity of the nation. Till then it will be, I feel, a prudent policy for the country to put ideological differences in cold storage for some time and formulate a national policy based upon the greatest common measure of agreement between all parties.

The attack on wealth is now fairly widespread. There is considerable misconception about the vastness of wealth and the large number of the rich in society. In fact, any factual survey goes to show that the rich are neither so rich, nor are there so many of them in the country, as many suppose. If income-tax returns are an indication, they point to a different conclusion. In 1940-41, the latest year for which authentic information is available, there were only 2 lakhs 75 thousand income-tax assessees in the whole of British India, and the number of persons assessed to the tax on the basis of an income of Rs. 1 lakh or over was approximately 2,800—thus showing that in that year the total income-tax paying class represented only .07 per cent. of the total population and persons in the income bracket of Rs. 1 lakh and over only .0007 per cent. Persons with an income of Rs. 1 lakh or above represented roughly 1 per cent. of the total income-tax paying class. Nearly 50 per cent. of the assessees belonged to income grades of below Rs. 5,000 a year. These figures relate to India before partition and it is of the greatest importance that the Government of India should re-examine the position since the partition of the country. Up-to-date and reliable statistics about the percentage shares of the different income groups in the national wealth of the country are not available—this is a lacuna which should be given a high priority in any overall improvement of statistical information in the country—but it may be, I think, quite safely presumed that persons who form such an infinitesimal proportion of the total population (such as .0007 per cent.) have between them far less than even one per cent. of the wealth of the country. The same remarks apply also to other upper income groups in the country. The War might have improved the position somewhat but I do not think it is such as to fundamentally alter the picture.

The road to wealth in this country, I may point out, is not so easy and smooth as many seem to imagine. Further, under the present rates of income-tax and super-tax, it is difficult, if not impossible, for any one to be wealthy in the accepted sense. The House will be interested to know that the net income remaining to a person with an earned income of Rs. 1 lakh, is only Rs. 51,656 approximately; a person with an income of Rs. 2 lakhs keeps Rs. 68,844, i.e., an additional amount of Rs. 17,188 only for an additional earning of Rs. 1 lakh; a person with an income of Rs. 5 lakhs can keep only Rs. 84,469 approximately, i.e., an additional amount of Rs. 15,625 for a further income of Rs. 3 lakhs over Rs. 2 lakhs while a person with an income of Rs. 10 lakhs has only Rs. 1,00,094 to call his own after paying the taxes. These certainly are not conditions conducive to the growth of savings and nobody can roll in wealth under such circumstances, unless, of course, he is in the enjoyment of wealth inherited from forbears or could make his pile before the war when the income-tax rates were lower. After having paid income-tax and super-tax at the present rates nobody can hope to get rich quick except, of course, by the dubious course of tax-dodging or black-marketing. For the latter class of activities it is the social conscience that can alone serve as the most potent corrective; for, in the final analysis these are the symbolic expressions of the lack of our national character. The Government are no doubt doing all that is possible to check these anti-social activities, but unless those who run the mechanism of administration are themselves inspired by a high sense of duty and integrity, mere tightening up of the machinery of administration can do little or nothing. The problem of eradicating tax-dodging or black-marketing is, therefore, ultimately a problem of improving the basic human raw material.

It has been recently calculated that in America persons with incomes of 25,000 a year and above—the former "Economic Royalists" as they were called—had 6.7 per cent. of the national income in 1917 which sank to 3.4 per cent. in the Hoover regime and 2.5 per cent. in 1941 under Roosevelt. There is not enough fat on these "bloated" individuals, as has been appropriately stated, to make a meal of any heartiness for the rest of the population, even if they were swallowed whole. In India, the metaphor applies even more appositely. If all the wealth of the wealthy people were forcibly taken over by the State, it would not provide even early morning tea for 300 million people. Cutting of the tallest poppies will not mean allowing opportunities for the shrubs to grow to any height.

It has been stated in respect of U.S.A. that progressive income-tax could redistribute only about 2 per cent. of the national income while slight improvement in business conditions improves the condition of the masses by anything between 5 and 10 per cent. In India the proportion of national income which could be redistributed by a progressive income-tax is much less but the improvement which better business conditions would effect in the condition of the masses is much greater. If, therefore, the choice lay between an excessively progressive income-tax with its chilling effect on business condition and slightly lower level of income-tax with improved business condition, the path of public policy should be clear.

It is freely said that our ultimate objective should be to hasten the advent of *Krishak-Praja-Majdoor Raj*. But if one would care to probe a little deeper into its significance, one would find that even today we are working upon a foundation of such a *raj*; for, even under the present franchise, the ultimate political power rests with the Krishak-Majdoor. Most of the representatives of the people in this House represent the rural and labour interests; there are only a handful of representatives of the so-called capitalists and the landed interests. In any legislation designed to provide relief to the Krishak-Praja, the voice of the latter is submerged and they are powerless to influence the course of legislation in their favour. On the other hand, the interest of the Krishak-Praja has always been assigned top priority in the programme of all the political parties that have held the reins of Government in this province at one time or another in recent years. The once powerful Krishak-Praja Party ruled this province for a number of years with the avowed object of improving the lot of the Krishak-Praja. Unfortunately, in actual practice, no party could do much for them, not because they lacked good intention, but because they had no clear, definite and workable plans whereby improvement could be effected, nor the machinery to implement them. With the extensive power that now rests with us, there is nothing whatsoever that can prevent any Government to improve the lot of Krishak-Majdoor; in fact, self-interest demands that this should be done if any Government is to retain its power. Besides, now that adult franchise is going to be introduced, no political party can hope to come into power without the help and support of the Krishak-Majdoor. So, to harp on the interest of the Krishak-Majdoor alone is merely to emphasise the obvious which needs no underlining in these days of democracy. But the question that really matters is not, as I said, any lack of good intention on anybody's part, but the lack of ideas as to how best to serve the interest of the Krishak-Majdoor. It is not by levelling down those who are high on the ladder that the lot of the Krishak-Praja can be improved; it is by levelling up those who are low in the ladder, that they can be lifted from their present plight. Governments have come and gone, each wedded to the ideal of improving the lot of the Krishak-Majdoor: some of the most aggressive exponents of the cult had also been in power, but not much could be done by them. But if they also failed to do anything towards this end, it is because the problem is so vast and the difficulties in the way of formulating concrete and practical schemes are so stupendous.

and the atmosphere for putting them into effect so uncongenial that, despite the best attempts on the part of every one of them, we have progressed but little. Besides our resources in men, material and equipment are so inadequate compared to the task before us, that it is always easier said than done. For instance, any improvement in the lot of the Krishak-Praja involves irrigation, proper manuring of land, land reclamation, co-operative farming and a variety of other efforts. All these require resources not only in men, material and money, but also in "know-how" of things and must inevitably be a slow and arduous process. So we must persevere "hasten slowly" and cannot fashion a new heaven and a new earth all at once. These are practical considerations which should not be lost sight of in our zeal to bring about a Utopia in a trice. We have behind us the experiences of failures and successes, of blasted hopes and unrealised dreams, of unpractical ambition and futile efforts; if we draw lessons from all these that past has taught us, I think, we shall make a better success of our endeavours. If we desire to chew more than we can eat, we must fail. The result is that the more we fail, the more we give way to self-deception and doctrines begin to degenerate into dogmas and slogans begin to consume all our enthusiasm for action. Unless we are clear in our own minds as to what should be the best way to realise the ideal of Krishak-Majdoor Raj in terms of objective conditions and reality and have the proper machinery to implement the schemes we may formulate, coupled with intelligent public support, mere reiteration of an accepted creed will but avail little and will only tend to create disappointment. I would ask the House to recognise the pitfalls of giving too much political turn to these ideas and objectives without realising their true import in the present order of things.

Now that we are firmly established on the saddle of self-government, I think it is time that we paused awhile for a revaluation of values. It is in times of great success or great failure that one should look inward and subject oneself to heart-searching. This is as true of an individual as of a nation. Whether in the rush of events we have been able to develop that poise of mind which helps calm reflection is a matter on which, I am afraid, all of us here in this House may not agree. If I may venture my own reaction, I may submit that when I look to our people and find that mental poverty, intellectual sterility and want of a due regard for reality, doubts and misgivings haunt my mind and I am led to believe that to us freedom has come only to change the externals of our lives but has not been able yet to touch the deeper cores. Had it done so, I do not think that in judging Government or public policies, our people would have been guided by the same spirit of malevolence as used to inspire them in their dealings with the foreign Government. It seems that the old slogans and phrases which used to be hurled with devastating effect against a foreign Government are still largely in use against our own Government in the new setting of freedom. But I think that the time has now come to assess and analyse the true import of these slogans and judge their merit as a rallying cry for a free people. Slogans and phrases, whatever may be their other demerits, have the great merit of galvanising drooping spirits into activity: they infuse fervour in the blood and endow even the remote and the unrealisable with a halo. But in a situation like the one in which we are at present, slogans and phrases must undergo change and conform themselves to the changing needs of the time. Empty and meaningless jargons which merely excite the unthinking mind must be abjured if we are to turn the minds of the people to the stern reality that faces them today. It is not the duty of a Finance Minister to play the mental censor of a people, but if I digress for a while to expatiate on this theme in the context of the Budget, it is because I feel that, unless the minds of the people can be turned towards the reality of the situation, free from the cloud of unreason created by these slogans and catch-phrases, even the most well-intentioned Finance Minister will find his labour lost in confusion and controversy.

## APPENDIX.

## West Bengal Budget 1949-50

[The figures are in thousands of rupees.]

	Budget, 1948-49.	Revised, 1948-49.	Budget, 1949-50.
<b>Receipts—</b>			
Opening Balance	2,54,22	3,00,04	3,05,33
Revenue Receipts	31,18,52	30,58,76	31,83,04
Receipts from Debt Heads	72,80,39	87,00,01	1,03,87,53
	<u>1,06,50,13</u>	<u>1,22,08,81</u>	<u>1,39,35,90</u>
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Revenue Expenditure	31,90,45	30,82,02	32,03,95
Capital Expenditure	5,07,00	4,09,55	13,16,16
Expenditure on Debt Heads	68,20,79	83,51,91	91,93,94
Closing Balance	74,89	3,65,33	1,31,85
	<u>1,06,50,13</u>	<u>1,22,08,81</u>	<u>1,39,35,90</u>
<b>Net Result—</b>			
Surplus (+)			
Deficit (-)			
(a) On Revenue Account	—77,93	—23,26	—1,10,91
(b) Outside Revenue Account	—1,01,40	+ 28,55	—1,22,57
(c) Net, excluding Opening Balance	—1,79,33	+ 5,29	— 2,33,48

## Objection to curtailment of four days' time between presentation and general discussion of the Budget.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you adjourn the House may I point out that according to the original programme four days' recess was allowed to study the budget. I would, therefore, request you to grant us those four days' time to study the Budget.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Well, the programme, I think, has been fixed and it will be very difficult to change it now.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Unfortunately, Sir, due to the death of the Hon'ble Sri Kiran Sankar Roy one day's time is lost. May I request Government to accede to the request of the Opposition and to give us four days' time?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I understand the Chief Whip has circulated an erratum.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** I think some of our friends of the Government benches have no objection.

**Sri PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHAYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, কাউন্ট কাউন্ট পড়তে কিছু সময় নামে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** So far as cut motions are concerned, there is enough time. Only three days intervene between today and the general discussion.

**Sri PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHAYA:** কাল পিবরাত্রি। কাল বছ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** কাল ত ছুটি আছে।

**Sri KANAI LAL DE:** সরকার পড়ে দিতে হবে চারদিন চাই; তিনদিন হবে যাচ্ছে, কাল দশট রাত সকালেরই উপরাগ আছে, কেট পড়তে পারবে না, কারেই আরি বলছি একদিন shift করলে হব না?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Let the programme stand.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, before you give your final judgment I beg to submit that we have received the circular letter that the Chief Whip has sent to us. Are we to take the circular letter of the Chief Whip as final in this matter? What we propose to say is this: we realise the difficulties of Government, but at the same time Government must appreciate our difficulties as well. The Budget is becoming more and more a serious thing these days. So, for proper and intimate study of the Budget estimates and all the papers that have been circulated, you will yourself realise that three days are not sufficient. At least clear four days should be given for doing justice to these papers. If the Government do not want us to closely study the Budget and to place our views for their consideration, if simply because they have votes and they expect to get these things passed by the strength of their numbers, in that case time will not be of any use. If contrary is the case, then four days' time must necessarily be allowed to us.

**Sri KANAI LAL DE:** Sir, একদিনের Legislative Assembly-র কাউ পেটিয়ে সেবন, তাতে কিছু অসুবিধা হবে না।

**The Hon'ble Sri NIHARENDU DUTT-MAZUMDAR:** May I submit, Sir, that there is absolutely no intention on the part of Government to deprive the House of the requisite time necessary for the study of the Budget. As usual, provision was accordingly made. Nobody had foreseen that such a tragedy would have happened to upset the programme. I may also submit that on previous occasions situation had arisen where slight adjustments of this kind had had to be made. So it is nothing very very unprecedented. Now, the programme was carefully drawn up. If anybody would examine the programme he would find that it was thoroughly packed and the time was provided amply. Only we are short of one day because of this tragedy, and I hope that the honourable members will not find it very difficult to study the Budget. My friend has said about Shivaratri holiday. I think the Shivaratri holiday will provide better facility for study and assimilation of the Budget rather than deprive him of the opportunity to do so. After that there will be general discussion and ample time has been given for cut motions. I submit, Sir, the matter was discussed and carefully considered. Only when it was found that it was very difficult because of this loss of one day to find extended time that, I believe, the Chief Whip had circulated a special letter to the members, and in view of that I hope the honourable members will agree to leave the programme as it is and leave it to the Chief Whip to see what can be done. But, Sir, the matter was discussed and it was found very very difficult to alter the programme. It was not at all the Government's intention or of Government's seeking that we have lost one day.

Sir, I think there is another point to which I should invite your attention and the attention of the House. There is provision for four days for

general discussion on the Budget and that provision stands. In addition to the provision of four days for general discussion an interval of four days had been provided for to enable the honourable members to study the Budget thoroughly. What we are losing in time is only one day in the interval. We are not curtailing any day out of the four days provided for general discussion. I therefore hope that if that is taken into account, there will be no ground for any objection to the programme standing as it is, because four full days have been provided for discussion.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** The Hon'ble Minister does not appreciate our difficulties. He will himself agree with us when we say that the Budget covers many matters, surveys the whole international situation, talks of philosophy, psychology, various other isms, this and that. Unless we study all these things intimately, we will not be able to offer any criticism thereon.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I do not think we should discuss this matter any further. I have heard the objections with regard to this matter. I feel it is simply unfortunate that we lose one day.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, we withdraw our objection.

**The Hon'ble Sri NIHARENDU DUTT-MAZUMDAR:** Of interval?

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Yes.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. on Monday.

#### **Adjournment.**

The House was accordingly adjourned at 6 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 28th February, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 28th February, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 58 members.

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(to which oral answers were given)

**Temporary clerks in the Irrigation Department.**

**\*1. Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** (a) Is the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Irrigation Department aware that there is a number of clerks in the Irrigation Department who have been serving in temporary capacity for a period exceeding 10 or 12 years in the Divisional or Circle cadre or in both without being made permanent?

(b) If the reply to (a) is in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of taking steps in pursuance of the Memo. No. 4608-Estb./S/SR/53/46, dated the 21st December, 1946, of the Chief Minister's Department (Establishment) Government of West Bengal for confirming these officials with retrospective effect and fixing their seniority on the basis of the total period served?

**MINISTER in charge of the IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Majumdar):** (a) ঈ।, বর্তমানে তথ্য সংক্ষিপ্ত মণ্ডলের অধ্যক্ষ বাহ্যিক অধীনে এইকল্প করেকর্তন অস্থায়ী কর্মসূচি আছেন। প্রয়োজন যত তীব্রাদিগকে স্থায়ী কর্মসূচির প্রস্তাব বর্তমান সরকারের বিবেচনাবৰ্তন আছে।

(b) পূর্বে অস্থায়ী কর্মসূচিগণ সম্পর্কীয়ের বেতনের দারের নির্যত দেতের সিদ্ধি বেতন কিমাবে পাইতেন এবং বেতন বৃক্ষির অধিকারী ছিলেন না। ২১শে ডিসেম্বর ১৯৪৬ তারিখের আদেশে অস্থায়ী কর্মসূচিগণকে বেতন স্বত্তে স্থায়ী কর্মসূচিদের যত স্থুবিধি দেওয়া হইয়াছে। কাজেই অস্থায়ী কর্মসূচিগণ সম্পর্কীয়ের কর্মসূচিক্ষেত্রে বেতনের দারে বেতন পাইতেছেন এবং বেতন বৃক্ষির অধিকারী হইয়াছেন। উক্ত আদেশ দ্বায়ী অস্থায়ী কর্মসূচিগণের পক্ষসন্ধি দ্বায়ী কাজ কোন মির্চেশ দেওয়া হয় নাই।

**Coal supply to filatures.**

**\*2. Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** (a) Is the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Industries Department aware that a good number of wagons of coal is being supplied for the use of filature owners since the beginning of the great war?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have enquired into the existence or otherwise of these filatures?

(c) Does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of stopping the supply of coal to non-existing filatures, if there be any?

(d) If so, when?

**MINISTER in charge of the INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Allotment of coal to filatures is made after thorough investigation. Submission of monthly returns by them of consumption of coal and production of silk is also insisted upon as a further precautionary measure to eliminate non-existing filatures from getting any allotment.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how many filatures there were before the war and how many are there now?

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I want notice.

**Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what quantity of coal used to be supplied to these filatures before and how much is being supplied now?

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I want notice.

#### **Provincialisation of the Calcutta Dental College and Hospital.**

**\*3. Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Health (Medical) Department be pleased to state if it is a fact that the authorities of the Calcutta Dental College and Hospital have offered a free gift of the institution to the Government of West Bengal?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

- ~ (i) whether the Government have accepted the offer; and
- (ii) if not, the reasons therefor?

**MINISTER in charge of the HEALTH DEPARTMENT (The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** (a) The Calcutta Dental College and Hospital is accommodated in a hired building. The authorities of the institution have offered a free gift of its furniture, instruments and appliances.

- (b) (i) Steps are being taken to provincialise the institution.
- (ii) Does not arise.

#### **Alleged death of a patient of the women's section of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.**

**\*4. Srijupta BINA BHOWMICK:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state if it is a fact—

- (i) that sometime back a patient of the women's section of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, died without having any medical attendance;
- (ii) that the patient died when the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the women's section was on duty; and
- (iii) that the said incident was reported to the Hon'ble Minister?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the steps he took or he proposes to take in the matter?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a) (i) The Superintendent, Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, reports that no such incident occurred in the women's section of the hospital.

(ii) and (b) Do not arise.

(iii) No.

**Sri J. C. GUPTA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state if it is fact—

- (i) that sometime back a patient of the women's section of the India Mental Hospital, Ranchi, died without having any medical attendance;
- (ii) that the patient died when the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the women's section was on duty; and
- (iii) that the said incident was reported to the Hon'ble Minister?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the steps he took or he proposes to take in the matter?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** The member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 4 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A. on the same subject.

#### B.L.P. taxis of 24-Parganas.

**Sri Janab Md. KHUDA BUKHSH:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (Transport) Department be pleased to state if he is aware—

- (i) that the B.L.P. taxis plying in the district of 24-Parganas have not been provided with fare-meters;
- (ii) that the B.L.P. taxi drivers do not display in their cars the printed fare-charts, if any, prominently; and
- (iii) that the passengers are put to extreme inconvenience and are exacted fares much more than usual rates charged by the Calcutta taxi drivers?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of providing fare-meters to the B.L.P. taxis or to enforce the display of fare-charts, if any, in the taxis?

**MINISTER in charge of the HOME (TRANSPORT) DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** (a)(i) Yes. Under rule 173 of the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the installation of a taxi-meter is imperative only in the case of taxis plying in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah. It is not compulsory to instal meters in taxis for the rest of 24-Parganas district.

(ii) Yes. Tariff for B.L.P. taxis has been fixed at Re. 1 for the first mile and annas 12 for subsequent miles and half the fare for return journeys outside their jurisdiction since 24th March, 1948. There is a proposal now before Government to enforce the display of fare-plates on all the taxis.

(iii) A few complaints of exacting excessive fares have been reported and immediate action has been taken on such complaints.

(b) The matter regarding the installation of taxi-meters on B.L.P. taxis is already under consideration but has been held up as taxi-meters are not available at present. Government will consider the question again when taxi-meters are available.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how many B.L.P. taxis there are at present?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I want notice.

**Shakil MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state when will this proposal to enforce the display of fareplates mature?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** As soon as possible; we will do it very soon.

**Promotion of some officers of Bengal Civil Service.**

**\*7. Sri KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (General Administration) Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact that this year there have been promotions of some members of the Bengal Junior Civil Service of under 10 years' standing to the Bengal Civil Service?

(b) If the answer (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

(i) whether the above promotions were made on the recommendations of the defunct Public Service Commission set up by the Government of undivided Bengal without reference to the present Public Service Commission set up by the West Bengal Government; and

(ii) whether there has been any case of supersession in the above promotions?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether in the case of promotions of B.C.S. officers to the "listed" posts he has followed the principle of seniority?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a) Yes. Three such promotions have been made in 1948.

(b) (i) Yes. In view of shortage of officers in the West Bengal Civil Service rank some promotions were made and the present Public Service Commission was duly informed.

(ii) Promotion is made by selection on the basis of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and no question of supersession arises.

(c) No. Seniority and merit were both considered as has been the practice all along.

**Policy of Government regarding issue of Licences for firearms.**

**\*8. Sri ANANDILAL PODDAR:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state—

(a) what is the policy of the Government in regard to the granting of licences for firearms including guns, rifles and revolvers to citizens of the Indian Union;

(b) how many applications for licences for—

(i) guns and rifles, and

(ii) pistols and revolvers,

have been received between August 15th and November 15th, 1947, and how many of these have been sanctioned (A) in Calcutta and (B) outside Calcutta; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to see that the supplies of firearms with the dealers in West Bengal are adequately maintained and that no portion thereof may be diverted to Pakistan without the sanction of the Government of West Bengal?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a) The grant of licence for a rifle or smooth-bore gun, not of prohibited bore, is governed by the broad principle that the arms must not be allowed to fall into the hands of lawless people or of people who are not likely to require them, and licences for

revolvers and pistols are granted only to persons of undoubted reliability and very good credentials, who have a genuine need of such weapons and can be relied upon to keep them in safe custody.

		(i)	(ii)
(b)	Calcutta ...	398	256
	Outside Calcutta ...	909	188

(A) Guns and rifles—193.

    Revolvers and pistols—66.

(B) Guns and rifles—260.

    Revolvers and pistols—80.

(c) This Government have received no requests from dealers in arms and ammunition for assistance in buying arms for supply to the public. The importation of arms and ammunition from foreign countries is controlled by the Government of India who have presumably to consider the exchange position in this connection. If any difficulties are reported to this Government they will be brought to the notice of the Government of India. The Government of India have recently arranged the import of some firearms, a portion of which has been allotted to dealers in West Bengal.

Steps have been taken to ensure that no arms and ammunition are sold by any dealers in West Bengal to any licensees from outside the Indian Dominion or to those whose licences have been issued from West Bengal but who are now residing outside the Indian Dominion. No licensee who is a resident of West Bengal is permitted to take his arms across the border without the written permission of the District Magistrate. Besides, arms and ammunition cannot be exported from the Indian Dominion and such exports of arms, etc., are controlled under the Export and Import Control Act and the Customs Act. The weapons belonging to persons who are migrating from the Indian Dominion are, however, an exception to the general rule and they are being allowed to be removed in terms of the Inter-Dominion agreement effected at Lahore.

**Lifting of the stock of textile goods of West Bengal mills by nominated buyers.**

**\*9. Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Civil Supplies Department be pleased to state—

- (a) if it is a fact that difficulties are being experienced by West Bengal textile mills on account of the arrangements made for the lifting of their finished stock;
- (b) the names, constitution and paid-up share capital of the firms or individuals who have been appointed as handling agents for lifting the stock of finished products of West Bengal textile mills;
- (c) remuneration and other terms on which handling agents have been appointed;
- (d) principles on which appointment of handling agents has been made; and
- (e) the total value of the entire finished stock of West Bengal textile mills lifted per month?

**MINISTER in charge of the CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen):** (a) No.

(b) The parties selected for lifting the stock were appointed as nominated buyers and are not called handling agents—

Name.	Constitution.	Paid-up share capital.
1. The West Bengal Provincial Co-operative Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society, Limited.	Registered under the Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1940.	Rs.4,64,000.
2. Messrs. G. D. Banerjee & Co., Ltd.	Private limited concern, membership limited to one family.	Rs.8,00,000.
3. Messrs. Janak, Ltd. . .	Public limited concern (incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1943).	Rs.12,97,250.
4. Messrs. Mohadeo Ram-kumar.	Proprietary business concern.	Prepared to invest any amount for business that may be required.
5. Messrs. Ramkumar Shewchandray.	Proprietary firm . . .	Can invest any amount up to Rs.1,00,00,000 or so.
6. Messrs. B. C. Nawn & Bros.	Private limited concern	Rs. 9,85,000.

(c) The nominated buyers were appointed on the following terms:—

They would lift the stocks on pre-payment to the mills, store the same in their own godowns and distribute to parties according to the direction of Government. The remuneration for delivery at the nominated buyers' godowns is 4 per cent. of the *ex-mill* price and for delivery at the subdivisional railhead (including payment of freights, storage, insurance and other incidental charges up to the railhead) 5 per cent. of the *ex-mill* price.

(d) Previous experience of the work, financial capacity, storage capacity, and ability for carrying out the directions of Government.

(e) About Rs.60,00,000 for August production + Rs.90,00,000 for July stocks.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** With reference to answer (a) will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if his attention has been drawn to various statements that were issued by the President of the Bengal Millowners' Association to the effect that large stocks were lying with the mills and were not being regularly lifted by the nominated buyers?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** Yes, I have come across in newspapers a certain statement made by the Bengal Millowners' Association and that statement is not correct.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if information has been sent to him only recently by certain mills that their stocks are not being lifted by the nominated buyers within the period of time within which they should have been lifted?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** So far as my information goes, the stocks lying with the mills have already been lifted.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** With reference to answer (b), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the first firm in the list, namely, the West Bengal Provincial Co-operative Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society, Limited, was the only firm allowed to lift such stocks at the beginning?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** Yes, it was so.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the same firm is the sole lifting agents for yarns?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** Yes.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the annual value of the yarn that is supposed to be lifted by this firm?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** I want notice.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the number of firms that are nominated buyers today, that is, if there has been any increase in the number?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** If the honourable member would refer to my answer, given previously, he will find them. The number is now about 24 or 26.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if there is any truth in the report that the Government of India have issued directions that if these nominated buyers do not lift their stocks from the mills within a period of one month, the mills would be free to dispose of their stocks after that period?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** No. I am not aware of that order.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if he is satisfied that the financial resources of some of the firms are such as would enable them to undertake the work entrusted to them efficiently?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** I know that their financial resources are quite satisfactory.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that there is a lot of grievance on the part of the millowners that their stocks are not being lifted regularly?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** So far as I am aware, their stocks are lifted regularly though there may be delay for a week or a fortnight.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** With reference to answer (c), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the traders had not agreed to lift the stocks at a commission of two per cent. or even less?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** No.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if he is aware that the commission paid on such transactions by the Bombay Government is only 1½ per cent.?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** I want notice.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister find out if that is actually the commission paid by Bombay Government to such people?

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** I shall try to find that out.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(answers which were laid on the table)

#### Canal Road South, Calcutta.

**1. Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Irrigation Department be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact—

- (i) that the Canal Road South, Calcutta, has not been repaired for the last fourteen years,
- (ii) that there are potholes ranging from 9 inches to 19 inches in this road,
- (iii) that since the 15th August, 1947, a major portion of this road has been allowed to be used by the timber merchants for stacking their timber and thus blocking the entire road, and
- (iv) that estimates for the repair of this road have been made from time to time but when presented to the Finance Department the fund available was found to have been exhausted;

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of handing over this Canal Road to the Corporation of Calcutta; and

(c) if not, when the Government will consider the desirability of repairing the road?

**MINISTER in charge of the IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Majumdar):** (a)(i) No. Patch repairs were last done in 1943-44. Potholes are being closed from time to time.

(ii) Yes, there are some potholes in some portions of the road.

(iii) No. This road has never been allowed to be used by timber merchants for stacking their timber but sometimes they make unauthorised encroachment on the berm of the canal. Effective measures to prevent this are under consideration.

(iv) No.

(b) The matter was considered. But until a final solution to the problem of the difficulties of the drainage of Greater Calcutta is found on the results of the investigations, now in progress, a final decision cannot be taken.

(c) This road was constructed in the interest of canal traffic, viz., for transport of merchandise coming or going by the canals and not for purposes unconnected with the transport of merchandise by canals. Steps for repairing the road to the past standard which is sufficient for the purpose for which it was constructed are being taken. But some delay may occur owing to the difficulty of procuring stone metals.

The question of improving the road to a higher standard than in the past is under consideration.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that no potholes have been closed since 1944 on this road?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** They have been regularly attended to by departmental locksmiths.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no provision in the budget for the repairs of this particular road?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** From the answer the honourable member might gather that it is not possible for this department to procure metals for the road; and not only that, such roads when they were first constructed were not meant for the traffic that is now using the road. So this road is kept in the same way as it was done in old days, and there is the question now of handing over this road either to the Development Department or to the Public Works Department to keep it under proper repairs, when the materials for keeping the road in proper order are received.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Is it a fact that there are factories and dwelling houses abutting on this road and that they are paying taxes to the Calcutta Corporation although they are denied the amenities they are entitled to enjoy, due to lack of repair of this road?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Well, I may repeat again that we only keep this road in some good order as was done when the road was constructed for the purpose. But this road is now being used for other traffic as well as for other purposes, and so we are not in a position to keep it in proper order. There are some twelve miles of this road and unless we have materials enough to see to the proper keeping of the road, it is impossible for the department to keep it in good order.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Is it a fact that this road does not figure anywhere in the scheme of drainage work prepared either by Dr. De or by other engineers of the Calcutta Corporation?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Investigations are going on at present and the data will be received very soon, and then I will be in a position to satisfy the honourable member.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** I think I did not make myself clear. Is it a fact that this road—the Canal South Road—does not figure anywhere in any of the schemes which have been prepared either by the Calcutta Corporation or by the Government of West Bengal?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** It comes under the Greater Calcutta Drainage Scheme and the data are being collected. There have been surveys.—Air survey and other regular surveys are being made now and the data will be ready very soon. As soon as the data are ready, certainly I shall be in a position to satisfy the honourable member.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Is it not a fact that the Hon'ble Minister had never been to this side of the city?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** I say that this Minister had been there 20 times.

#### Riot cases pending for disposal on the 15th August, 1947.

**2. Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing—

- (a) the total number of riot cases pending for disposal on the 15th August, 1947;
- (b) the number of these cases against the Muslims;

- (c) the total number of riot cases withdrawn since the 15th August, 1947;
- (d) the number of such cases against the Muslims;
- (e) the total number of Muslim accused in all the riot cases pending against them since the 15th August;
- (f) the total number of Muslims in the riot cases withdrawn since the 15th August;
- (g) the number of riot cases which are pending before the criminal court at present;
- (h) how many of these are against the Muslims;
- (i) the number of new riot cases which have been started by the Police in Calcutta and 24-Parganas since the 15th August, 1947, for offences committed before that date; and
- (j) the number of these cases which are against the Muslims?

**MINISTER in charge of the HOME DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** The time and labour involved in obtaining and collating the information will not be commensurate with the result.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** On a point of privilege, Sir. The Hon'ble Minister has refused to answer this question saying that the labour involved will not be commensurate with the result. It is for the Speaker of the House to say whether the question should be answered or not. So far as the question of labour is concerned, I do not think it comes in anywhere. If you see the questions (g) and (h), they are very important so far as I am concerned because I find that many of the cases are pending since 1947 and have not been disposed of as yet. I want to know how many such cases are pending and I hope you will give a decision asking the Minister in charge to reply to this question, no matter what amount of labour is involved.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am sorry I cannot compel the Hon'ble Minister to give a reply in any other form. Such replies have been given previously. It is for the Government to consider as to what reply they are prepared to give.

#### Service condition of shroffs or poddars of Government Treasuries.

**3. Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to state whether the shroffs or *poddars* who work in the Government Treasuries are treated as employees in the permanent cadre?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

(i) whether their scale of pay is lower than that of the ordinary junior clerk in the employ of the Government;

(ii) whether they handle large sums of money; and

(iii) whether the pay is commensurate with their responsibility?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether the Government consider the desirability of enhancing their emoluments?

**MINISTER in charge of the FINANCE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker):** (a) No. *Poddars* handle cash on the Treasurer's responsibility. They are appointed on the nomination of the Treasurer, who remains responsible for their good conduct. There is thus a possibility of change of *poddars* in a Treasury with change of Treasurers. The *poddars* are accordingly treated as temporary Government servants.

(b) The answers to these questions do arise, though the answer to (a) is not in the affirmative and are as follows:—

(i) Yes. Their emoluments and allowances are shown in the table below:—

Posts.	Pay scale	First <i>ad interim</i> increase	Second <i>ad interim</i> increase.	Dearness allowance.	Food concession.	House rent, if admissible.	Scale of total emolu- ment of a <i>poddar</i> with a family of four.
Trained head <i>poddars</i>	Rs. 35—1—50	Rs. 10	20 per cent of the pay including first <i>ad interim</i> increase	Rs. 25	Rs. Single 2 Family of 2 3-8 Family of 3 5 Family of 4 6	Rs. 2	Rs. 87 to 105.
Untrained head <i>poddars</i> : <i>poddars</i> who passed shorter course.	Rs. 20—1/2—30	Rs. 4	Do.	Rs. 25	Do.	Rs. 2	Rs. 62 to 74.
<i>Poddars</i> who do not pass the shorter course	Rs. 15—1/2—25	Rs. 4	Do	Rs. 25	Do.	Rs. 2	Rs. 56 to 68.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Yes. The basic scale of pay has been in existence since 1921.

(c) The emoluments have recently been increased from time to time through grant of *ad interim* increases and dearness allowance.

There is some printing mistake. At page 3 under the head "Trained head *poddars*", instead of 25 it should be 35 and the total scale should be 97 to 115.

**Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** Does the Government consider the desirability of accepting them as so many permanent employees?

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Government cannot take them as permanent employees.

#### Cancellation of licences of 15 Appointed Retailers at Darjeeling.

**4. Sri BASANTLAL MURARKA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Civil Supplies Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the licences of 15 Appointed Retailers under the Town Rationing Officer, Darjeeling, have been cancelled recently?

(b) If so, for what reason?

(c) Is it a fact—

(i) that the said Appointed Retailers submitted a written representation by way of review to the Deputy Director of Rationing and Distribution; and

(ii) that the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to direct an enquiry on the said representation?

(d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what has been the result of the enquiry?

**MINISTER in charge of the CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen):** (a) Yes.

(b) The reasons are prosecution and conviction for rationing offences, lack of financial stability, etc.

(c) Yes.

(d) The result of the enquiries showed that there was no ground for reviewing the order of cancellation passed in these 16 cases.

### STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

#### Tours of Hon'ble Ministers.

\*10. (SHORT NOTICE.) **Sri PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHYAYA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of tours made by different Hon'ble Ministers and the amount of travelling allowances charged for each of their tours during the period from January to August, 1948;
- (b) if any other expenses were incurred by Government for arranging their tours during the said period; and
- (c) if so, what is the total amount incurred therefor?

**MINISTER in charge of the FINANCE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker):** A statement is placed on the Library Table.

**Sri PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHYAYA :** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী যাত্রার বে হিসেব tablea  
বেখেছেন তার চেরে বিশ্বভাবে হিসাব পাওয়ার সত্ত্বাবন্ধ আছে কি?

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER :** তার চেরে বেশী বিশ্ব পাওয়ার সত্ত্বাবন্ধ  
নেই, বিশ্বভাবেই answer দেওয়া হয়েছে।

**Sri PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHYAYA :** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী যাত্রার বলবেন কি বে  
বেশী মোটরগাড়ী চালান তৈরি মোটরগাড়ীর allowance হাত্তাও allowance পান কি না?

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER :** তৈরি মোটরগাড়ীর allowance হাত্তাও  
বেলে চকলে বেলভাজা ও বহুত গেলে নিরব অনুবাদী road mileage পান। এ সবকে বে নিরব আছে  
নেই নিরবত ছাড়া, কিন্তু বেশী পান না।

#### Export of cattle to Eastern Pakistan from Murshidabad district.

\*11. **Maharaja SRI S CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state—

- (i) if he is aware that traders from Eastern Pakistan are purchasing hundreds of milch cows, and oxen and buffaloes for the plough from the cattle markets of Nimtita and Beldanga in the district of Murshidabad and are exporting them to Eastern Pakistan by the route via Lalgola and Patikabari and also across Nadia border; and

- (ii) if his attention has been drawn to newspaper reports to that effect?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the steps he has taken or proposes to take to stop this export?

(c) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of enquiring into the matter and taking necessary steps to stop this export?

**MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja):** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of India and their decision is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

**Scarcity of cloth and rice in Tehatta and Karimpur thanas of Navadwip district.**

**\*12. Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Civil Supplies Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

(i) that thanas of Tehatta and Karimpore in the district of Navadwip are suffering from scarcity of cloth and rice; and

(ii) that the residents of these thanas did not get any cloth even during the *Pujas*?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government have taken any step to remove the difficulties?

**MINISTER in charge of the CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen):** (a)(i) There was scarcity of cloth for a short period in both the thanas but there was hardly any scarcity of rice.

(ii) The wholesalers of these areas failed to lift their allotments in good time which resulted in temporary scarcity of cloth during the *Pujas*. The wholesalers of Tehatta police-station, however, lifted their allotments on 9th October, 1948.

(b) The subdivisional wholesaler imported cloth by road only on 4th October, 1948, after movement by wagons failed. As a result, movements in areas where communications were difficult, were delayed. Both these thanas depended only on movement by cart to cover distances from 30 to 60 miles.

(c) As a measure of relief, direct supply from Calcutta to the retailers of these areas was given on 21st October, 1948, and also an *ad hoc* supply from the seized stocks of Land Customs at Ranaghat. To prevent the recurrence of similar scarcity, the District Controller of Civil Supplies, Nadia, has been specially instructed to keep a close watch with a view to ensuring a regular supply of textile goods to these areas.

**Point of Privilege.**

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, before we proceed with the business of the House I rise on a point of privilege. There have been much sensation, panic and speculation over the incidents that occurred day before yesterday at Bashirhat thana, Dum Dum Aerodrome and the factory of Jessop & Co. and what happened yesterday in the district of Howrah. I request the Hon'ble the Premier through you, Sir, to take the House into confidence and through the House the people into confidence and to make a statement here stating what exactly happened so that the public mind may be properly educated in this matter.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I hope the member has read the Government Press-note issued yesterday and the day before.

We are still pursuing our investigations. We hope to complete them in a day or so. As soon as they are completed I shall take the House fully into my confidence and tell them exactly what we have found, but we shall go on in the meantime issuing press statements as far as we can find out about the details from day to day.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Through you I congratulate the Hon'ble Premier for what he has said but at the same time I want to point out through you that the Hon'ble Premier should have known by this time from his experience that whenever an incident like this occurs the House expects a statement from him. So, Sir, we hope he would come before the House as early as possible with a statement.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has already given that assurance.

#### General Discussion of the Budget.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some newspapers of Calcutta have adversely criticised the budget and the budget statement which were presented this year and their attacks are directed mainly against the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker. These papers conveniently forget that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has performed his job admirably well as the agent of the party he has the honour to represent. This budget is the budget of the Congress Party and as the House and the country will see in course of the following few days the Congress Party will by their vote carry this budget part by part, clause by clause, item by item, sentence by sentence. My criticisms will, therefore, apply mainly to the Congress Party who in my opinion is hundred per cent. responsible for the budget and I shall refrain from making any personal reference to Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker except so far as it may be incidentally necessary.

The Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker has made a big grievance in his budget speech which he has presented on behalf of his party that people do not take an objective view of things. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will, in my own humble way, try to survey the background of his speech. Every one is aware that the Empire of Western Materialism is now divided against itself into two sharp distinct and hostile camps, namely, Capitalism and Communism. General Chiang Kai Shek the other day regretted his association with the Communist Party in China in course of his war against Japan. I have no doubt that time is very fast coming when the Anglo-American Axis will, in like manner, regret their association with Russia in their defence against Germany. Sir, the victors of war have organised a United Nations' Organisation ostensibly to end war and to ensure peace but in reality to secure allies for the next game and for a greater cataclysm. Sir, in their post-war reconstruction they are making secret preparations for another mass cannibalism. There is talk of a third war everywhere. In making preparations for that war England and America are trying their best to secure as many allies as they can. Very unfortunately the great Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his great colleagues have dragged India definitely into the Anglo-American axis on the ground that in these days no country can remain neutral forgetting how Turkey, Spain and even a very small country, like Argentine retained their neutrality during the last world war. India has in accordance with her commitment made alliance and contracts with England and America and India is therefore bound to execute her part of the contract. The budget that has been presented here is in tune with the central policy of the Congress Party. Only the other day the Hon'ble Sardar Patel gave fullest assurance to the capitalists in his Madras speech. This budget gives complete assurance to the capitalists and attempts to restore their confidence and hope which according to the budget statement was disturbed by the

budget that Nawabzada Liaquat Ali presented in the year 1947. That budget had faint suggestions for nationalisation and socialisation of industry and that terrified the capitalists so much that after these years—1948, 1949—they have not yet been able to regain their nerve. In this budget over and over again assurances have been given to them. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister on behalf of his party makes another grievance that people generally run after slogans and "isms". The Congress Party had their own "isms" but "isms" that led them to power are no longer "isms" with them, but they are now "wasms" as a journalist the other day remarked. Sir, this is the background of the budget that has been presented here, and, therefore, a Finance Minister has got to faithfully implement to the wishes of the party in his budget. I must congratulate the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker. He has done admirably well. In the budget statement the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on behalf of his party wants that we should offer him and his party constructive suggestions.

I must confess we are at a loss, for we do not know for what kind of economy he wants suggestions from us—for the kind of economy that we find in the budget or for really some other economy which would improve the living conditions of the people. It is said in the budget statement that people are impatient; it is not really so. So far as I have studied the people of Bengal, they are not impatient. Their heart and head are perfectly sound, unless we in our own interests go to them and create confusion in their mind. Sir, they do not want a Utopia in a trice. They are prepared to wait. If the Congress party is unable to present a five-year plan, let them come forward with a twenty-five-year plan. Even if they are unable in the present circumstances to come forward with a twenty-five-year plan for improvement of the lot of people, let them come forward with a 250-year plan. All that is necessary is that we must have a plan, a comprehensive plan, a picture easy to understand and see, for we are prepared to sustain ourselves in our present struggles in the hope of a definite future. It is here particularly that the country has the greatest disappointment. Sir, we are certainly not confronted with normal circumstances. The situation in the country is growing graver and graver every day, and our economic life is fast deteriorating. There is no doubt about it, but the question is not to take it as it is but to try as much as we can to improve matters.

I would refer to another great question which has found place in the budget statement, namely, matters relating to the refugees from East Bengal on which the Government of India and the Government of Bengal have spent crores of rupees. Sir, it is very unfortunate that this question has not yet been seen through proper perspective. It must be remembered that every living organism whether it be a giant or an elephant or some microscopic organism—each organism requires a specific space for its bare existence. A tiger, for instance, in the Sunderbans requires that space in which sufficient number of foodstuffs, deer and other things may grow and thrive. It is true that by improved methods of production this space ratio of man is daily shrinking and becoming smaller and smaller. Nevertheless at every point of time, for man as also in the case of other organisms a fixed space ratio is necessary.

When this fixed space ratio is disturbed and falls below the normal requirements then it throws off its surplus population and extra space will have to be found elsewhere as was the case with the people of England who found new space in Australia, America and South Africa and only in this manner peoples of over populated countries survive. On the other hand if the unbearable surplus is thrown back into the country of its origin then in the case of strong and independent countries there is war and in the case of dependant and weak countries there are famine, pestilence and disease for destruction of unbearable surplus. War in Germany and the famine in Bengal are recent illustrations of this truth.

After partition Muslims from Calcutta and other parts of Bengal have rushed into Eastern Bengal and also Muslims from Bihar and the United Provinces, Punjab, Sind and from other parts of India have rushed into Eastern Bengal. I am told that the population of Dacca which was before partition only 1,50,000 has now increased to a figure near about 5,00,000. Eastern Bengal is the most densely populated area in the whole world. Before the war the ratio was 900 per square mile; now it has considerably increased with the result that the pressure falls on the existing population, particularly on the Hindus who for political reasons are unable to adjust themselves with the new environment. They out of fear have left their hearth and home in search of food and space in West Bengal. This question cannot be solved by merely giving them monetary help from the revenues of the Government of West Bengal or from doles from the Government of India. To take a realistic view of things I am definitely of opinion that this question can never be scientifically tackled unless and until the two Bengals are united and her economy will never be sound unless and until she gets complete independence from the tutelage of Delhi and Karachi.

Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on behalf of his party has clearly stated that he is not prepared to accept in toto any of the "isms" that are now prevailing in the world. Sir, I agree with him. He has further said that he and his party are prepared to accept the good points of all "isms". What is significantly omitted is what are the good points of the "isms" according to the conception of the Congress Party and whether they are in a position to knit these good points into a concrete picture. These are the things which should have been clearly stated in the budget statement if it was meant to inspire real hope in the minds of the people. In this respect it appears to me that the budget and the budget statement are absolutely blank.

Sir, the Anglo-American power, the capitalist order of society are daily losing ground and their empire is daily shrinking while the forces of communism are spreading like fire and has almost touched the frontiers of India. If the Congress Party thinks that Communism is not acceptable to them, in that case they should clearly say why not. Some of the Hon'ble Ministers on the Treasury Benches take pride in calling themselves atheists and Father of Communism of India. Some have developed the habit of calling others religious-minded when anyone talks of religion and things like that. The country at the present moment does not really know the mind of the Congress Party in this respect. If we are really atheists and if we are hundred per cent. materialists in that case I do not appreciate why we cannot straightforwardly adopt the Communist philosophy of life as our own. If on the contrary we go to the capitalists, in that case in my opinion there was no sense in our struggle for attaining freedom and independence of India. Now, Sir, if we are to justify our struggle for independence and as our Finance Minister has mentioned in his budget speech, if we want freedom to touch our hearts then we will have to search our own minds and find out from there the true spirit of India and we must make well-planned schemes for implementing that spirit into our individual and collective behaviour. If we accept capitalism in toto in that case we must admit that not we but the white peoples of capitalism are best suited to execute their plan in India. If on the other hand we accept Communism in toto, then in that case also we must admit that not we but the founders of Communism are the best suited to execute their plans in India. I would therefore ask the Congress Party to stop deceiving their own minds and place before the country what they actually mean to do. Mere assurance that the Krishak-Praja party is coming to power in the near future as soon as adult suffrage is introduced is not enough. We have had bitter experience of enlarged franchise. Mere adult franchise will not help us very much if the people are not properly educated and for that we must have a plan and a scheme.

I referred, standing on a Point of Privilege, to the incidents that occurred the day before yesterday and yesterday and these incidents are occurring almost every day and the sense of security of the people is being day by day threatened. This menace cannot be stopped and checked merely by bullets, guns, Security Acts and prison; something concrete must be done. If the Congress Party which is now responsible for moulding the destiny of Bengal and India fail to give something concrete then merely talks won't help us very much.

Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget statement has referred to capitalists and to the shyness of capital. He has quoted certain figures and has admitted with frankness that capital is shy and production is not increasing. It is true that the total output of production of consumption goods have fallen, but what has been omitted in the budget statement is whether by this fall of total output in production the profits of individual capitalists have increased or not. We hear that the Americans in order to screw up their margin of profit and increase the total profit throw into the ocean the surplus production. Similarly, Sir, we are suspicious that the capitalists themselves are responsible for the decrease in production here. By controlling production and screwing up prices they are making considerable profits which they would not have been able to make if the prices fell and production increased. Whether our suspicions are justified or not, we would request the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on behalf of his party to satisfy us in this matter when he stands up to give a reply to our criticisms. With these words I conclude my criticism of his budget statement.

During the following days, Sir, when subject by subject the budget will come before us, we shall have enough opportunities to go into details. Before I sit down, I would once again request the Congress Party in all humility, since they are now in charge of my destiny, to reconsider their position and make a search of their own mind and shake off their present attitude. I know that in course of their struggle for independence they had suffered much and I do not grudge if after achieving independence they want to enjoy life a bit. But already one and a half years have passed since the attainment of independence and now they should cry halt and go back to their past. Now we find that in the heart of Calcutta Hon'ble Ministers are insulted in the public squares. They are now fighting shy to appear before the public. This is a very ominous sign. If the country had a clear perspective and had settled down to a definite "isms", then we would not have been so much anxious for a lead from the Congress. But unfortunately the country has not that mental preparation. So if the Congress party suddenly falls, then there will be nothing but chaos and confusion leading to untold sufferings of the people. For these reasons I would request my friends of the Congress party in all humility to kindly put their heads together and consult their headquarters and offer them sound and honest advice as to how the present situation can be properly tackled. I offer this advice to the Congress not for any love for the Congress but in the best interest of the country.

**Maharaja SRI S CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar:** Sir, as I was listening the other day to the remarkable speech by my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister, what struck me most was its refreshing and outspoken character, though a bit slightly unconventional. We are living at a time when men, materials and ideas change fast, and accordingly we should not mind even if a budget Minister speaks or talks about things in a manner which does not accord with orthodox canons or conventions.

Sir, in this part of the Indian Union we are confronted with a host of problems, and there is some justice in the contention that the soundness of financial policy in this province has to be judged, not by the results of the working of one year but by the cumulative results of the working of financial plans and programmes ranging for a number of years. There are in West

Bengal, as Sj. Sarker succinctly puts it, "the handicaps of the shrinkage of territory and of agricultural resources, the vast problems of refugee rehabilitation, and the problems inherent in a border province with extensive frontiers" with a foreign dominion. Famine, riots, partition and inrush of refugees from Eastern Bengal constitute indeed a formidable list; and if to this are added the ills due to the fine mess that the Union Government and its ideological counsellors including businessmen and labour leaders, have made of the capital and investment markets and of the prospects of an orderly industrial development, one can easily understand the worries of the Finance Minister of the most industrialised province of the Indian Union and his anxieties to refer to them with a critical mood.

Sir, there is therefore no wonder that a not very thinly veiled conflict of personalities is noticeable throughout the tenor of the budget speech—that of Sj. Sarker the economist and industrialist, and Sj. Sarker the custodian of our finances in West Bengal. In his former capacity he has had to say things which it has been difficult for him to implement fully in his capacity as a member of the Cabinet. As such I think he has rather exposed himself to criticism for the incongruity involved. Sj. Sarker, for example, is disinclined to make a fetish of inflation *vis a vis* giving a stimulus to production, while he himself in his budget provided for new taxation which awkwardly enough will put more burden on industries. Then again, while he has advocated all along for more production with a view to combat inflation, his Government has practically done nothing, either to start industries by themselves or provide any lead towards co-ordinating the efforts of capital and labour so as "to set free the streams of business activity that now lie frozen under an icy load of suspicion and distrust". It will not do to say that this is primarily the concern of the Government at the centre. One should expect the provincial Government as well to go in for more ambitious schemes than merely budgeting for either an experimental exploitation of coastal and estuarine fisheries at Rs. 1½ lakhs or a minor rural electrification scheme at Rs. 21 lakhs and odd. It will appear from the list of capital outlay on industrial development taken up by the Government, that besides the State Transport Service taken up in Calcutta at the revised estimate of Rs. 51 lakhs in 1948-49 and an estimate of Rs. 76 lakhs for 1949-50 there is no other scheme worth mentioning at all. Even the State Transport Service appears more or less to be an experimental measure, not yet taken up with a whole-hearted energy.

The Government will have also to face a good deal of criticism in respect of the rather inadequate measures of relief envisaged in the budget for the refugees from Eastern Bengal. It certainly does not speak well of a Government which confesses that it was not fully prepared to meet the problem of so vast a magnitude, particularly when we have before us the example of East Punjab where vast streams of population migrated and prompt Governmental machinery was set up to cope with the problem in all its bearings including colossal measures of housing, re-settling and town-planning. We should also be interested to know the measures taken up to interest the Government of India, and if delays occurred, whether it was due to a lack of promptness on the part of the West Bengal Cabinet and a certain lack of vigour in putting the case effectively, before them.

Sir, there is also an impression that the Government of West Bengal could not do full justice to the Development Grants permitted by the Government of India, as a good portion of these grants lapsed either for want of schemes or for absence of proper machinery to implement the same. At a time when the province is in the direst need of rehabilitation and relief, these sins of omission are indeed serious enough to merit devastating criticisms at the hands of the public.

Sir, the prospect unfolded in the budget does not warrant us to be at all optimistic about the future of this part of the Indian Union, and rightly

enough the Finance Minister has warned us to be cautious and vigilant. There is no prospect either of improving our finances, till West Bengal is permitted by the Union Government her legitimate share of the income-tax and jute duty. We are indeed indebted to the Finance Minister for giving us a detailed account of the negotiations taken up by him with the Centre. The Finance Minister has a feeling and he has made no secret about it that on questions like these our case "does not receive adequate attention in Delhi". Well, Sir, it is serious indeed when sentiments like these have got to be publicly expressed. Nor does it seem to be healthy for the Indian Union itself that the Government at the centre are not at all amenable to logic and argument. I do hope that my honourable friend will not yield in this vital matter or relax his efforts till justice is secured and our finances are put on sure and sound footing.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It seems that the members are not willing to speak today. I think they are not prepared. If they so desire, I can adjourn the House. Is it the opinion of the House that the House should now adjourn?

(Cries of "yes" "yes".)

The House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. tomorrow.

#### **Adjournment.**

The House was accordingly adjourned at 5-3 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Sri ASHUTOSH MALLICK) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 58 members.

**Questions.**

(When starred Question No. 13 was called.)

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** Sir, the Hon'ble Premier has not been able to come here today. He is engaged in a conference. All the questions relating to his department may be held over.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All right; the questions are held over.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, may we know why the questions are being held over?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Because the Hon'ble Premier is absent.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, the Hon'ble Premier frequently remains absent from the House and every time the questions are held over on the ground that Dr. Roy is absent. The first day when we assembled here the questions were all held over. If the Ministers continue to remain absent should the questions be held over every time?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This time questions are held over under unavoidable circumstances.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Through you, Sir, I would ask Government whether they are in a position to make arrangements for answering question on behalf of the absentee Ministers.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I shall inform the Premier about this afterwards.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Yes, Sir. Some arrangement should be made. Either the Parliamentary Secretary or some other colleague of the Premier should undertake responsibility for answering questions if he frequently absents himself from the House.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I shall request him to do that.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Thank you, Sir.

**General Discussion of the Budget.**

**Janab MUDASSIR MOSSAIN:** জে:সি: প্রিন্সেপাল মহানন্দ মহাপুরুষ জীবন—

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** On a point of order, Sir. It appears that my honourable friend is speaking in Sanskrit. Is it permissible that he can speak in Sanskrit in this House?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I think he is speaking in Bengali.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** No, Sir. কো: শুপরিষদগাল মহোদয় বহাত্তুন  
১১ অংক।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** On a point of order, Sir. The honourable member by speaking in Sanskrit is making a good case for himself. Undoubtedly Sanskrit is the language of scriptures of India. The Governor, His Excellency Dr. Katju, in his Nagpur speech advocated that Sanskrit should be the lingua franca of India. In that case I should like to know in what way it is out of order?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is easy Sanskrit. One who knows Bengali can understand this Sanskrit well.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** It is akin to Bengali.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All right; you may go on.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, a careful perusal of the budget statement reminds us of the local Bengali adage: “আন ভানতে শিবের গীত আৱ  
গাত বাত গামারপ পড়ে বলে নাকি শীতা গাবের মা আৱ সুৰ্পশৰা বাৰবেৰ শী !”

**Janab SYED BADRUDDOJA:** On a point of order, Sir. Can the general discussion continue in the absence of the Finance Minister?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I think somebody is taking notes.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** This is absolutely unfair.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDOJA:** Sir, the Hon'ble Ministers are not taking any notice of the House; otherwise the Finance Minister would never have been absent while the general discussion is going on. It is a most important subject.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am asking him to be present in the House. In the meantime discussion may go on.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, I would suggest that if the Finance Minister is somewhere near the House and available at call, in that case the House should be adjourned for some time to give him an opportunity to be present. The House cannot be satisfied by the fact that somebody is taking notes. Sir, we would seriously request you to adjourn the House for such time as is necessary for the Finance Minister to be present.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He will be coming very soon.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** In that case I would submit that the House may be adjourned for five minutes.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, no. Mr. Hossain, you may go on with your speech.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Yes. The ruling of the Chair is that I should go on.

Sir, shall I repeat what I said before?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, not from the beginning.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, last year the Hon'ble the Finance Minister began his statement by saying “Today we breathe the air of freedom and the power to shape our destinies lies in the hands of our people” and he ended his political statement by saying “By insensate outburst of communal frenzy generated by pernicious two-nation theory and its attendant cult of hate have left behind a trial of misery too deep for words”. In answer to these stupid and thoughtless statements I pointed out that freedom is a mockery which has not come to

him or any person at all. It has eluded his grasp. It has created a blood thirst against the opposite number which had no parallel in the world history. The savagery and brutality which was manifested on the occasion of obtaining the so-called accursed freedom is unthinkable. The massacre in Delhi by Nadir Shah, the Persian, pales into insignificance. Sir, I pointed out then that if in spite of the devilish acts our Hon'ble the Finance Minister is feeling the air of freedom he must be a mystery man who revels in devilish acts. This obtaining of freedom synchronises with the cold-blooded murder of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation which made us doubtful if we can retain the chimera of so-called elusive freedom. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his colossal ignorance of the lessons of history laid the blame on the devoted head of Quaid-e-Azam and the two-nation theory propounded by him for the insensate outburst of communal frenzy. I pointed out in my speech then and there that any man having a grain of common-sense in him will hold the ideal of Hindu society responsible for the two-nation theory propounded and sponsored by Mr. Jinnah and his associates. It is the race arrogance and superiority complex as also intolerance of others which are responsible for the insensate outburst of communal frenzy. This race arrogance and superiority complex and intolerance of other Communities' systems of thoughts or religion manifested itself in the wholesale massacre and expulsion of Buddhists from the land of its birth long before the Pathans or Moguls or any other non-Indian nation or religion set their foot on the sacred soil of Bharatavarsha. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker failed to reply to these charges which were brought against him. On the other hand he now admits in his statement the truth of my observations. He says "I may submit when I look to our people and find that mental poverty, intellectual sterility and want of due regard for reality, doubt and misgivings haunt my mind and I am led to believe that to us freedom has come only to change the externals of our lives but has not been able yet to touch the deeper cores." I appreciate today the confusion which he has made in the budget statement presented by him in page 49. A perusal of further two lines will convince any one that the cry which came out from his heart that he was breathing the air of freedom is absolutely unreal and, if I am allowed to say, it is false to his knowledge and belief in the words of criminal law and jurisprudence. He had no word of reply on the point of my speech where I pointed out that the Hindu race arrogance, superiority complex and intolerance and hatred of other communities and their culture and religion is responsible for the two-nation theory sponsored by Mr. Jinnah and his associates. I adduced conclusive evidence that it is this race arrogance and it is the superiority complex, it is this concomitant hatred and intolerance of the existence of other communities which led to the massacre and expulsion of Buddhists from the sacred land of Bharatavarsha and the enslavement of the original inhabitants of India by the conquering Hindu hordes which led to treat them as so many beasts of burdens, dogs and cats and even worse. He has not replied either in today's statement or last year's statement because he has been convinced of the correctness of this historical background of this outburst of communal frenzy. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker, however, has stated today "Had it done so, I do not think that in judging Government or public bodies, our people would have been guided by the same spirit of malevolence as used to inspire them in their dealings with foreign Government." Sir, again I beg to point out to him that our people are quite correct in judging him in the manner he has been doing. Sir, the gentlemen over there are worse than British Imperialists, despots and bureaucrats. It is to the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker and his party that British Government has transferred power and they are their representatives just like Akbar who discarded Islam and declared himself representative of God on earth and the Hindus in one voice from Himalaya to Cape Comorin and from Chittagong to Kabul acclaimed him as "Dilliswaroba Jagadiswaroba". The motto of his religion

"Laelha Illelah Akbar Kaefetullah." That is to say he will rule India by divine right. This is Brahminism of the highest order as Rajput princes were all gods and their women were all goddesses.

Some belonged to Chandra Bansa and some to Surya Bansa, but Akbar was greater than all. He was the direct representative of God on earth. In order to satisfy the Hindus he tabooed the very name of Muhammad and converted many a mosque into temples. Well, what power did the British wield? Certainly it was imperial and despotic power. And, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the gentlemen over there having stepped into their shoes have become the successors in interest of the Britishers and are treating the people in the same haughty conquering temper, and even they are worse. If a slave becomes the master, he at once becomes Abu Hossain and treats his people in a spirit of contempt. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker should not be sorry for it but he should proceed to put them behind prison bars, chain them like slaves and try to bring wicked fellows to their senses. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister says, "Slogans must undergo a change."

**Sri ANANDILAL PODDAR:** On a point of order, Sir. Has it any sense?

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Whatever the Finance Minister says has a sense but what others say is nonsense to you.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order, order.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is the chief exponent and a great teacher in the art of uttering slogans. Why should he change, Mr. Deputy Speaker, owing to my trenchant criticism? Mr. Sarker has come to realise that freedom is a mockery and that it was far better to remain under the dominance of the paternal British Government than of persons to whom they have delegated their power. Though he has left Freedom and Jai Hind, he is still donning in one's ears that his Government is a national Government and his State is a secular State. Both these statements are incorrect. His State is a **নির্বাচিত সর্বস্বত্ত্ব** State and the Government is also **নির্বাচিত সর্বস্বত্ত্ব** Government. I protest against using the term "secular and national". To say that the State is secular or that the Government is national is a hypocrisy of the first magnitude. Let me explain what I mean. I mean that there are very few people who have actual, real and potential faith either in Hindu or any other religion, but people who are born in one society or other call themselves Hindus or Muslims and follow the culture and rituals of that religion. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, one of our greatest leaders and the pride of womanhood in India, said after the 14th of August, 1947, "The boot of history is now on the other leg. We are now heading for a new synthesis in the culture of the United Provinces in which the Hindu culture will be the dominant partner." And now the resurgent culture of those who possess 86 per cent. of the United Provinces has inevitably become the culture of the State. (Mark the word "State".) So it was that saffron-robed pundits chanted Vedic hymns from the various corners of the Durbar Hall in United Provinces' Government House as the clock struck 12 on the night of August 14. Not only this. When a ship was launched at Visagapatam the same class of saffron-robed Brahmin pundits chanted Vedic hymns with the accompaniment of the sounding of conchshells and **বেগ** and **বু**!

**Sri ANANDILAL PODDAR:** On a point of order, Sir. Is the chanting of Vedic hymns in the United Provinces Government House relevant in connection with this budget discussion?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I think if he says so he is irrelevant. No doubt if there is anything objectionable in his speech I remind the honourable member that that will be expunged.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, I shall be the first person to advocate it. If there is anything wrong or indecent, that must be expunged. But if it is only a reference to a speech made by our great leader Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, then I think it is quite right.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order, order. You go on with your speech.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, not only that. In the Government House in Calcutta Saraswati Puja was performed and Kirtan was sung. This will conclusively show that it is a Hindu State and not a secular State in the sense that Russia is. No other State in the world is secular in the world excepting Russia. Mr. Deputy Speaker, they have said that this is a national Government. I beg to point out with all the emphasis I can command that it is not a national Government. Muslims and others have been totally excluded from the Government. If the Muslims and others are part of the same nation certainly it is not a national Government. Then what sort of Government it is and for whom this Government is run. It is a Government of so-called निर्वाचित वर्षपुस चरी and is run for them and not for others. Therefore I shall be extremely happy, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if you ask them to name this so-called Government as निर्वाचित वर्षपुस Government for the निर्वाचित वर्षपुस चरी. This will set at rest all the troubles of naming this Government. The poetic vision of Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has thus caught the sight of a historic phenomenon which missed the sceptical view of Pandit Nehru. The Nightingale of India admits in clear language the spirit of Hindu revivalism lurking behind the so-called national movement of India. She says, when in the later twenties, the tempo of freedom struggle slowed down, the latent antagonisms of the two revivalisms yoked to the national chariot came to the surface and they broke apart. Thus suddenly the non-co-operation movement burst on the Indian scene like a mighty storm. Indian nationalism adopted the culture and symbols of the community which manned its anti-British struggle in various parts of India. Therefore the culture is Hindu culture. We who have elected to stay or reside in the Indian Union have absolutely no objection even if you convert the Government House into a temple provided we are allowed to live in peace and safety and make what contribution we can to the safety and development of the State. In return for our loyalty we must be allowed to participate in the Government, in the administration and defence of the State. The Muslims are a loyal people and they will joyfully, wholeheartedly and devotedly co-operate with you as a junior partner in the composite nation, but they must be given their dues. But if instead of doing so, Mr. Speaker, if they jeopardise their interests, if there be level best attempts to convert them into hewers of wood and drawers of water and deny them trade facilities, deny them agricultural facilities and due share in the administration and Government and you throw them to the wolves, no good will come out of it. This is in reply to the statement which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister introduced in the budget statement.

Now, I come to the actual budget itself. (Laughter.) As a Finance Minister he had no business to make such a statement. Coming down to the budget itself, I protest against allotting funds for the settlement and rehabilitation of refugees. I must point out that it is you who have tempted them to come here by offering them leadership, offering them lands, offering them employment, service and contracts. I met men of East Bengal—young men—they were all very sore over this matter. They pointed out and they said to me that had they not been offered these temptations, they would have accommodated themselves in their own ancestral places in any way they could. This had a bad effect on the morale of the original children of the soil of West Bengal. The outsiders are being settled to the detriment of the original children of the soil.

Then as regards assistance to निर्गत बर्जन कर्ता it is notorious that the vast majority of the unemployed joined the movement. Now, everywhere in towns and villages and cities there has come a serious split among the Congressmen and the so-called निर्गत बर्जन कर्ता have been let loose and they are making lots of money in various ways which I need not mention here. To grant pension from the tax-payer's money is a breach of trust and shall be disallowed. This is an agricultural country and 90 per cent. of the people are maintained directly or indirectly from agriculture. Under such circumstances, we should take our lessons from the history of economic development of European countries. We will find that they have weathered the storm by adopting agricultural and industrial co-operation.

(At this stage the red light was lit.)

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I draw your attention to the red light. Your time is up.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Very well, Sir.

**Sri DEBENDRA NATH SEN:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker has come upon us a pleasant surprise. If there is one factor which has been haunting this province of West Bengal like a nightmare for several years past, it is that of a heavy deficit in the budget. This year, therefore, when through his budget statement the Hon'ble the Finance Minister announced that that heavy deficit has been brought down so low as in the region of Rs. 1 crore 11 lakhs, we all felt happy. The credit for this goes to him. He deserves our congratulations and I am sure he has got it in an abundant measure.

We—and when I say "we" I mean particularly the labouring classes—we realise the difficulties of the Finance Minister of West Bengal, of this new province which has undergone a shrinkage in territory with the consequent loss in revenue under many heads—a province which is faced with a colossal refugee problem and a province to which even the Centre does not seem inclined to do justice in the matter of allocation of income-tax and jute duty. I will not, therefore, particularly on behalf of labour, like to say anything about the allocation of money under particular heads. We realise that it is an emergency budget and, therefore, we shall have to tolerate many things. But what worries me and what will particularly worry the working classes is the general remarks and the philosophy underlying those general remarks which the Finance Minister has tried to propound through his statement—a philosophy which I would say seeks to safeguard the interests of a particular section of the people, I mean the rich. There is a remarkable difference between this year's budget statement and the last year's budget statement. Last year the whole emphasis was upon the common man. I quote from his statement—the whole emphasis was on "the common man with a view to bring into his life the bracing air of peace, prosperity and happiness". We were happy. But this year the quintessence of his general remarks and his philosophy is this that the rich shall remain rich and the poor shall remain poor. We are acquainted with this attitude from ages past, but when such a remark comes through a financial statement we feel dismayed. We feel that it is not for one year only that the labour will be denied or the peasant will be denied or the middle class will be denied, it is a permanent philosophical attitude which puts forward for us no hope either for the present or for the future. I would like, Sir, to bring to the notice of this House through you the remarks in the financial statement, particularly with regard to the theory of equality. That theory has been given to us not by the Socialists, neither by the Communists. It has come to us through the Congress ideology, through Mahatma Gandhi, through the various resolutions taken by the Congress in its various sessions. In the

statement that theory of equality has been branded as a dogma—and that too a false one. The interpretation given to the theory of equality is one which we cannot accept. I am not talking of what its application is in the political sphere but in economic sphere in this statement the interpretation that has been given is this that it means a certain minimum standard of life for all. I do not think that the theory of equality means that. If it had meant that, it would be a caricature of equality. It would then mean that if the minimum comes to Rs. 55 as it now exists in and around Calcutta in most of the important industries, then after that the whole business community will be permitted to amass as much money as they like giving us only Rs. 55 per month. The theory of equality certainly does not mean that. Certainly we have not understood it to be so. Certainly when the Congress preached it, when Mahatma Gandhi preached it, when the Congress resolution preached it, it did not mean that. It has been said in the financial statement that by equality it mean only "levelling up" and not "levelling down". I beg to submit, Sir, that this is not a correct assumption. It means both levelling down and levelling up. For no one would think that you can bring up the minimum standard to a level which the business magnates are now enjoying in India. That is an impossibility. So there must be a levelling down and levelling up too. The standard which the labourers enjoy, the standard which the middle class people are now getting must go up and the standard which rich people are enjoying must be levelled down. Otherwise there would be no sense in preaching the theory of equality. Otherwise we will be lagging behind the Congress ideology as it has been preached only recently in the Jaipur session. The Congress has gone a little further. It has said that its objective is the establishment of a classless democratic society. I am sure the idea that has been aired through the statement does not convey the spirit of the message that was passed in the Jaipur session of the Congress. Certainly we agree with the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that neither the standard of living nor economic recovery of India, of our country can come without production and more production. No section of the people is more passionately desirous of having more production than the labouring class. For by producing more they create a background on which they can get more for themselves and over and above that they get the additional satisfaction that their country, their beloved country will become rich and glorious. We therefore want more production, and that is why the labourers last year did not go on strike. Even the Finance Minister has admitted that there has been less number of man-days lost to industries during the period January 1948 to September 1948 as compared with the loss of man-days to industries for the corresponding period in the previous year. The reduction in the loss has been by 50 per cent. That is a proof that the labour or the working class has realised the responsibility which has befallen them under present emergent circumstances. I think there is truth in it, that the output is not commensurate, that the number of hands employed has increased particularly in some industries as has been referred to in the statement, namely, the coal industry, but there has not been increased output so much. But why is labour taken to task for that, as has been done by the Finance Minister? Are there no other factors working? Has the Finance Minister taken into consideration that the labourer also is a human being and has got a psychology as soft and delicate as any other section of our people? Has he taken into consideration that in the coal industry the surface labour even today gets a basic minimum wage of 8 as. per day and with the other allowances added together he cannot earn more than Rs. 1-9 per day? Assuming that he is given work for 26 days in a month which is not always the case he can only earn to the extent of Rs. 42 per month. Is that sufficient? Has he taken into consideration the housing condition under which the workers live? They cannot be called houses. They are dungeons. Where not more than two people can live 20 to 30 people are pushed together—both men and women not always relatives of the men. Has he taken into consideration

that particularly in the coal industry there is a bottleneck? There is a shortage in the supply of wagons, that collieries are not properly worked and that even though labourers are present they cannot get work. Has he taken into consideration that in every industry the machineries are old and antiquated and worn out? Has he taken into consideration, lastly, that the management everywhere with some few exceptions is inefficient, arrogant and unsympathetic? Last year during my visit to Europe and America I found that there was a move there for raising the cry for more production but, at the same time, raising the cry for more efficiency in the management. I think it is more true for this country and I would appeal to the Government to appoint a committee to go into this matter of efficiency and inefficiency of the management of our industries, and I am sure many things will come out. Without doing that is it proper to put the whole blame for this matter of output on the shoulders of labour alone? But that is the case now. Everywhere throughout the country the pressure and the cry for more production is on the labour. The labour must produce more, and if the result is not satisfactory the fault is theirs. There is a ceaseless war of nerves against the labour. I say, Sir, there are other factors and they must also be taken into consideration. It has been said in the financial statement that capital, new capital, is not coming forward for new investment, even though it is an admission of the financial statement that there has been no decrease in the rate of dividend.

What are the causes, Sir? There is vague apprehension about the future. There is the taxation system of the Central Government. There is the talk of nationalisation and all elements of uncertainty that hang about it and therefore capital does not come forward. Cannot labour also say so, Sir, that we are not getting our share; we are not getting our housing accommodation; we are not getting our wages and therefore we will not come forward? But as a matter of fact labour has shown more sense of responsibility than the capitalists. What for is not this capital coming forward and when it does not come forward what does the Government do? Its attitude towards the capitalists is like that of an old mother towards her new born baby. It calls capital shy. But, under the same circumstances, I am sure labour would have received another kind of treatment. It would have been called anti-national; it would have been called breakers of peace and what not. Personally I feel that there is a big conspiracy on the part of our business magnates to intimidate the National Government and to bring it down to their point of view, and if the Government yields to them I am sure it will be bad days for us. Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has said that under the present background we should not speak for any section; we believe in that. But, I am sure he himself has not followed this advice he has given to us.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that labour will be content under the present emergent circumstances not to demand anything anew if the Nation cannot give that and if the country cannot give that, but labour lives on a philosophy. If you take that philosophy out of its hand then it will be difficult to keep labour contented, then we will be ourselves preparing the background which will pave the way for the advent of a crisis stupendous in dimension and which will swallow all of us.

**Janab ABDUL WAHEED SARKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to make just a few remarks on the budget statement presented to the Assembly by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Unfortunately this is deficit budget. This is not the first time that a deficit budget has been presented on the floor of the House. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister, moreover, hopes that it will be possible to cover the deficits substantially if the two Bills proposed to be introduced into the Assembly shortly are passed into law. So far so good. I deem it my duty to compliment the Hon'ble Minister on the able manner in which he has handled the finances of the Province. The reductions by the

Central Government of the share of this Province, in the divisible pool of income-tax and the proceeds of jute export duty has been a source of great embarrassment in the adjustment of the finances and has necessitated the submission of a proposal to enhance the entertainment tax, to revise the agricultural income-tax and to amend the sales tax. All these measures are sure to prove highly unpopular. It is however possible to increase substantially the receipts, if the tax collecting machinery be suitably improved. Tax evasion is a favourite game in our public finance and if the tax-dodger can be brought to book it may not be necessary to tap new sources of taxation.

Sir, this is the second budget presented to this Assembly after attainment of Independence. But, unfortunately, it does not bear the impress of any attempt for alleviating the ills from which the common man is suffering. There is no indication of any measures having been devised to combat inflation and the spiral of rising prices. Blackmarket goes merrily and the people, particularly those in rural areas are the worst sufferers. Supplies are short, there is terrible shortage of food and clothing everywhere. To add to the difficulties of the people, outturn of crop has been extremely meagre this year due to deficiency of rainfall and I request the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to look into the matter. Ours is an essentially agricultural country but save and except the Damodar Valley Scheme, which is still in its embryo, no comprehensive irrigation scheme designed and suited to the condition of agricultural lands of Western Bengal has yet been devised. The result is that, exposed to the vagaries of the weather, large tracts of land suffer from drought every year resulting in heavy losses to the poor agriculturists and also to the Provincial Exchequer in that the shortage of harvest has to be made up by import of foodgrains from outside at an enormous cost. "More Production" whether in the field of agriculture or in the field of industry should be our watchword and the only sure way of stepping up production of foodgrains is by the provision of a well-planned irrigation project for the entire province without which there can never be any improvement in the condition of the peasantry. I desire to emphasise that to make the "Grow More Food" campaign really effective the first and foremost step that has to be taken is to make provision for irrigation of lands. There being no such provision so far the Hooghly District is concerned, it may be called a land of chronic famine. In any programme of agricultural development, irrigation comes first, seed, manure, and other things next. So far I remember, a survey was carried out in the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts as to whether it was possible for the water of Damodar river to inundate the fields and to flow into the Ganges but nobody knows the result of the survey. Like so many other surveys and reports, the papers have been consigned to the dusty admirals of the Secretariat. So long as the present state of things is allowed to continue the agriculturists who form the backbone of the country will have a precarious existence and the prosperity of the countryside will ever remain an unrealised dream. Distribution of seed and manure is also faulty in the extreme and there is much room for improvement in this respect. I myself am having painful experience of the working of the Government seed and manure stores year after year. The Province of West Bengal is, as everybody is aware, dry and not lowlying. To ensure the reaping of full harvest, comprehensive short-term irrigational projects should be launched. These projects would supplement the work of Damodar Valley Corporation when the same materialises and is put into operation.

Sir, under the head "Education" we find no provision has been made for making primary education free and compulsory. People who are groaning under taxes are being made to pay the education cess, at an exorbitant rate but the schools proposed to be started under the scheme are not yet functioning. The number of these schools must be increased considerably.

Serious and genuine attempt must be made to banish the appalling illiteracy in the land. The problem must be seriously tackled. Mere tinkering will not do. The pay of the primary school teachers must be raised and they should be given a living wage. Then again no sufficient provision has been made for the education of backward communities, particularly the Muslims, who are unfortunately still lagging behind, in the sphere of education. Sir, one should naturally expect a liberal provision for the education of backward communities from a veteran and a broadminded Minister of Sri N. R. Sarker's stature and standing. We have been sorely disappointed in that respect. Sir, another retrograde measure is the abolition of the Hooghly Islamic Intermediate College, which is the only institution of its kind in this province, where Islamic culture is taught to students. It is a pity that the axe should have fallen on this useful institution and the Muslims of West Bengal should be deprived of the means of acquiring knowledge in Islamic studies and culture. Then again the name of the Islamia College has been changed into Central Calcutta College consequent on its conversion into a non-denominational college. But, sir, it would have been in the fitness of things if the college had been named after Serajuddowla, the last independent king of Bengal, who is admired, loved and respected by Hindus and Muslims alike. Further, it would have been an act of grace if 85 per cent. seats in this college could have been reserved for Muslim students.

Sir, under the head "Medical" we search in vain for a suitable provision in the budget for the eradication of malaria which is responsible for dreadful wastage of man-power in this province. This is all the more regrettable as at the present moment we have as our premier a medical man of the highest eminence. There is also no comprehensive programme for the improvement of the physique of the young hopefuls of our country. If physical culture is neglected in this way, on whom are we to depend for the defence of the country?

Sir, before resuming my seat I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to the glaring disparity in salaries drawn by the different cadres of officers under the Government. Sir, we used to be very vociferous in our condemnation of the British rule as being a top-heavy administration. We have achieved independence but if we are to lay our hands on our own conscience, can we say that we are free from that vice? In England no public servant or labourer, however low he may be, draws less than 200 pounds yearly and no employee, however highly placed, draws a higher annual emolument than 5,000 pounds so that the ratio of the salaries of the highest and the lowest officials is as 1:25 whereas in our country the ratio is something like 1:300. In a country like India where the average annual earning of the inhabitants does not exceed 50 to 60 rupees and where more than one half of the population does not get two square meals a day, it is the height of arrogance if the officers of the State are paid fat salaries at the rate of thirty to forty thousand rupees a year. In this connection I am reminded of the observation of a certain member of the Central Legislature who while discussing budget provisions enquired whether the teachings of Mahatmaji had been put into cold storage for all time to come. Example is better than precept. So my point is that the administration should be run on the cheapest lines consistent with efficiency; otherwise the common man will have no confidence in the so-called popular Government. A glance at these figures will suffice to conclude that if the salaries of these highly paid officials be brought down to a reasonable level, a considerable number of low paid employees may be benefited by a slight increment of their pay out of the savings thus effected.

In this way the bogey of strikes which are often held up before our eyes can be minimised to a great extent, much to the relief of the apprehensive public.

Sir, it has been noticed that in the execution of development projects when the services of foreign experts are requisitioned, they have to be paid at an exorbitant rate. But what shall we say of those experts who though belonging to our own land demand the same emoluments as the foreigners do? My point is that our administration should be run with an eye to economy so that we may not lend ourselves to the reproach that we ourselves used to hurl at our alien rulers.

Sir, with these words I beg to resume my seat.

**Sri KUBER CHAND HALDAR:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot but congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for the troubles he has taken to place the budget before the House. But this budget, I think, is not in consonance with the requirements of the present situation in West Bengal. It is not possible for me to point out all the defects and omissions. That which strikes me most is placed for your consideration.

In my opinion inflationary situation is the root cause of all the evils in the country. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his speech points out that "there will be no cure for inflation unless production is increased". This may be theoretically true but in practice it is otherwise. If this sort of theory is allowed to continue I think that the economic situation as it obtains in the country will not be improved even in 20 years. The Government should see that the purchasing power of the individual is checked, productive power cannot compete with purchasing power. The convertible system of notes should be introduced and this leads to the fact that the national wealth in form of gold and silver and other valuable metals should be introduced in place of papers.

Sir, we always associate the name of Bapuji, the father of the nation, but we do not follow the principles laid down by him. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister says in his speech that we have got no definite scheme—but may I remind him that the only definite scheme for the purpose is the abolition of the zamindari system. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister expects much revenue from the Excise Department. But why the prohibition scheme is not introduced though the Government wanted to do that and make a scheme—so to say in the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur.

Sir, the bureaucratic Government has disappeared and National Government has stepped in. But it is regrettable that the spirit of bureaucratic Government is still in vogue. The Government desires that the people should co-operate with the Government but when co-operation and co-ordination are given the so-called police machinery is reluctant to take it for reasons best known to that department.

There is an universal cry that the police misbehaviour should be checked and it should be done in fact. As an illustration, in police-station Farakka in the district of Murshidabad the officer-in-charge Ananta Lal Ghosal assaulted and insulted one Congress worker Niranjan Misra in his attempt to stop the smuggling and further I beg to state that he fearlessly snatched away the Congress badge and trampled it down. I referred the matter to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the department but sorry to say no action is being taken and no reply has been given.

Besides, I am compelled rather to illustrate further with another example of administration at Jangipur. The Sub-Magistrate Sri Gangaprasad Basu insulted and threatened one police case witness who happened to be a Congress worker and underestimated the Congress workers by using unparliamentary words, such as thieves, rogues, etc., in open court and the matter is reported to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the department.

Murshidabad district is famous for silk, bell-metal, lac and blanket. I invite the attention of the Government for the improvement of these

industries. No supply of coal is arranged for the bell-metal industries at Jangipur and the Kansaries to purchase coal at Rs. 4 per maund from the dealers of sericulture department illegally.

In the Murshidabad district there is only one college at Berhampore. I draw the attention of the Government to furnish the district with one more college at Jangipur.

As regards Scheduled Caste education, the fund that is allocated to them in current year is much below expectation and more regrettable is that the money has not yet been distributed amongst the Scheduled Caste students.

I draw the attention of the Government to improve the lot of the passe compounders in comparison with the untrained male nurses.

The district board of Murshidabad is found negligent in discharging its duties and so I request the Government to supersede it and to make necessary arrangements for repairing the roads, etc.

Murshidabad is a deficit district. Rice and paddy come from Birbhum. I appeal to the Government to withdraw the cordon in the district of Birbhum to supply rice in the district of Murshidabad.

**Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has been received with a good deal of criticism by the press and the public. While some commended it for its frank exposition of the finances of the province and an attempt at stabilising it, others have criticised it strongly for providing no amenities for the people. To me it seems he has given out the naked truth and has drawn out a true picture of every home in Bengal and the life of a common man who can hardly make his both ends meet. It is in fact a true reflex of the condition of her people.

He has drawn a realistic picture and has not minimised the difficulties. But the people so long looking forward for some relief are sadly disappointed. For this mutilated province with its multitudinous problems of refugees, food shortage, scarcity of cloth and the rising spital of prices of all articles of necessity, there is hardly anything which bespeaks of a bright future.

There was a note of optimism, promises of development and future improvement in the last year's budget. But it is only an attempt to balance our wants this year. It is rather disappointing to find that while there has been a fall in revenue, the expenditure has gone up. The administration expenses - the legacy left by the predecessor Government has been not only maintained but fresh additions have been made. Directorates and Secretariats are daily increasing, but in spite of that there is no return to old time efficiency.

This can in my opinion be remedied by applying the pruning knife and reducing the expenditure either by abolition or by amalgamating several of these. Otherwise there will be no co-ordination and no effort at co-operation amongst the various departments. It is frittering away our energies and no schemes can be given effect to so long as this system is maintained. Although I would have liked the total abolition of the Civil Supply Department, there is also much room for economy and improvement in the ever-increasing demand of this department. By retrenching the staff and running it in a businesslike way we can hope to make a saving of at least half its expenditure.

The Commissioners of Divisions hold sinecure jobs and it will not affect the administration in any way if these offices are abolished altogether.

Turning to the positive side of the budget we do not find anything which gives us some satisfaction. True, a certain amount has been provided for development, but this does not touch even a fringe of the problem. The Hon'ble Minister has been honest enough not to hoodwink us by providing

money in ambitious schemes and then not spending the money at the end of the year. The grants under the several items are very modest but in trying to tackle the refugee problem he has neglected Communication, Education and Health. We talk of "grow more" and "produce more" but we have not made substantial provision for them. There is no scheme for improvement of agriculture or industry, although a little initiative on the part of Government will encourage the people to launch undertakings in furtherance of the cause of industry. The possibilities of silk, sugar and cotton are great and while other provinces are making rapid strides we are lagging behind. Communication which is one of the primary elements of developments has been sadly neglected. Sums spent on this account are negligible. The progress of a province depends mostly on its facilities of communication and unless we seriously think of improving our means of communication it is idle to talk of rehabilitation, of schemes of rural development and health and sanitation. The local bodies with their limited resources can hardly meet their wants and it is idle to expect them to maintain the roads in good order unless the Government comes forward with liberal grants. If we want progress we must not only improve the district and inter-district roads but also pay more attention to the feeder roads in the villages.

If we can retrench our expenditure and can get a fair share of jute duties and income-tax we may turn the deficit into surplus and there will be no necessity for enforcing the new impositions. But there is no definite scheme and we are not proceeding according to plan. This is what is retarding our progress and in spite of all our cries we are far behind other provinces.

If instead of spending our energies and resources over the maintenance of inefficient and useless establishment these expenses are cut down and a systematic plan is followed, Bengal will be on the path to progress and prosperity and ere long its financial stability will be restored. There is nothing to be despaired of. The province has great possibilities and resources and if we can utilise them fully, we will march on towards our goal of economic freedom.

**Janab S. M. ABDULLAH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was expected by each and everybody in this House and outside that the budget of a National Government must clearly give the people the perspective of a revolutionary change, a complete break from the inglorious past. It will lead the country towards economic freedom and economic upliftment of the general mass of people and will give a clear picture of the economic, social and cultural upliftment of the country. But to our utter disappointment we find that the present budget of the Government of West Bengal is as stereotyped as the other budget presented under the British regime. It is a budget which does not reveal the mind of the Ministry clearly nor does it concord with the programme and policy of the Congress. Nor does it let us know definitely what policy and programme they propose to follow in regard to some of the most important matters that are engaging the attention of the general public today after the achievement of freedom, namely, nationalisation of steel, iron, electricity and jute industries, abolition of permanent settlement. A careful study of the budget gives one an impression that it was nothing more than an attempt to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. We must not forget that India means the peasantry and the labourers and to the extent we raise them and satisfy their wants, we will succeed in our task. But unfortunately beautiful language is the only homage that has been paid to the masses through the budget speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister.

Sir, the total revenue receipt and revenue expenditure in the budget are of the order of 31.63 and 32.93 crores, respectively, against the corresponding figures of 30.58 and 30.82 crores in the revised budget of the

current year. This, in effect, reveals a deficit of 1 crore and 11 lakhs which is proposed to be covered by imposing sales tax on newspapers, medicine, mustard oil, etc. I cannot praise the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for the method he has applied for wiping out the deficit. In order to balance the budget of the Government the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has imposed taxes on the bare necessities of life. But in doing so did he ever think about the miserable plight of hundreds and thousands of our countrymen—the poor half-starved peasants and labourers? Did he ever think in his mind how these poor half-starved multitude, would balance their own budget? Did he ever care to look after these things? I don't think he did. I do not, however, think that a Minister belonging to the Congress Group in drawing up his budget should neglect the masses—the cultivators who are the backbone of the nation. I want an answer to this question from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Vehement criticisms have already been made in the press and on the platform against imposition of sales tax on the daily necessities of life. By imposing this tax Government have lost their reputation. Besides, it will have an inflationary effect which, it is the intended policy of the Government to check. In this connection I suggest that Government will reconsider this matter in the light of the circumstances prevailing in the country and try to meet the deficit in the budget by appealing to the Central Government for some monetary grant for the current year, or Government can make up the deficit by curtailing some other expenditure which is not at all necessary in the current year.

Sir, I have analysed briefly the accounts of the previous year. In regard to expenses in the present budget I have noticed that there has been a very large increase in expenditure on some particular heads of expenditure. If this expenditure is excluded from this year's budget, in that case even without imposing any new taxation the budget can easily be balanced. If the following items along with some other expenditure which is to be spent in excess of the previous year, namely, Divisional Commissioners one and a half lakhs, Subdivisional Officers 6 lakhs, Calcutta Police 40 lakhs, District Police 30 lakhs, Fishery Department 34 lakhs—the total expenditure in the present budget for the above items goes to about 1½ crores—are excluded from this year's budget, then it will be easy for the Government to balance the budget without imposing any tax.

In the matter of agriculture and irrigation a little more money has been sanctioned in proportion to what was spent during the last year. It is nothing more than an attempt to capture the imagination of the people without any real intention for doing anything beneficial to the people. India is mainly an agricultural country and agriculture takes a most important place in the economic life of West Bengal. It provides occupation for more than 65 per cent. of the total population of West Bengal, but we notice with sadness in our heart that no concrete plans or suggestions for the betterment of the conditions of these poor cultivators who are groaning under the heavy burden of zemindari system have been made by the Finance Minister. Nor did he think proper to utter even a single word about the abolition of the zemindari system from West Bengal in his budget speech. It has long been admitted by all sections of the people, the Congress, the Muslim League and even the zemindars themselves that the zemindari system must go for the greater interest of the country and the land should be distributed by the Government direct to the kisans, because it has not only deprived the peasants of their legitimate rights and claims but it has also caused serious loss of revenue to the Government. The Britishers have left the country, but this obnoxious system of land tenure still exists. This system established in 1793 is eating away the comfort and happiness and the very life-blood of the cultivators, and yet it has not been abolished. Speaking at a meeting of the Textile Workers Union at Allahabad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said "we are all along talking in terms of Swaraj. Swaraj means nothing if there was no economic

betterment of the people". It is a sad irony of fate that our Government have kept the economic programme in the cold storage. I think the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will give his opinion in the matter and enlighten the members of the House and the country as to the steps he is taking for the immediate abolition of the zamindari system in West Bengal and as to what is the policy of the Government in this particular matter which affects the entire Bengali nation and upon the abolition of which, I should say, the prosperity and well-being of the entire Bengali nation depends.

Sir, it is very difficult to be convinced that a poor province like West Bengal in the midst of economic and financial difficulties must spend a huge sum of more than Rs. 50 lakhs annually over the pay of I. C. S. men, Secretaries, etc., and Rs. 6 lakhs over the pay of the Governor and his establishment. It is a tragedy of fate that the I.C. S. officers are still drawing the same pay and allowance which they used to draw during the time of the British rule. Is there any valid reason why the rules made for the I. C. S. men under the British Government prescribing the salary of the I. C. S. officers should be regarded so very binding upon the starving people of India? There is no earthly reason why the I. C. S. officers should be paid in the old scale fixed by the British Government and in my humble opinion it is criminal in a country like India to allow anybody more than Rs. 700 per month from the Governor at the top down to Sub-Deputy Collector. While the Government pleads retrenchment of a large number of low-paid employees and proposes to bring within the orbit of sales tax mustard oil, newspaper, coal etc., in order to balance its budget it has not curtailed the salaries of the I. C. S. officers. We are surprised to find that among all the individual items of expenditure the largest sum goes to the Police. As against 4.02 lakhs to be spent for Police for the next year, the allotment for education is only 2.94 lakhs.

In this connection I like to mention that Government instead of reducing the number of police force have increased the strength of the police force. What are the reasons for this even after the achievement of freedom? We are utterly disappointed in our expectation and it shows that the Government have no confidence in the people and hence they go on increasing the strength of the police force. What is the use of going on increasing the police force incessantly in a free country? You must earn the confidence of the masses and vice versa and peace will come automatically. So I advise the Government that if you want to bring about peace instead of increasing the number of police force you must seek the co-operation of the public, make contact with the people, try to feel the pulse of the masses and see what way the political atmosphere of the country is going. You are committing a great mistake by applying the police force to put down people's movements. Instead of increasing the police force and incurring extra expenditure you may with that extra expenditure raise the pay of the low-paid police staff. It is a shame and criminal wastage of public money on the part of the Government of a free country to pay Rs. 3,000 to the head of the police force where the poor police constables are drawing Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 including dearness allowance. You know that the price of every commodity has gone up 20/25 times. Taking this into consideration you must fix a minimum salary for each and every policeman if you want to check corruption from this particular Department. As a matter of fact after the achievement of freedom corruption is on the increase. They cannot but take recourse to this because they are poorly paid. The minimum salary of a Government servant must not be less than Rs. 100 in any Government office.

**Janab HUSAN ARA BEGUM:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief as there have been already many speeches on the different aspects of the budget.

I am standing here representing the cause of my dumb sisters who are rotting in the *bustees*. Calcutta which prides as being the second London of the East or the second city of the British Empire is at the present moment in the grip of poverty and disease. What poor impression will those who visit this city and its *bustees* have of India even after the achievement of Independence. Everybody was hoping that the condition of every Indian will be better off and the *bustees* will be improved in every way. But what is the condition of Calcutta even now? People are lying on the streets and diseases like cholera, plague and smallpox are taking away a great toll of human lives and at the present moment cholera is taking a greater toll. Besides these Government is to take into consideration the tuberculosis question. Of course tuberculosis hospitals are increasing and those at Kanchrapara, Jadavpur and other places are taking cases but still it is unmanageable and there are many women T. B. patients at the present moment. Many such women come to me and I direct them to the hospitals but the hospitals cannot accommodate all the cases and those poor people who cannot be admitted into such hospitals have not the means to have treatment elsewhere. Government should look into the root cause of all these diseases which in short is due to poverty and insanitary conditions. Regarding *bustee* dwellers many promises have been made but even now their condition is not only bad but worse and this is due to the influx of people into Calcutta from Eastern Pakistan. Sanitation is poor; the number of water taps is not at all sufficient and even the tube-wells are not workable. The poor people are all huddled together and there are too many people in one house. Sometimes the Governor or other high official pays a visit to these *bustees* and at that time the real deplorable condition of the *bustees* is not shown to them and a show is put up that the conditions are not so bad and they are not shown round all the places. It is only a social worker who has been in the slums and who has worked for those who live in the *bustees* who can understand the feelings of the poorer classes, how they are huddled together and even now the conditions are the same as before. There was a time when the Calcutta public and tax-payers had a claim on the Calcutta Corporation to look into their grievances but since the Corporation was superseded and it came under Government control with a high Government official at the top the people cannot approach the higher authorities at the present moment whereas at that time there were the the new planning of India. Sir, the backbone of the Indian population are Calcutta Corporation and they could at least press the claims of the *bustee* dwellers to improve the sanitary conditions, water-supply, etc., but now there is only one high authority of Government and these people cannot have access to him. Girls' education in the *bustees* during the Corporation regime was not neglected and education problems were given more attention day by day. Every year they provided more sums for the *bustee* schools. But at the present time if you look at the *bustee* schools their condition is worse than in 1937. No new school has been opened and those that are there are being neglected. In giving this brief sketch of the condition of the people in the *bustee* areas, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must say that education is the foremost problem at the present time, especially in the new planning of India. Sir, the backbone of the Indian population are those children who will be sitting in our places one day and who are the cream of the nation. So it would be a criminal folly to neglect their education especially at the present time.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to deal with capitalism, but I find there is still a vast difference between the rich and the poor. Those who are living in mansions under electric fans and with ice at their command cannot understand the sufferings due to the poverty of those people who are living in hovels, although they, the poor, are in absolute majority.

With regard to medical aid I find that Government have made arrangement to allot additional grants for hospitals, but these are not sufficient to

meet the needs of the present moment, especially with regard to the mothers of the future nation of India. There is great need at the present time for more maternity hospitals as there is too much of overcrowding in hospitals of confinement cases to which notice has been drawn before.

Coming again to the question of education, Sir, I wish to stress the point that education of children should be given in their mother-tongue. I am sorry to point out that in the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' High School which has been under Government grant and which is the only school imparting education to Muslim girls the majority of whom speak Urdu as their mother-tongue. They were deprived of their right of having education through the medium of Urdu but now I am thankful that through the kindness of the Hon'ble the Education Minister this has been rectified. I may be permitted in this connection to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that some deputationists met him on behalf of the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' High School's bus drivers who were discharged without notice for many accidents had occurred through the negligence of those bus drivers. ....(at this stage the member reached her time-limit and resumed her seat).

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

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**Srijukta BINA BHOWMIK :** মাননীয় ডেপুটি স্কোর্স মচোদুর! এখাবকার মাননীয় অর্থ সচিব বচোদুরের বাজেট বক্তৃতা যে অন্যান্য বৎসরের চেয়ে অনেক অন্য সময় রয়েছে এটা সকলেরই চোখে পড়েছে। বিভিন্ন বিভাগের কার্যকর্তা ও মৌলিক সমষ্টির বক্তৃতার সাধারণত যে আলোচনা থাকে আবাদের অর্থ সচিব বচাপথ তার মধ্যে এবার বিলেব যাবনি, স্প্রিংটি বিভাগের যাদীর জন্য তা বেবে পিয়েছেন। মিছে স্ট্রিং প্রধানত: সবগু সেলেব অর্থ নৈতিক সমস্যা ও তাৰ সমাধানেৰ উপায় স্মৰ্তিৰপে মোৰোগ পিয়েছেন। তাই আজকেৰ বাজেটেৰ সাধারণ আলোচনায় বিভিন্ন বিভাগ সমষ্টিৰ বিশেষ কিছু আৰিং বলব না। অর্থ সচিব বচাপথ দেলেৰ বৃত্তিৰ সমস্যা সমষ্টি যে আলোচনা কৰেছেন সে সহজেই কিছু বলব। আবাদেৰ অর্থ সচিব বচাপথ তথ্য মে একজন প্রতিক্রিয়ান ও অভিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তিয়াৰ ব'লে পৰিচিত তা নহ, অর্থ মৌলিকতে অভিজ্ঞ ব'লেও তাৰ একটা নাম আহে। অতএব তাৰ বক্তৃতা অবশ্যই পুৰুষান্বোগ্য।

অর্থ সচিব বচোদুরেৰ বক্তৃতা উন্দে উন্দে অনেকেই বনে হয়ে থাকবে যে তাৰা কি কংগ্রেস ব্যৌৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতা কৰতেন, না শিৰপুণ্ডি ও বৰিক সম্পত্তিৰে কোনও সুৰক্ষাতেৰ বক্তৃতা কৰতেন। বক্তৃতাৰ মূল সুষ তমে অনেকেই আপৰ্যায় কৰেন, কাৰণ তাৰেৰ পকে বিবাস কৰে দো শক্ত যে কংগ্রেসেৰ অর্থ নৈতিক ও সামাজিক দ্বিতীয়ী আবাদেৰ দেলেৰ বৰিক সম্পত্তিৰে দ্বিতীয়ীৰ সমে এক ঘৰে পোকে। অর্থ সচিব বচোদুরেৰ বক্তৃতে দেলেৰ এখন প্ৰধান সমস্যা উৎপাদন বৃক্ষি। উৎপাদন বৃক্ষি কৰতে দেলে চাট সুন্দৰ। বিষ্ট ধৰিক সম্পত্তিৰে উপৰ যে তাৰে কৰতাৰ চাপামো হচ্ছে তাৰ কলে এখন সুন্দৰেৰ অভ্যন্তাৰ অভাৱ হচ্ছে। অতএব এখন "prosperity" হিসাবেও কিছুটা কৰতাৰ কৰিবে ধৰিবে আনা টুচিত। কাজেই তাৰ বক্তৃতে ধৰিকলৈৰ উপৰ বৰ্ষাবানে কৰতাৰ বাড়ানো তো টুচিতই সহ, বৰ, কৰিবে দেওয়া ধৰকাৰ। বিষ্ট পাসন কৰ্যা তো চালাতে হবে, তাৰ বৰচ আহে। সে বৰচ কৰাৰ যে কোনও সঁজাল নেই, বৰং তা বেছেই চলেছে; তা আৰু বাটেট-বৰাকেৰ সহোৱি কৰতে পাৰিব। অতএব এই বৰচেৰ জন্য যীৰ যাচাপথ তেল, কৱলা, কাটি পুৰুষি নিয়া প্ৰোজেক্টীৰ হৰোৱ উপৰ বিকল-কৰ বিকলে সৱীৰলেৰ উপৰ কৰতাৰ বাড়াৰী যাবধাৰ কৰেছেন। Betting এবং Totalisator tax আৰও বাড়ানো বেত, বিষ্ট তা হৰ নি, কাৰণ আজতে বেৰ হৰ অর্থ সচিব বচোদুৰ আপত্তা কৰেন যে কৰিবেৰ উৎপাদনেৰ আপুণ্য কৰে শব্দে। তা চাপা অর্থ সচিব বচোদুৰেৰ বক্তৃতে ধৰিকলৈৰ উপৰ গোৱে বিধাই গীগ কৰে। পুৰুষ অৰ্থে ধৰী আবাদেৰ দেলে—তথ্য আবাদেৰ দেলে কেব, সামা পূৰ্বীৰীতে এখন কি আবেৰিকাৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত আৰ বেই বলেও রহে। কাজেই সামোৰ বিবা দুৱা দুলে বাতাস দুলিয়ে সুনে লাগ নেই। এ লাগা এই কৰ সহ সকি "there has been a redistribution of income in favour of the agricultural and working classes," বিষ্ট বেৰে টীকা আবাদেৰ অভাব একেবাবেই নেই

এবং এর কলেও বৃদ্ধিনের অভাব আরও হচ্ছে গেছে। অন্তর্ভুক্ত আর বেশী টাকা আদের হাতে দিয়ে নাক নেই স্থানে তারেও কলাপ চাবে না, সেশ্বেরও কলাপ হবে না। এখন কেবলমাত্র মেরাতে হবে যাতে ধনিক, পুরিক ও অন্যান্য জনসাধারণ সবাই মিলে উৎপাদন বাড়াবার জন্য চেষ্টা করে। এই হ'ল মোটামুটি তাঁর বক্তব্য। উৎপাদন বৃক্ষ যে আজকে সেশ্বের একটি প্রধান সমস্যা সে স্থানে বেটুই বিষত হবেন না। বিস্ত অর্থ সচিব ব্যাপের তাঁর সমাজনের অন্য মেঁ উপায় নির্বিশ করেছেন তা কতটা প্রধানোগ্য তাই বিবেচ্য। আজকে যে বৃদ্ধিম পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না তাঁর কারণ যে কর্তৃতা-পুর্ণপীড়িত ধনিক সম্পদাম্য তাঁর বৃদ্ধিম বাটাতে পাওয়া না এ কথাটা অনেকটি বিশ্বাস করতে চাইবে না। কারণ ধনিক সম্পদাম্যের হাতে যে টাকা নেই একধা ধারণা করা শুরু। Income-tax বত মেইটী হোক তাঁর আদে ধনিক সম্পদাম্যকে পুরোপুরি আটকে ফেলবার কোশল আজও যে এলেনের সরকার অস্তত: আরও করতে পারেননি একধা তো অর্থসচিব ব্যাপেরের অভানা ধাকবার কথা নয়। কি তাবে সাতের টাকা Capital এর খাতে টাকাম ক'রে dividend এর অংশ কর মেরামো হয়, কি তাবে যৎসুরের পর বৎসর বিদ্যা Balance Sheet সেবিয়ে এবং চোরা করবার ক'রে সারা দেশজোড়া ধনিক সম্পদাম্যের তাঁতুর লীলা চলে, তাঁও অর্থ সচিব ব্যাপের আমাদের চেয়ে ভাল করেই আনেন। আমাদের পুরুষান যারী পশ্চিত জগৎবলাদ পর্যাপ্ত ব্যবেচেন যে কাপড়ের control ঠেবাস পর কাপড় কলের বালিকরা ১০০ কোটি টাকার উপর চোরাবরাবাবেতে লাত কয়েছে। অর্থ সচিব ব্যাপের তাঁর বজ্রতায় এ-সব একেবারে অঙ্গীকৃত করেননি। তবে সেশ্বেন তিনি বন্যা চরিত্রের অবস্থিতি সেওই শিয়ে নিজিয় ধাকতে চেয়েছেন। বিস্ত আমার বন্য বন্যা চরিত্র যদি এইই তব তাবে সেশ্বের সরকারকেও সেটা বুবেই বাবুরা করতে হবে। আমল কথা আবরা অনেকেই মনে কর Tax করিয়ে ধনিক সম্পদাম্যকে তুষ্ট করবার বত অবয়া আজ সেশ্ব মেটেই হয় নি। এটা কৃত্য ধনিকদের সরকারের দুর্যোগ শয়োগ যিযে একটা চাপ দেবার চেষ্টা সাত, এবং এই কাঁধে থামীন তাঁতুর কর্ম ধারেরা পড়েছেন না ব'লেই আবৃত্যা আশা করি। গত মুজৰ পর সেশ্বের ধনিকেরা আরও ধৰ্ম হয়েছে, পুরিকরা আরও পরিষ্কৃত হয়েছে একধাও যাই মুকুট দিসাবের ব্যাপার। অর্থ সচিব ব্যাপের সিলেও বলেছেন— “In practically the whole of the private sector wages have lagged behind the cost of living index” এ সেবেও পুরিকদের দাতে আজ বেশী টাকা চলে গেছে অর্থ সচিবের আবার আদের সোণোয়া নয়। যে শামানা বহুী বৃক্ষ হয়েছে, মোঁ যে আকচেরের বৃন্দাবুন্দির অনুপাতে অনেক কষ এবং শানুমেন মত বীঁচতে হলে একটা minimum standard যে জনসাধারণের প্রয়োজন এবং সে standard যে আপ সেশ্ব নেই, একধা নিশ্চয়ই অর্থ সচিব ব্যবেশ অধীক্ষা করবেন না। কিন্ত তাঁল বজ্রতায় ধনিক সম্পদাম্য তাঁর reward পাওয়ে না, এব্রাবের কোড দণ্ডিত প্রবাল পেয়েছে কিন্ত সেশ্বের পুরিকও তাঁর প্রাপ্ত্য যে পাওয়ে না, এ উভি কোনোনোই র্ণেকে পাই নি। তুরি বতে সেশ্বের লারিয়া দুর করবার একাত্ম উপায় উৎপাদন বাড়ান। কিন্ত উৎপাদন বাড়লেই যে লারিয়া দুর হয়, এ বিশ্বাস করবার কোন সন্দেহ কারপুই আমাদের নেই। এই সেশ্বেই গতুজ্জেব সরকারের অবয়া করাই ধৰা যাব। তখন উৎপাদন প্রচুর বৃক্ষ পেয়েছিল ধনিকদের লাড়ের শীয়া পরিস্থীরা ছিল না। তাসবেও পুরিকদের আর বন্যাৰুক্তি অনুপাতে বাড়ে নি। এখনও সেশ্বের সমস্যার সরকুকু যে উৎপাদনের অভাব তাই যা বলা চলে কি করে? সেশ্বের লোক বুলাবুকির অন্য কাপড় পরতে পায়ে না, অর্থ কাপড়ের কলাওলিতে কাপড় প্রস্তুকার হয়ে কথে বৱেচে, আর যাহ বিল কাজ মত করে সেবে শলে ইয়কি দিচ্ছে। এই পরেও লোকে কি করে বিশ্বাস কৰুবে, উৎপাদন বাড়লেই সেশ্বের লোকের দুঃখ মুক্ত হবে? এই প্রস্তুতে একটা ছেট গত সবে পড়ছে:—

“A miner's son asked his mother: ‘Why don't you light the fire? It is so cold.’

‘Because we have no money to buy coal. Father is out of work.’

‘But why is he out of work, mother?’

‘Because there is too much coal.’

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আবার একজো কথা বলবাব উকেলা কৃত্য এই যে আবক্ষের সমস্যার প্রতিবিধান কৃত্য ধনিক সম্পদাম্যের উৎপাদন যিযে করতাব করিবে উৎপাদন বাড়াবার চেষ্টা করলেই হবে না। এ সেশ্বে ধনিক সম্পদাম্যের ঐতিহ্য বিছু পৌরোহেত নয়। গত বৃক্ষকে ধারণা ৮০ লক্ষ লোককে যে যা কেবে করতে হয়েছে, তাঁর কথা এবে

দাবিত কিছু কর নো। কাজেই উৎপাদন বাঢ়াতে হলে বাসিক সজ্ঞারকে উৎসাহ দেবার জন্য প্রয়োজন নেই—ওয়া সিদ্ধের পরবর্তী টাকা বাটাবে—মুদ্রিত আবে বা কুণ্ডি পরে। প্রয়োজন দেবের শর্ষিত ব্যবহার সত্ত্বেও এক বৰ্তমান ব্যবসা করে দেওয়া। না হলে বৰ্ষেষট বাবিলে বাসার বজ্জটাই করা হোক না কেন—প্রস্তুত উৎপাদন মুক্তি কিছুতেই হবে না। আবাদের অর্থ সচিব বহুদার বালি বাসিক সজ্ঞারের নিয়ন্তা, অবিজ্ঞান, আর অসমাদের ব্যবহার দ্বারা কিংবা প্রুক্ষিকারও যে আর কৰত্বানি কিংবা আর হতাহ হবে নয়েই, এ সবকেও তাঁর পরিকার ধারণা থাকা সরকার।

অর্থ সচিব বহুদার “Islam” ভৌতি প্রকাশ করেছেন। কিংবা তিনি “ultimate Socialisation”-এর কথা না বলে পারেন নি। তবে তাঁর বজ্জট এখন তাঁর সব নয়—এখন Capitalistic-এর উৎপাদন মুক্তি করে নিরে পরে Socialism-এর কথা ভাবা যাবে। কিংবা আবাদের প্রপু—পুরুষীয় ব্যবসের অভিভাব আবাদের সাবলে যথেষ্ট; তা সত্ত্বেও কি আবাদ Capitalism-এর সবগুলি stage ও তাঁর সবজ্জট এবং সব সবে সিদ্ধে আবাদের ব্যতে হবে? ইতিহাস থেকে আবাদের কি শেখবার কিছুই নেই?

পরিশেষে অর্থ সচিব বহুদারের কিমাখ-মজলুব বাজ সবকে ধারণার উল্লেখ করতে চাই। তিনি হলে করেন এখনি আবাদের দেশে কিমাখ-মজলুব বাজের ভিত্তি পাপিত হয়েছে, কাবণ বধিকাণ্ড তোটাই ঐ প্রেরীভূক্ত, এই মুক্তিতে আবেরিকায় ও বিলেতে তাঁদের বজ্জট ব্যবহার বজ্জট-ক্ষেত্রে বজ্জট হয়েছে। বিলেতে চাচিলী শুগ ওজ সারা Conservative সামন বুঁধেও কিমাখ-মজলুব বাজ ক্ষেত্রের অস্তিত্ব বিশেষে কিমাখ-মজলুবের পরিয়ে দেখাব প্রয়োজন বৈধ করেছিল এবং সবিলে দিয়ে সক্ষম হয়েছে। যা দোক, এ দেশে কিমাখ-মজলুব বাজ প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়ে গিয়েছে বলে বিশ্বাস কুর করে থাকেন বলে আবাদ ধারণা। মাত্র কিছু দিন আগেই অকোলাতে শাষ্ট্রপতি ভাজ্জাৰ পটভিনিতাৰিমা বলেছেন—“শব্দেৰ সুন্দৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতে আগামী মৌচ বৎসরের সবো গাঁটীভূত আৰ্থ অনুসূতে এক ইচ্ছাপুতীনীয় দিশুৰ অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। তাঁতে দেশের গৰ্ভৰ্বেষ্ট বলেন যাবে।” তিনি আবাদের তাঁর জন্য প্রৱৃত্ত হতে বলেছেন। আবাদও নেই বিশ্বাসের আয়োজন ও প্রাণীকার ধারণ।

**SH. KANAI LAL DE :** উপ-পরিষদ্বারা সভাপতি, বাননীয় অর্থ সচিব আগামী বৎসরের বাজেট টুকুগন করে যে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত করেছেন তা যোৰ সহকারে তুনেছি। বাজেট প্রস্তুতের জন্য তিনি অন্তৰ্ভুক্তীরেও বেঁকে পরিশুল্ক শীকৰ করেছেন এবং প্রদেশের বিভিন্ন দিশে উন্নতি বিধাদের জন্য ধারণা কৰবার যে চেষ্টা করেছেন যাইও তা গতানুগতিকৰণ শীকৰ অভিক্রম করে নাই তোকাপ তাকে ধারণাপত্র আবাদিত।

দেশের সমস্যা বহুবিধি, বিশেষত: বাটীভূক্ত পলিচৰণাদার সমস্যা সত্ত্বেও হয়েই দেশের বহুবিধি সমস্যার প্রতিক্রিয়া করা সম্ভব নয় তা আবি, তুকাপি বৰ্ষাবন্ধন বাজেটে পলিচৰণাদারকে বিভিন্ন বিকল্প পুনৰ্গত কৰবার ব্যক্তিগত পরিকল্পনার বিশেষ কোন আভাস পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না, এবং কংপ্রেসের বৰ্ষ-বৰ্ষে বৰ্ষ-বৰ্ষ-প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া সত্ত্বেও অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত যথাক্ষণ গাঁটী পরিকল্পিত পোষণধৰণীন প্রেরীভূত সমাজ প্রতিক্রিয়া কিছু-কিছু দেখা যাচ্ছে না। বাননীতা লাভের পর দত্তে দেশে প্রৱৃত্ত ব্যবস পাও কৰবার জন্য এদেশের অনন্দাধীন অভিভাবক আশুমুশীন ও অস্তিত্ব হয়ে পড়েছে। পুরুষ-এক বৎসরের সবো মেট আলা-আকাশকাৰক জুলাইত কৰে তোকা সম্ভব না হলেও বৰ্ষবারের বথে তাকে বাস্তুবৰ্প লোক কৰবার জন্য যে বাপক পুরুষ নিয়ে পঞ্চানুকৰ পরিকল্পনা কৰার প্রয়োজন, বাজেট বচনে যথো তাঁর পরিচয় অভিজ্ঞ আট পাওয়া যাব।

বাননী পুঁঁপুঁপুঁ পুরীভূলির পুনৰ্গুণীয়ন ও সংগঠনের জন্য বিশেষ কোন কাৰ্যাকৰী ধারণা অবলম্বন কৰা হয় নাই। পুরী নির, পুরী বাবা, পুরী লিকৰ উন্নতি কৰতে না পাবলে পুরীসমাজকে পুনৰ্গত কৰা সম্ভব হবে না। এ বিদেশে বেঁকে পুরুষ পুরুষে হিসে, যে পুরীবাব অৰ্থ ধাৰ কৰা উচিত, যোৰ তাৰ দুলমাতৰ অপ্রচূৰ। বানেৰিয়াৰ পলিচৰণাদার পুরীভূলি উৎপাদিত্যুৰ, পিচ ও প্রস্তুতি হ্যুমুৰ ধাৰ ভৱাব, এবং বিশেষকৰণ অবিলম্বে প্রতি ইউনিসে চিকিৎসাকেন্দ্ৰ এবং বৰ্ষত: প্রতি ধানৰ maternity ও child welfare clinic বাস্পন কৰা প্রয়োজন। এবিদেশে বৰ্ষবারে বাজেটের ধারণা আপনামূল্য নৰ।

বৰ্ষবারে বাজেট উন্নয়ন (Development) বিভাগের বিভিন্ন পদেৰ বীজ বিতৰণ, বীজাগার ধানেল প্রস্তুতি বিভিন্ন বাজেট পত বস্তৰ ৩০,৫১,০০০ টাকাৰ যে পৰিকল্পনা হিস, সংশোধিত বাজেটে এ বিভাগে যাতে ৪৩,০০০ টাকা ধাৰ ধাৰ হয়েছে এবং আগামী বৎসরের জন্য টাকা একেবারে পৰিষাক হয়েছে, কোন টাকাই ধাৰ ধাৰ নাই। অসম দিকে ধারণা পৰেছি—Ammonium Sulphate প্রস্তুতি বিভিন্ন ধাৰ কৰেৰ জন্য ১৭ মক টাকা ধাৰ কৰা হয়েছে। যদি দ্বিতৰে বিভিন্ন পদেৰ জন্য বীজ বিতৰণ কৰতে না পাবা ধাৰ

তবে তুম সার সরবরাহ করলেই অধিক কসম উৎপাদন সহব হবে না। বিশেষতঃ ঐ জাতীয় বিশেষী সারের আর্থিকারিতা সহতে এবং জমির উপর ওর উভয়ক কলাকল সহতে বড়ভেস রয়েছে। কোনী পুরাত সার উৎপাদন এবং সেই সার বিলির ব্যবহাৰ কৰলে কৃষকগণেৰ প্ৰকৃতি উপকাৰ হৈবে। বিদেশী সার আৱদানী কৰলে সেৱীৰ কৃষকেৰ সাহায্য অপেক্ষা বিশেষী বিশেষৈ সাহায্য দেী হৈবে। কৃষি-কাৰ্যৰ বিজ্ঞাৰ ও অধিক কসম উৎপাদনেৰ জন্ম হৈতেৰ ব্যবহাৰ ও শেকেৰ পুৰুষী উন্নয়ন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা বৰুজা, বৰুজু ও বেনিনীপুৰেৰ জন্য অপৰিহাৰ্য।

বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰাতাৰই বাজেটে নাই, বৰং বাজেটেৰ অৱৰিহত পুৰুষী গৃহৰেৰ নিয়ত-ব্যবহাৰ্য বৰ ইয়োৰ উপৰ বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ ধাৰ্য হৈয়েছে। বাংলা দেশেৰ বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ সন্তুতত: পুৰুষীৰ সব দেশেৰ অপেক্ষা অধিক। আমেৰিকাৰ New York প্ৰকৃতি States-এ বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ পত কৰা ২০ টাকা, ক্যালিকোপিয়াতে পতকৰা ২১০, টাকা, তাৰতম্যে মাঝাতে টাকায় এক পৰসা, মোষাই, বিহাৰ ও দৃঢ়পুদেশে টাকায় দু পৰসা আৰা হালোৱা টাকায় তিম পৰসা বৰ্ধাৰি ১৫ পতকৰা ৪১০/০ আৰা। দৰিয়া বালায় বৰ্তমান উত্ত হাৰে বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ জনসাধাৰণেৰ অতাৰ পীড়াপৰাক। সৱিয়াৰ তৈল, আলানিৰ কাঠ, কয়লা প্ৰতিতি উপৰ বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ চাপানো কোনৰক্তেই বাছনীয় নহ। সংবাদপত্ৰে দেশে আৰু শিক্ষা বিশেষে বহু পৰিবাপে সাহায্য কৰে। সংবাদপত্ৰেৰ মূল্য একই খুৰ বাড়িয়াৰে, পুনৰাবৃত তাত্ত্ব উপৰ বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ ধাৰ্য কৰা উচিত নহ। আৱাদেৰ দেশে শিক্ষাবিষ্টাৰেৰ বহু বাধা বৰ্তমান। পাঠা পুস্তকেৰ মূল্য হাস কৰা প্ৰয়োজন; কিন্তু পাঠা পুস্তকেৰ উপৰও বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈয়েছে; বৰতপঃপক্ষে পুস্তকেৰ উপৰ ডিস্ট্ৰিবুৰ বিজ্ঞাৰ আপো কৰা হৈ—একবাৰ কাগজেৰ উপৰ, তাৰপৰ হালোৱা উপৰ, এবং শেষবাৰ পুস্তক পুস্তকেৰ উপৰ। সৱিয়াৰ তৈল, ওয়ধ, পুতক পুতক বৰ নিয়ত-ব্যবহাৰ্য ইয়োৰ উপৰ চড়ে বিজ্ঞা-কৰাৰ অকেবাৰে তুলে দেওৱা গাছনীয়।

কৱেক্ষণি ভিলিয়েৰ উপৰ বিজ্ঞাৰ ধাৰ্য কৰা হলে জনসাধাৰণেৰ বিশেষ কষ্ট হয় না, অৰ্থ সৱকাৰেৰ গাজৰেৰ বাটাতি পুৰুষ চড়ে পাৰে। কলিকাতা চড়ে বৎসৱে ১২০, কোটি টাকাৰ চাঁও বিশেষে চালান যায় এসেৰ উপৰ বিজ্ঞা কৰা ধাৰ্য কৰলে ৭১৮ কোটি টাকা গাঁওয়া মেতে পাৰে। তাহলে মাৰ্ত নিষ্কৃতিক বিলাস হ্যোৰে উপৰ বিজ্ঞাৰ বক্ষা বেশে গৃহৰেৰ নিয়ত-ব্যবহাৰ্য সহজ হৈয়োৰ উপৰ হতে কৰ তুলে লেুয়া সত্ত্ব। আৰি এবিষয়ে অৰ্থ সচিবেৰ মৃতি আৰু পৰম কৰছি। বাংলা দেশ পৰিষ্কৃত হওয়ায় পশ্চিম বাংলা মূল্য বাংলাৰ মাৰ্ত ১১০ এককৃতীয়ালৈ পৰিষ্কৃত হয়েছে, তখালি পশ্চিম বক্ষে কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পোষণেৰ বাধ কৰে নাই ও বৰং বজালাঙ্গে পেড়েছে। বাংলা মহাকৰণে কৰ্মসচিব, মুক্ত কৰ্মসচিব, উপ-কৰ্মসচিব এবং অৱৰ-কৰ্মসচিবেৰ সংখ্যাৰ ক্রমাগত বাড়চৰে, এবং সংবাৰ সজে সজে তামেৰ বেতনও গৃহীত হচ্ছে। অবিভক্ত বাংলাৰ দেখানে ২,৭৫৮, টাকা বেতনে ৫ জন মাৰ্ত কৰ্মসচিব ছিলেন, বিকল্প হওয়া সকলও একত্ৰে তামেৰ সংখ্যা দিঘোৰেও অধিক হয়েছে। পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ ২৮ মাৰ্ত বিভাগে ৪ জন D. I. G. উপ-আৰক্ষা পৰিসৰক মিস্ত্ৰ হৈয়েছেন। এবং অনান্য বিভাগেও কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা পেড়েছে। এবং বহু অনাবশ্যক কৰ্মচাৰী রয়েছে, এবং ক্রমে: আৰো নিমজ্জন হচ্ছে। পুতৰ বিভাগে অধাক মাহাকৰণ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰযোজন পৰিবাৰ। এই বিভাগে আৰো কৱেক্ষণ উচ্চ বেতনেৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছেন। একজনমাত্ৰ উপসমাচাৰ্তা (Deputy Magistrate) হাৰা এই কৰ্ম বেশ চলতে পাৰে। ইৰকুত বাজেটেৰ সৱল হতে বিভাগীয় ভুক্তিপতি (Divisional Commissioner) পদ তুলে দেৰিৰ মাৰ্ত কৰা হচ্ছে পিচ এ পৰ্যাপ্ত এই অনাবশ্যকিৰ পদ লোপ কৰাৰ কোম ব্যবহাৰ হৈ নাই। এইকল মাহাকৰণ (top heavy) পদস ব্যবহাৰ দেশেৰ পক্ষে অতাৰ কৰ্তৃকৰ। উচ্চপদৰ কৰ্মচাৰিগণেৰ বেতন হাস কৰা ও নামবিৰ ভাতা বা বিশেষ বেতন দেওয়া বৰ কৰা উচিত। বিভিন্ন বিভাগেৰ কৰা বিশেষজ্ঞেৰ বলতে পেলে পুৰি মেতে বাধ। দৰিয়া দেশবাসীৰ আধিক অবহাৰ পুতি দৰবী মৃতি মেতে কঠোৰ হতে বাধ সংকোচ কৰা একাত প্ৰযোজন।

ব্যবিস্থাৰণেৰ পৰ হতে পত এক বৎসৱ পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ জনসাধাৰণ অপেক্ষ কষ্ট কৰে কৰছে। বোনা বাধ বাংলা দেশে বহু হাজাৰ মীট কাগজ বৰুৱত আছে, তথাপি দেয়ে অজাৰে এবং মুদ্যাবিক্ষে বাংলাৰ জনসাধাৰণ অভ্যন্ত পৌত্রিত হচ্ছে। বিভিন্ন দেশাত্মক দেয়েৰ বচ্টন নায়জাৰে হচ্ছে ন। এবং বহুৰ মূল্য অভাৱিক ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈয়েছে। বাংলা দেশেৰ প্ৰাচৰে বিভাৰে কাগজতেৰ বাধ একান্মকাৰ অপেক্ষা অনেকে কৰ। বানকুৰ দেশা হতে বৰুজা বেলায় এই কাগজ এমে জোৰা বালাবেৰ কৰ মুল্যে বিকৌত হচ্ছে। নিয়ত-ব্যবহাৰ্য ইয়োৰ অভাৱিক মূল্য মৃতি, ও বজালাঙ্গেৰ পোকীৰ অবহাৰ অজ্ঞ আৱাদেৰ পক্ষে কৱলাবৰণেৰ স্বৰূপীয় ইতো কলিন হৈবে পৰাইছে। অভ্যন্ত এবিষয়ে সৱকাৰেৰ অধিক হতো প্ৰযোজন।

ক্ষেত্রগুলী জোর করার ও দূরীভূত একেবারে চলেছে। সরকারী কর্তৃকালিগণের মধ্যেও দূরীভূত রহে রিহেছে। বিলের উৎপত্তির সহিত ইয়া বিবরণের বাবস্থা অবস্থান করা প্রয়োজন। অসম সিরাজগ করার কলে বৈংকুড়া ও মেবিনীগুৰু জেলার আলাদি কার্ডের মূল অভাবিক বেড়েছে, কাঠও দুর্বাপ্য হয়েছে। যাতে ব্যবহারে কাঠ ব্যবহারি করা বা বার ও জেলার প্রয়োজন নিচ্ছের ক্ষেত্রে কেবল বার উৎকৃষ্ট কাঠে চালান দেওয়া যেতে পারে—সেইজন্য ব্যবহার করা প্রয়োজন।

নির্বাচিতী ইউনিয়নের প্রতিশ্রূতিগত অবিলম্বী প্রধা বিলোপের বাবস্থাও এ প্রয়োগে এখনো অবস্থার সহিত হয় নাই। যাকে জ্বর বিক্রিয় ও ব্যবহার সহিত করা অভাবিক। যাকে জ্বর মচল-সভা ইউনিয়ন কলে দেশের ব্যবস্থাক ই কৃতান্ত ত্যাগ করতে পারে না। কলে স্বাক্ষরে নৈতিক অবস্থাটি জড় বেড়ে চলেছে। স্বতরাং যাকে জ্বর বর্জনের সিঙ্গার প্রচলন অন্তরিবিলুপ্ত করা প্রয়োজন।

যদিও আমাদের প্রয়োগে অবেক্ষণবিক পিকা প্রস্তুতি হয়েছে, তালিপি প্রাথমিক পিকা বাধাতাবৃদ্ধক মা করলে এবং ব্যক্তিমূলে পিকা বাবস্থা না করলে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রসার হয়ে না। বাংলার জেলাওয়িকে ও অংশে বিভক্ত করে প্রতিশ্রূতির এক এক অংশে প্রাথমিক পিকা বাধাতাবৃদ্ধকভাবে প্রচলন করা প্রয়োজন। দূর্বীভূত প্রাথমিক পিককগণের বেতন সারান্না দুর্ভিতি প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে, কিন্তু তা যথোপযুক্ত নয়। এবিষয়েও আমি অর্থ সচিব ব্যবস্থার মুঠ আর্থর্পণ করছি।

কুঁড়োগ বিবারণক্ষেত্রে যে অর্থ স্বাক্ষর করা হয়েছে, প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় তাদা খুবই অপ্রচুর। পিলিয় ব্যাংকের এক বৈংকুড়া জেলাটেই British Empire Leprosy Relief Association এর Survey ও স্থানীয় চিকিৎসকগণের অনুমতান্তে তামা যায় যে কুঁড় বোরীর ব্যবহা প্রায় ৩০,০০০। বৈংকুড়ায় এবং মেবিনীগুৰু কুঁড় গোপীর সংখ্যা কর নয়। বৈংকুড়ার গোপীগুৰুর মাঝে ১০০ গোপী ব্যবহার নিরিষ্ট একমুখি কুঁড়োগ ব্যাপক করা হচ্ছে, প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় এটা অতি অবিক্ষিক। কুঁড় গোপ নিবারণ ও এটা গোপের বিস্তার বোধ চিকিৎসার জন্য বৈংকুড়া একটি গবেষণা চিকিৎসাগার স্থাপন করা একান্ত প্রয়োজন। এবিষয়ে আমুসজিক সমষ্টি কিছুই ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য চিকিৎসাবিদ্যাবিলাপন প্রশংসন হইয়ে দৃঃ আর্থর্পণ করি।

আমার বক্তৃতা শেষ করাব পূর্বে আমি আম একমুখি কর্তৃ ব্যবহারকে বিশৰ্মাত্মক করতে চেষ্টা করেছি তাকে ক্ষমতা করা যেখন অচার্জ প্রয়োজন, তেন্তু অপৰ দিকে যাতে অনন্মাবাসের স্বত্ব ও সহানুভূতি আর্থর্পণ করা যায় এমনক্ষেত্রে লাগন ব্যবহা এবং আতিগত্যনুরূপ কর্তৃপক্ষেও আত্ম অবস্থন করা উচিত। আমি এবিষয়ে প্রতিবন্ধ স্বত্বাব ও অর্থ সচিদের মুঠ আর্থর্পণ করে আগন প্রচলন করবার।

**SHRI ANNADA PROSAD CHOWDHURY :** মাননীয় উপ-পরিচয়দপ্তর মহাপর্য, আমীন দেশের একটী চিত্র চোরের সম্মুখে রাখিয়া আমি গত বৎসর কাজেট স্বরে আলোচনা করলে কতকগুলি বিধবারের অবস্থার করিয়াছিলাম। আমার পরিকল্পনাগুলি কর্মসূচিত হলৈলে আচিতের কলাপ ও যথ কর্তৃকালে বৃক্ষ পাইবে টাইট ছিল আমার আশা। কিন্তু শেষ স্বল্প পরিকল্পনা যতিও ব্যার্থকৃত হইতে পারিয়েছে না এখন খুবই অনুভব করিয়েছি। আমাদের নিক্ষিকাতা বাধে তো কোনও গৌরব নাই। যাহা টাইক আমার পরিকল্পনার একটী অংশ প্রদূষণ করিয়া প্রাবণিক স্বত্বাব অস্তত করিকাতা ডেটাল কলেজটাকে নিজ পরিচালনাধীনে আনিয়াছেন আমিয়া ব্যাকাত আনলিপ্ত হইয়েছি।

১৯৪৯-৫০ সালের যে বাজেট মাননীয় অর্থ সচী ব্যবহার আমাদের নিষ্ঠ উপরিত করিয়াছেন-তাহা ইহু অনুযোজন করতে না পারিবা মনে দৃঃ বেশ দইয়েকে।

এতেনির আমরা বিনিয়োগ প্রাপ্তি তারতম্যের বেসেও, প্রাপ্তের উন্নতি, প্রাপ্তের উন্নতি প্রাপ্তের ভিত্তিত্বে। আমরা বিনিয়োগ অস্থা বিপর্যায়ের বাবেও প্রাপ্তের পিকাইয়া বাবিলতে টাইবে, প্রাপ্তের পিকায় স্বাধীনক্ষেত্রে ৭৩ একমুখি সভীর পুঁটিলান করিয়া দুলিতে টাইবে, এই পুঁটিলান টাইবে যথ সম্পূর্ণ সংস্থা। বর্তমান বাজেটে পলী-টন্যুর পরিকল্পনাগুলি সম্পূর্ণক্ষেত্রে অবহেলিত টাইবে। চিকিৎসা ও ব্যায়ক্ষেত্রে স্বাপন, পানীয় অলের ব্যবহা, চোলার পৰ বেরাবৎ ও পিকা বাবে যে ব্যবহার করা টাইবে, আচাতে যথে যথ আজও আমরা আমাদের এক বৃহৎ জন-সরকারকে দৃঃ বিপন্ন ও বৃহৎ হইতে রক্ত করিবার জন্য, অধিকার অক্ষকার হইতে ঝোপিত্ব পথে আমিয়ার জন্য হলোমেগী হইয়েছি ন।

১৯৪৮-৪৯ সনের বাজেটে যে পরিবাস ঘাটতি হইবে বসিয়া অনুভিত হইয়াছিল, সংশোধিত বাজেটে ঘাটতির পরিবাস জাত আলোকে ৪৫ লক্ষ টাকা কর দেখান হইয়াছে। ঘাটতি কর ইউনিয়ন দক্ষ আগাম: দৃঃ ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষের বিনিয়োগ বিচারিত হইতে পারে। কিন্তু পুরুষগুলকে দেখাবে এই ঘাটতি কর দেখাব ইউনিয়ন, জাত

বৃহী দুর্বলতাৰ মুজোৰ পুনৰ্গঠন পৰিকল্পনাৰ জন্য কেন্দ্ৰীয় সংৰক্ষণৰ নিকট হইতে কৰা টাকা পাওৱাৰ সম্পৰ্কে সংশোধিত বাজেটে বায় সংকোচ কৰিতে হইয়াছে বলিয়া অৰ্থ বৰ্তীয়হালৰ দৃঢ় পুকাল কৰিয়াছেন। আৰ কৰিয়া গেলে যায় সংকোচ বাবি দৃঢ়-লাভিয়া-পীড়িত জনসাধাৰণেৰ কল্যান পুঁচেটাকে ব্যাহত কৰিবাই কৰা হৈ, তাহা হইলে আভিকাৰ কংগ্ৰেস পদস্থ বাবীন রাষ্ট্ৰৰ পক্ষে টো পোৰবৰে হইতে পাৰে না। বিশেষ কৰিয়া যায় সংকোচেৰ নামে ব্যবহাৰ কৰিতে আৰু আভিসংনূলক পৰিকল্পনাগুলিকে বাদ দিতে বা অৰ্থ কৰিতে দেবি, আৰ তাহাৰ সমে নিভিল লেক্টোৱিন্টে, সেভিনিট বোৰ্ড, ভেল পাসন প্ৰদত্তি বিভাগীয় কৰ্মকৰ্ত্তাদেৰ এবং যৰীদেৰ জন্য চলাচিত ব্যবহাৰ সংশোধিত বাজেটে ২২ লক্ষ ৩ হাজাৰ টাকা আৰও বৃক্ষ কৰিবাৰ পুষ্টাৰ উৎপাদন কৰা হৈ এবং আগামী ১৯৪৯-৫০ সনে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সনেৰ ডুলনায় এই বাবু অধিক ব্যৱহাৰ পৰিবাসন ৩৭ লক্ষ ২৯ হাজাৰ লাক্ষকাতে বৰাভাৰ, তথনই সমালোচনাৰ কাৰণ হৈ। বাবেস কোঠাৰ গত ব্যবহাৰে চেমেও এই অধিক ব্যৱহাৰে অক্ষ দেবিয়া জনসাধাৰণ যদি আৰাদিগকে পৰিষ্কৰে দৃঢ়-হাচ্ছল্য বিশালে উদাসীন বলিয়া নিলা কৰে, তবে আৰুয়া কি উত্তৰ দিব ?

টাকাৰ অভাৱ আৰাদেৰ আছে ঠিকই, তাহাৰ জন্য উন্মুক্ত পৰিকল্পনাগুলিকে যথাসম্ভব অত কাৰ্য্য পৰিপন্থ কৰা সম্ভৱ হৈলে না-তাহাও বুৰি। এই সব বিশেনো কৰিয়াই পুৰোপুৰেৰ ডুলনায় অনেক কৰা টাকাই প্ৰামেৰ আৰাদকেন্দ্ৰ গুলিৰ জন্য, পানীয় জন সৱৰবাৰাদেৰ উভেদো এবং আৰাদ জন্য ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালেৰ বাজেটে যৰুৱ কৰা হইয়াছিল। বৎসৱেৰ সংশোধিত বাজেটে দেখা যাইতেছে যায় যৰুৱ কৰা হইয়াছিল তাহাও অৰ্থ কৰা সম্ভৱ হয় নাই এবং দুৰ্দীঘোষ বিষয় আগামী ১৯৪৯-৫০ সনেৰ বাজেটে উভা আৰও কৰাইয়া ধৰা হইয়াছে। দৃষ্টান্তকূল আৰি ব্যাপক কৰকৰ্ত্তাৰ মোটামোটা বায় কাৰ্য্য ধোৰণে কৰাই এয়েলে উন্মুক্ত কৰিব।

প্ৰামেৰ পানীয় অন্দেৰ ব্যবহাৰ জন্য গত বৎসৱ যে হলে ১১ লক্ষ ৪০ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ বৰাবৰ ধৰা হইয়াছিল, সেৱলৈ চলাচিত বৎসৱে সংশোধিত বাজেটে বৰচেৰ অংশ ১০ লক্ষ টাকাই প্ৰেছোৱা প্ৰদত্ত কৰা হইয়াছে, অৰ্থাৎ অৰ্থকেৰণে কৰ কৰা হইয়াছে। তবে বলা যাইতে পাৰে যে উপনৃষ্ট পৰিবাধ পাইপেৰ যত্নেৰ বলকূপ বসানো সম্ভৱ হয় না বলিয়া বেঁৰী টাকা সৰুৰ কৰিলেও খৰচ কৰা সম্ভৱ হয় না। ডুলন লনকূপ বসানো সম্ভৱ না হইলেও বহু অকেজো লনকূপ যাহা প্ৰামে পদিয়া আছে, তাহা re-sinking কৰিবলৈ কাণ্ডে লাগিপন্তে পাৰে। সেখিকে কি আৰুয়া দন দিয়াছি ? তাহাৰ জন্য কি যোৰোপুৰুষ অৰ্থ ব্যাব কৰা হইয়াছে ? লনকূপেৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে পুকুৰী সংজ্ঞাৰ কৰিয়া অধিক হৈলোৱ কৰিবা পৰ্যায় অকেজো পানীয় জন সৱৰবাৰাদেৰ জন্য কি সচেষ্ট হইয়াছি ? বাস্তানেক্ষেত্ৰেৰ জন্য গত বৎসৱ পৰিবৰ্ত্ত যে হলে এক কোটি ৩ লক্ষ টাকা বৰুৱ কৰিয়াছিল, যে স্বলে সংশোধিত বাজেটে বৰচেৰ অক্ষ অসিয়া নাবিয়াহে যাও ৩০ লক্ষ ১৮ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ। কাজ বৰাবৰিত কৰাৰ জন্য গুৱামৰাী অনেক ধৰা বাবো-তেৰো সকল টাকা সৱৰকাৰক মনে কৰিতেছি সেখানে আগামী বৎসৱে উপোন্থন দৃঢ়িৰ কাৰ্য্য অপৰিবৰ্য্য সেচ ব্যবহাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সনেৰ পুৰোপুৰ ব্যৱহাৰে পুৰোপুৰ কৰা হইয়াছে, প্ৰামেৰ ধৰাৰ দুৰ্বল সৰ্বজন-বিলিত। Petrol tax Fund হইতে কড়াকালৈ ধৰা বেগাবতেৰ জন্য ভেলা বোৰ্ড ও রিউনিসিপালিটিৰ বাবকতে খৰচ কৰা হৈ। ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সনে ১০ লক্ষ টাকা বৰাবৰ কৰা হইলেও কিছুই কৰা হৈ নাই। সংশোধিত বাজেটে তাহা পুনৰ্জাতৰ পৰিষ্কৰ হইয়াছে এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে যাজ ২ লক্ষ টাকা বৰাবৰ কৰা হইয়াছে। ধৰা-বসন্তৰ ধৰা এবং বছৰীৰ ধৰা বেগাবতেৰ জন্য এই ২ লক্ষ টাকাৰ পুৰোপুৰ ধৰা বেগাবতেৰ কাজ যে কড়াকুল সম্ভৱ তাহা সহজেই অনুৰোধ। আৰও অনেক বিষয়ই এইৰপ উন্মুক্ত আছে, কিন্তু সময় সংকেপ খণ্ডিত বিষয় হইতেছি।

আৰ কৰ হইলেও দুলন কৰাৰ্য্যা ! বায় সংকোচ কৰা বা উভাই কৰিবাৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিতে হৈ। যাসৰী অৰ্থ বৰ্তীয়হালৰ এই উত্তৰ পৰায় পুৰুষ কৰিয়াছেন। কিন্তু ক্ষেত্ৰ বিৰামাল টাকাজৰই টিক হৈ নাই। বিক্ৰিকৰ, অৱৰৰ পুৰুষত্বে নৱকাৰেৰ পুৰোপুৰ অৰ্থ অন্ম বে ব্যৱহাৰকাৰে আৰুয়া হৈ আৰা কৰিবিত। গত বৎসৱ বিশেনো

আৰ কৰ হইলেও দুলন কৰাৰ্য্যা ! বায় সংকোচ কৰা বা উভাই কৰিবাৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিতে হৈ। যাসৰী অৰ্থ বৰ্তীয়হালৰ এই উত্তৰ পৰায় পুৰুষ কৰিয়াছেন। কিন্তু ক্ষেত্ৰ বিৰামাল টাকাজৰই টিক হৈ নাই। বিক্ৰিকৰ, অৱৰৰ পুৰুষত্বে নৱকাৰেৰ পুৰোপুৰ অৰ্থ অন্ম বে ব্যৱহাৰকাৰে আৰুয়া হৈ আৰা কৰিবিত। গত বৎসৱ বিশেনো

বাতে বে পরিমাণ অর্থ পাওয়া যাইবে বলিয়া আপা করা পিয়াহিল, বৎসরাতে আলার ডাহার চেরে ১ কোটি ৩০ লক টাকা কেবী হইবাহে দেখা যাব। কিন্তু বাজারে প্রকাশভাবে কাপ দেবো না দিয়া এবং বিতরকর আলার না করিয়া গোলাপুলিভাবে বে কেনাবেচা হৰ—তাহার অবেকাণ্শ সহজেই বড় করিতে পারা সম্ভব। ডাহা হইলে বোধ হব এই পথেই সরকারের আর ১ কোটি টাকা বাড়িতে পারে। সামাজিকাকে ধূঢ় হয় নইবা করেক্তম কর্তৃতাবী বাজারে মুরিমে মুক্ত করিয়া বলিয়া আপা করি। এখানে আরও উরেখ করা যাইতে পারে বে Calcutta Turf Club ১৯৪৮ সন হইতে কোন শুরুর লাইনেন কি না দিয়া সরকারের অনুমতি নইবা করেক বোলি টাকার সম্পত্তি অর্জন করিবাহে। Turf Clubকে লাইনেন কি না বাবু ১৫ লক টাকা দেখাই সরকারকে দিতে হব। অর্থ এখানে ডাহারা বৎসরের পর বৎসর নিবিবাসে লাইনেন কি না দিয়া শোচাপোতের ধূঢ় খেলা চালাইয়া প্রচুর উপার্জন করিয়া চলিবাহে। টাকা যদি বাড়িতেই হইতে হয় সর্বপ্রথমে এই কেবেই উহা বাঢ়ামো সম্ভব হিল। কোন বৎসর নাত না হইলেও টাকা দিবার ক্ষেত্র তাঁদের ব্যথেই আচে। দিত আবা না করিয়া অর্থবী মহাশয় গবীবের পিয়াপাই, রাই, পরিয়া তৈল, বাজারী কাঠ, কোক কয়লা প্রভৃতির উপর মুক্তন করিয়া টাকা চালাইয়া জনসাধারণকে বিস্তৃত করিয়া ভুলিতেচেম এবং ইহা কংগ্রেসের বিতরে বিষয় প্রচারের স্থোপাই বাত্র করিয়া দিতেচে। এই সকল জীব যদি সংশোধিত না হয়, তবে বিস্তৃত অনসাধারণের মুক্তি কংগ্রেস পরিষে প্রবর্বাসীর ধৰ্মবিরোধী বিয়োগ প্রয়োগ হইবে।

একত্রিত যেখানে অর্থ ভাবে উন্নুন পরিকল্পনাতে একসিকে পরিত্যক্ত বা অসম্ভব করিয়ে সম্ভুচিত করা হইবাহে এবং সীর্ষ বাজেটে বৃত্তান্ত অর্থ বীজী মহাশয় যেখানে পির রাষ্ট্রপ্রতি করিবার বিকল্পে মত প্রকাশ করিতেছেন, সে কেবে করিকাতাৰ বাস চালাইবাৰ জন্য ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সনে ৫০ লক এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সনে ৭৬ লক টাকা,—যোট ১ কোটি ২৬ লক টাকা বিনিয়োগ সরকারী অভিযন্তেৰ ও কাজেৰ অসামাজিকোষট ভাস্তুভূম প্ৰৱান। ইচাৰ যৌক্তিকতা এবং পুরোজনীয়তা আৰু বুঝিতে পারি নাই। সৰকাৰী বাস অপেক্ষা অনেক বেৰি সংখ্যাক বে-সৰকাৰী বাস কলিকাতাৰ বাস্তাপ চলিতেচে। ইহা একটা বাত্তসক ব্যবসা। বাট্টিগত মালিকানাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে সৰবাৰ প্ৰদায় এই ব্যবসাৰ চালাইবাৰ জন্য কলিকাতাৰ বিভিন্ন পৰীকে অনেকগুলি সৰবাৰ সমিতি বেজিত কৰা আছে। সৰকাৰী উন্নাপ পাইলে সৰবাৰ সমিতিগুলি সৰবাৰী বাসসমূহ পৰিচালিত কৰিবাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত প্ৰশংস কৰিতে পাবে। ইহাতে centralised garage বিৰ্জিন কৰাৰ ভনা সৰকাৰী বুনোৰে প্ৰযোজন হইবে না। কোন প্ৰকাৰ অভিযুক্ত না ইহাৰ সৰকাৰৰ নিয়মাবলীটোৱে এই বাস চালাবো যাইতে পাৰিবে।

ইহা চাহা বানাবীয় অর্থ বীজী মহাশয় দিতেই বলিয়াছেন যে টেলিভিশেন ও ডিস্ট্ৰিবিশেন চার্চ বাব না দিয়া এই বাজেটে বৎসরাতে প্ৰায় সাতে আৰু লক টাকা নাত হইবাৰ কৰা। অষ্টুপকে ১৫% ডিস্ট্ৰিবিশেন (বুলাপ কৰ্ত) Insurance Charge, Income Tax এবং আক্ৰমিক কৰ্তিৰ দিসোৰ পৰিমে লাভ না হইয়া এই কৰে প্ৰচুৰ লোকসান কৰাইবে। ভিন্নাভি বেকৰ সৰবাৰ সৰবাৰে কলাই সৰকাৰী নাকি এককাজে অপুৰণ হইতাহেম। আপোনাৰ জনেন্দ্ৰে শাহী কৰিবাৰ উচ্ছেষ্য যদি না থাকে, তাহা হইলে কলিকাতাৰ অধিবাসীৰা সৰবাৰ সমিতি গঠন কৰিবে বাজানী মূৰগদেৰ বেকৰ সৰম্যাত সৰাধান না হইবাৰ কোন কাৰণ নাই। অতএব অভিযুক্ত হইতা নিভিল সামুদ্র বিভাগেৰ মত আৰ একটা লোকসানেৰ কাৰাবাৰ চালাইবাৰ সাৰ্ব কৰ্তা কি হইতে পাৰে? এবং বাস চালাইবাৰ কাজ জনসাধারণেৰ হাতে ছাড়িয়া প্ৰেৰণ কোন Basic Industry পত্ৰিয়া ভূলিবাৰ ভন্য অধাৰ কলিকাতাৰ বাসসমূহ সৰবাৰে জন্য নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ অভিযুক্ত হইকাৰ পাৰিবে হইতে পাৰে।

অর্থ বীজী ব্যবসাৰ ব্যবসাৰ কেতে কৃতি। এই কৃতিবে ছাপ এই বাজেটেৰ মধ্যে দেখিতে পাইলে বালাদেশেৰ অনেক কলাপ হইবে। যাব ধূঢ় একটা বিদেৱে প্ৰতি ঠাকুৰ ধূঢ় আৰু ধৰ্ম কৰিতে চাই।

বন-বনানী আভিযুক্ত ধূঢ় সম্পদ। প্ৰত্যেক বালিক ইহা হইতে প্ৰচুৰ সাত কৰে। বিষ বালো সৰকাৰৰ হাতে ইহাৰ কৰ বিপৰীত। ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে এই বাতে মোট ৫২ লক ২২ হাজাৰ টাকা আৰ আপা কৰা হইবাহে। এই দিনাবে মোট বাস ব্যাপক কৰা হইতেছে ৪৮ লক ৫৮ হাজাৰ টাকা। ইহাৰ মধ্যে উন্নুনেৰ জন্য ১ লক টাকা বাত্র বাব হইবে। অৰপিট ৩৯ লক ৫৮ হাজাৰ টাকা অৰ্থ ৭০.৭% টাকা কৰ আপাৰেৰ বাতেই নিঃশেষ হইয়া যাইবে।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় সৰকাৰ হইতে সাহায্য পাইবাৰ সৰকাৰী বীজাগারগুলিৰ বাবকতে কৃতি বিভাগ বীজ, সাব ইচ্যাদি পিয়াৰ কৰিবাৰ বাব টাকা লোকসান কৰে, আৰ সৰবাৰ পঞ্জিকণত বিদেৱে বীজ ও সাব বিভৱ কৰিবা প্ৰতিবেদন কৰেক লক টাকা নাত হয়। গত বৎসৰ অর্থ বীজী ব্যবসাৰে ধূঢ় এই বিদেৱে আৰু ধৰ্ম কৰিবাহিলাব। বিহারীৰ বার্ষিক-বিবৰণী ব্যাপকদেৰে আছে। বাটোল সেপ্টেম্বৰ বো-কল্পনাচৰিত মালী পাইপলাস সোসাইটি পৰীকাবলকভাবে এই বিকলেৰ জন্য পাইবাৰ জন্য গত ১০ই মজুমেৰ আৰিবে আবেদন কৰিবাও কলাতে সৰ্ব হব মাই। এখানেও মূৰৰাৰ আৰি টাকাবেক এ বিদেৱে স্বাক্ষৰ-অবহিত হইতে অনুৰোধ কৰিতেছি।

সময় সংক্ষেপ, বঙ্গবন্ধু করবেন। বঙ্গিট বঙ্গবন্ধু হাজেটের অঙ্গিচ্ছাতি বিষ্ণুর পরিষদ প্রবিচেনা করিয়া আবশ্যকীয় পরিবর্তন পরিবর্তনাত্মক ইয়া প্রথমে প্রয়োগী হইবেন এবং কংগ্রেসের ইন্দুর ইকা করিবেন এই আশাই আবি পোষণ করিব।

**SRI PRAMATHA NATH BANDOPADHAYA :** যান্মীয় Deputy Speaker যদ্যপি, বাজেট শীঁচে আবার পূর্ববর্তী বঙ্গবন্ধু যা বললেন আতে বহু স্বরকারী বিষয় আলোচনা করলেন। আবি এই সাথে বলতে চাই যে এই বাজেট হচ্ছে গিয়ে আবাসের জাতির পর্যবেক্ষণ, এবং এতে আবাসের জাতির লোকদের বহু বিষয় নিষ্কাশন আছে। তাদের আধিক অবস্থা এবং সামাজিক অবস্থা কি রকম তা এই বাজেট থেকে আবর্ত আনতে পারিব। পূর্বে দেশের লোকেরা বাজেটের জন্য কোন রকম আগ্রহ করেন্তা না এবং তা নয়; দেশের লোক অর্থাৎ যদের জন্য আবার এই কংগ্রেসের প্রতিনিধি দিনাবে এখনে এসেছি তারা আজকাল এই বাজেটের প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখে। বিভিন্ন সংবাদপত্রের বাবেও বাজেট সম্পর্কে যে সর্ব আলোচনা হয় তা দেশের পরিষৎ বাস্তিও পচে, দূর্ব বাস্তিও পোনে। কাজেই বাজেটে কোথায় গলতি হয়, কোথায় জাতির আশা আকাশীয়ার প্রতিক্রিয়ে হয় তা দেশের লোক লক্ষ্য রাখে। বাজেটে যে সর্ব বিষয় আলোচনা হয়েছে দেশগুলি নিয়ে আবাসের দেশের লোক যখন জিজ্ঞাসা করে তাদের উঁচিট্ট্য অনৌচিট্ট্য সবচে তুলনা আবাসের পক্ষে তাদের উত্তর দেয়া অনেক সব মুক্তি হয়। বহারাজী যা বলে গিয়েছেন কংগ্রেস বঙ্গবন্ধুর প্রতিষ্ঠিত করতে হবে, এবং গত চতুর্থ কংগ্রেসে আলোচনা হয়েছে যে আবাসের দেশে শ্রেণীবীণ সমাজ তৈরি করতে হবে, সেই শ্রেণীবীণ সমাজের প্রতি লক্ষ্য রেখে এই বাজেট হয়েছে কিনা এটা দেশের লোক লক্ষ্য রেখে এবং আবাসেরও তাদের কাছে কৈবল্য দিতে হয়। আবি যে জন্য কয়েকটি বিষয় সামান্য আলোচনা করবো।

প্রথম হচ্ছে এই যে বহারাজী বাজেটিলেন যে স্বাক্ষর হবার পর ১৫০০ টাকার বেই কানো Government থেকে বেতন দেওয়া উচিত হবে না। আবার তা কার্য পরিষেবা করতে পারিনি। যদ্যপি দেশের এই অর্থ বাজেট দিস দিস দেতাবে পরিষেবার হচ্ছে তাতে ১৫০০ টাকায় চীড়ার অনুবিধি আছে। কিন্তু আবাসের যে সর্ব বিভাগ আছে তাতে যৌবান কাজ করতেন তাঁদের শুধুই শুধু আছে, একটা উচ্চ হব, একটা নিম্ন শুধু। এই সুই শুধুর ভিত্তিতে একটির বাবে আবাসের আকাশ বেতনে, মেই বেতনের বাবেও আকাশ ভাসাই দেশের ভিত্তি অনেক রকম অসম্ভাব মেলা যায়। একজন লোক ১৫০০-১৫০৫ টাকা নিয়ে কাজ করেন, আর একজন লোক তিনি হাজার পর্যাপ্ত বেতন দেন। এ সবজে আলোচনাও হচ্ছে বিভিন্ন স্থানে। তাঁরা প্রেরাচিন যে যার ৭৫০০ টাকা বেতন ছিল তার ৬ মাসের মধ্যে ১,৭৫০০ টাকা বেতন হয়ে গেল; যার ৫৫০০ টাকা বেতন ছিল তার অফিসিনের মধ্যে ১,০৫০০ টাকা হয়ে গেল। দেশের লোক জিজ্ঞাসা করে, এবং কাজ করি? এবং কৈফিয়ত হিতে হয়। কাজেই এস সবচে আবাসের আলোচনা করবার সবচ এসেছে। যা একজন পূর্ব বাস্তু সত্তা বললেন, যে এটা top heavy Government, এই সাথী ভারী Government-এর ভিত্তে লক্ষ্য রেখে যদি একে করাতে না পারি তাহলে দেশের লোক আবাসিকে এই বাজেটের ক্ষমা প্রশংসন করবেন না। আব একটা বিষয় লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে যে আবাসের লাটিগাহেরের বাবে অনেক টাকা তার সব প্রতিক্রিয়া জন্য বাবে আছে। কর্মকলিন শুধু আবাসের মেবিনী পুরু জেলার আবাসের বাসাইয়ার শাস্তি বহাশয় শিখেছিলেন সক্ষর করতে। তাতে যা লক্ষ্য করেছি এবং দেশের লোকের বাসাড়া যা লক্ষ্য করেছি তাতে এই ক্ষমা বলতে পারি যে আবাসের দেশে যৌবি এবং লাটিগাহের প্রতিক্রিয়া দেবেন্ত সক্ষরের বাবে আছে যে আবো শুধু ইওয়া উচিত এবং আবো অন্তর্ভুবপূর্ব ইওয়া উচিত এবং টাকা পরমা বৰচ থাক্তে ক্ষ হয় তা স্থো চাই। আবাসের লাটিগাহের যে শিখেছিলেন তাঁর গজে ২০০ জন পুলিশ এবং সর্ব বিভাগীয় কর্মচারী, এবং সব ছিলেন। এ জন্য যে আড়াব হয়েছিল, অবশ্য তিনি তা পুলশ করেন না কিন্তু বর্তমানে যে স্বিম আছে তার জন্য করতে হয়। দেশের লোক যাবে সবে তিনি বিশেষ শিখেছিলেন তারা আমেরিকা জয়ে তুরে সবে ছিল এবং আবার মনে হয় যে আবাসের যে Governor তাঁকে রক্ত করার জন্য এবং তাঁর অভাব নাব জন্য গৌরী ব্যবিভাসেরই এগিয়ে আসা স্বকাব; এবং তিনি বৰন সক্ষে বেরোবেন তুলন ভুলু বুল লোকেবাই তাঁকে বাঁচাইতে রাখবেন এটা টিক নয়। কাবেই আবি একবা বলতে চাচিহ যে দেশের লোক দুখতে জুক করক যে কংগ্রেসের যে আর্থ স্থূল বঙ্গবন্ধুরাজ সেই সত্তিট প্রবত্তিত হতে আছে। এটা যে বড় লোকের বাবে হবে এটা দেশের লোক পক্ষল করছে না। দেশের লোকের ভিত্তির আজ একটা বর্ণালী বোধ আপ্ত হবেছে। আবি আব আধিক কিছু বলতে চাই না। তবু এইই বলতে চাই যে পঠন বিভাগে যে সর্ব টাকা নিষিট হয়েছে সেই নিষিট টাকা যদি সত্তি সত্তি ভালভাবে বৰচ হব তাহলে যে সর্ব কাব ভালভাবে জ্ঞানে পাবে। যথ টাকা বিভিন্ন প্রতি বিভাগে, কি কুরি, কি বৰ, কি বাবা, কি নিকা—এই সর্ব বিভাগে

বরচের ব্যবসা করা হচ্ছে কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় একটোকা ব্যবসা করা সর্বে, যা পুর্ণতন বজ্র বসন্দেস, তাৰ  
অৱ টাকাই অনন্যায়বৰ্তনের কালে লাগে। বাকী টাকা সেই বিভাগীয় কৰ্ত্তব্যবৰ্তনের বেতনের জন্য এবং বাড়াওত  
প্রতিতিৰ বাবে বৰচ হবে যাব। এৰ ফলে সেৱা যাব মে লক লক টাকা বাবে ব্যবাহ হচ্ছে কিন্তু অতি সামাজিক টাকাই  
দেশেৰ লোকেৰ জন্য বৰচ হচ্ছে। একটো সামাজিক উদ্দৰ্শ্য যা চোখে পড়ছে আপনাবেৰ বৰচতে চাই, সেটো হচ্ছে  
বৰ বিভাগ। আৰামদেৰ কাবীতে বন বিভাগেৰ কিন্তু কাজ হয়। সমুদ্রেৰ ধাৰে কৰ গাছ লাগাবেৰ হয়, তাৰ জন্য  
নক লক টাকা বৰচ কৰে দেৰি। সমুদ্রেৰ উপৰ বাড়ী তৈৰি হয়েছে, কিন্তু সেই aforesitation-ৰ মে  
কাজ হচ্ছে নে অতি নামনা। সেই টাকা Union Board-ৰ হচ্ছে দিবে দেৰী কাজ হচ্ছে। এই বৰচ  
বিভাগ বিভাগে হয়েছে। যেনন পুলিশ বিভাগ, তাতে অনেক টাকা বৰচ হয়েছে। দেশেৰ যে অৰূপা বাবাপু তা  
আৰি শীকাক কৰি। কিন্তু আপি পুলিশ বিভাগেৰ টাকা বাড়াৰ সমে সকে যে পুলিশ বিভাগেৰ মোগাড়া বেড়েছে  
তা আৰি শীকাক কৰি না। এই জন্য শীকাক কৰি না, যে এই যে এত বড় একটা হটিমা কৰকেসিম পুৰ্ণে হয়ে  
গেৱ, যাৰ তিন চাৰ শিল পুৰ্ণৰ, সেটা কি কৰে হলো এত বড় পুলিশ বিভাগ ধাৰকহৈ। আৰাম যখন আলোচনা  
কৰত্বাৰ তৰন কোথায় কে ঘোপনে কি কৰছে সমষ্ট হটিমা তামেৰ নথ-প্রণালৈ ধাৰকহৈ। আৰি এত বড় একটা  
raids হয়ে দেৱ কলকাতাৰ উপৰচতে তাৰ আগে পৰ্যায় পুলিশ কিন্তু জানতে পাৰেনি। এবং যখন আমতে  
পাৰবো তৰন বই ক্ষতি হয়ে গিয়েছে। এবকৰ হয়েমানি বড়ই অৰাহীয়। এই যে পুলিশ বিভাগ, এতে দেৰী  
টাকা বৰচ হলৈ দেশেৰ লোক আৰামদেৰ কাছে কৈফিয়ৎ চাই। চৰি ডাকাতি থেকে গিয়েছে, শব ৫৫০  
detected হচ্ছে না। যখন চোককে ধৰিবে সেওবা সাধ তৰনটা পুলিশেৰ ক্ষতি দেৰী যাব। ডাকাত হয়ে  
যাওয়াৰ পৰ ডাকাত ধৰি পড়লে তাৰ পড় হয়, কিন্তু ডাকাতিৰ পুৰ্ণে দিশেৰ কিন্তু হয় না। এই বৰচ অৰূপা  
পুলিশেৰ জন্য অনেক টাকা বৰচ হচ্ছে। আৰি আশা কৰি যে যে বিভাগেৰ গিনি শৰী তিনি  
দেশেৰ সৰ্ব বিভাগ কাৰ্যালয়ী যেন হচ্ছে। তাৰ নাহি হলৈ দেশেৰ লোককে আৰাম সৰষ্ট কৰতে পাৰবো না।

শিকাপ জন্য অনেক টাকা যে দেশকৰ তাতে সকে নাই, কিন্তু যে টাকা বৰচ ধৰা হচ্ছে এই বিভাগে আৰাম  
হনে হয় যাবা সম্পূর্ণ কৰ্ত্তব্যী টাকাই অধিকাপ টাকা পান আৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ দিশেৰ লোক যেমন প্ৰাদৰ্শিক শিকাক  
প্ৰতি তাৰ কৰ টাকা পান, অৰ্থাৎ ধৰণেৰ উপৰ কাটি গঠনেৰ ভাব আতে তাৰাই কৰ পান। এবং আৰি সমে  
কৰি যে টাকা গঠন-পুলিশ কাৰ্যী সেওয়া হয়েছে সেই মাত্ৰে তাৰ ভাবে ধৰ হয় সেই বিষয়েতে বিভাগীয় বৰী  
যাবা আচেন তাৰে সৰী কৃতি কৰা উচিত। উচিত এবং নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ দিশেৰ তিতৰ সেতনেৰ মে গভীৰ ধাৰণান আতে  
সেই বৰাধৰণ যাতে কৰে যাব এবং উচিত ভৱেৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যবৰ্তন যাতে আৰো বৰবৰেন পান তাৰ বাবস্বা কৰা উচিত,  
যাতে আৰাম সোকেবেৰ কাছে কৈফিয়ৎ পিতো পাৰি। আৰি পুনৰায় বলিছি, আৰামদেৰ বিশেষ কৈফিয়ৎ পিতো হৈ।  
যে সমষ্ট কৰ ধৰা হয়েছে গভীৰ লোকেসেৰ উপৰ সেই কৰ গভীৰ লোকেসেৰ অত্যাধু অশুণ্যতিকৰ হয়েছে এবং  
কংগ্ৰেসেৰ পকে ধৰেক আৰাম তামেৰ কাটে ধৰেক ধৰেলৈ হয়েছি। প্ৰথম হচ্ছে এই সৱধেৰ দেশেৰ উপৰ, আৰাম  
কাটেৰ উপৰ আৰ সেৱালালাইৰেৰ উপৰ যে কৰ ধৰা হয়েছে তা কৰা উচিত হচ্ছি। আৰাম পুৰ্ণবৰ্ষী বজ্র  
বাবু যে কৰা বলেছেন আশা কৰি বৰী বহাল্য আ পুলিশান কৰবেন। এই কৰ উচিত হৈলৈ হৈব। কাৰণ  
গভীৰ লোকে এতে অত্যাধু নিয়োজিত হচ্ছে এবং যাবণায় যাবণায় কংগ্ৰেসেৰ বিকলে প্ৰচাৰ কৰবাব জন্য একমূল  
লোক আছে। সেইজন্য আৰি বলছি যে সেই দৃষ্টি বেছে আৰামদেৰ এই সম কৰ বৰ বৰা উচিত।

#### Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6.50 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday,  
the 2nd March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

[2ND MARCH,

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Deputy Speaker (SRI ASHUTOSH MALICK) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 55 members.

**Obituary.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, with your permission and the permission of the House may I refer to the loss which we and the country have sustained in the death of Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Manmatha Nath Roy and the sorrow which the Hon'ble Speaker has sustained at the loss of his daughter early this morning. Sir, the angel of death has been busy in our midst. It was a stunning news which I heard this morning that at 2-45 a.m. last night Mrs. Naidu had shaken off her mortal coil and joined her beloved Bapu and other associates in the abode of the blessed.

Mrs. Naidu was born 70 years ago in a family which came from Dacca but in culture, education and enlightenment that family was one of the foremost in those days. Her father whom I happened to know, Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterjee, was one of the most brilliant scientists of those days. He was a versatile scholar. He knew six or seven languages fairly well. He was a graduate and a Doctor of the Edinburgh University and he was asked by the late Nizam to reform the educational system in the State where for many years he lived and worked successfully. In that atmosphere young Sarojini Naidu grew up and as far as I am aware, she got her Matriculation examination through at the age of 12 and once she told me the story that at the age of 13 she was trying to solve a sum in Algebra, but all she could do was to write poetry. Her mother also was a very good poetess. Mrs. Naidu went to England and joined the London college as well as the one at Cambridge, but owing to bad health had to come back, but she pursued her dream of writing about men and things of her own country. She married Dr. Naidu, a man of her choice, but the cloistered home, a secure place, the comfort of a family life was not for her. She started early in life as the follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale to take interest in the political movements of the day. When the Non-Co-operation Movement came in 1919 she threw herself in it heart and soul and since then up till her death she was one of the foremost figures in the political and administrative spheres of this country. It was once, I believe, when she was speaking at the Madras Provincial Conference in 1918 she said, "Why are you surprised," she said to the audience, "that a dreamer of dreams, a poet who lives in a hall of ivory should come out to the market-place"; because, she said, "as a poet I dream the dreams of the country and I am anxious to lead the life of those who work and toil for the country". As everybody is aware she was the President of the Indian National Congress and those who were in Kanpur in 1925 could never forget the inspiring oration which she delivered extempore. She was a member of the Working Committee for many years but even when in the later stage of her life she went into a sort of retired mode of existence she still brought to bear upon her surroundings a queenly prestige which were all her own. Like her father her room in the afternoon was visited not by one community, or the other, not merely by

those who were intellectually great but even by those who were considered to be illiterate. Hindus and Muslims joined and jostled with one another in getting advice from her and she was ready to meet all of them on the same level. I believe the first time that she did appear in public platform was in 1913 when she went to Lucknow as the delegate-ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity and that outlook she continued to have even to the last day of her life. Only the other day, Sunday before last, I saw her at Lucknow. It was the same talk that she has had with me for years and years. She was one of the foremost champions of women's rights and I believe she led a deputation to Montague when he came over here for the purpose of considering the terms of the New Constitution which is known as the Montague-Chemford Act. Many times she had been to England and other places as an emissary from this country to place before the people of other lands the difficulties, the trials and conditions in which the people of her country lived. And yet those of us who had the opportunity of seeing her closer in life knew that she was a beloved wife in a loving household. She was at once a nurse, a cook, a sympathiser in distress in her own family. It was a curious combination which made a fighter for freedom a person who faced the full blast of the British autocracy; and yet she was soft, she had a full sense of humour, she had the gift to make everybody feel at home when they were near her. It is difficult to find an equal: there is only one Mrs. Naidu, there is only one woman perhaps in the whole world today who has been given the charge of a big province. I think nowhere in the world, not even in Russia nor in the United States, has a woman been given such a big charge whether in the political or in the administrative sphere. We mourn her loss at this juncture because we are trying to form a new country and a new union and a new place to live in with new ideals. Her ideals, her cultural influence, and the way in which she could bring to bear upon her surroundings a high value which she used to put on social condition—we shall miss all these in our development programme. We mourn her death. I wish, Sir, that you will convey to the members of her family, particularly to her sorrowing husband and daughters, the sincerest condolences of this Assembly.

Dr. Syud Hossain I knew personally. A charming man, although he lived for 25 years or more outside this country, he never forgot his country. When I was there in the United States year before last I could see the impression he has left behind; I could see the field he has created for the good of this country; I could see the influence that he wielded when he was there although he was merely a non-official ambassador of this country. A man erudite, a great scholar, and yet he talked and lived in an atmosphere of common level which was purely unique. It was a great help to the Indian Union to have got his services to represent this country in a foreign land and a difficult place like Egypt. He understood them and they understood him. We also mourn his loss. He was probably one of the biggest nationalists amongst the Muslims that I know of, and he kept his ideas and ideals of Hindu-Muslim unity free and untarnished, without any cloud in his vision.

Srijut Manmatha Nath Roy had been a close associate of mine in the University. By his culture, erudition and scholarship which he had as well as which he had inherited from his father the late Mahendra Nath Roy, he was an asset to the University for a long period of years that he was associated with it. A very keen mathematician, he was always a help in devising syllabuses and courses of study in that subject in the University. He was also very long associated with the District Board and the Municipality of Howrah. He was also for some time our close associate in the old Bengal Legislative Council in the last twenties and thirties. I understand he was also elected a member of the Assembly in 1937. We are sorry for his death because he was comparatively young and he had still a large number of years, according to normal calculation, to go before his life should have ended. But Providence will it otherwise.

I also desire to mention the fact that our revered Speaker has suffered a loss by the death of his daughter who was suffering for the last few days and who died early this morning. We want to express our sincerest condolences to the families of Dr. Syud Hossain and Srijut Manmatha Nath Roy, and we also send our respectful message of condolence to the Hon'ble Speaker for the loss he has sustained.

Sir, with these words I put the matter before the House.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of this side of the House I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House on the sad deaths of Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Syud Hossain, Srijut Manmatha Nath Roy and the daughter of our Speaker. Sir, the news of the death of Srimati Sarojini Naidu was received by us with a tremendous shock. We have this consolation that she died in the height of her glory. She died as the Governor of the biggest province of the Indian Dominion, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. She, on the eve of her departure for Lucknow to take her new responsibility, said, she was not going to be the Governor of the United Provinces but the governess of the children of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Srimati Sarojini was doubtless the most charming and talented personality in the politics of India. She commanded universal respect and admiration. She seasoned the cold logic of India's politics with the milk of human sympathy and kindness. She abundantly made her contribution to the politics of India during the last several years of her association with the leading and dominant political party of India, the Congress. Sir, I remember with pleasant memories my personal association with her. In the year 1919 when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Co-operation Movement in India we had the honour to receive her at our Burdwan residence as our family guest. Many years after I met her for the last time in the house of a common friend in Calcutta. I was then awfully surprised to find that after all these long years of interval she did not forget my nickname. She addressed me in familiar terms and reminded me of her association with me and my family. Sir, by the death of Srimati Sarojini Naidu we have lost a charming and talented personality. The women of India are now today struggling and striving to get equal status with men. I would advise them to emulate the example of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu so that they may deserve and justify their demands for equal rights.

Dr. Syud Hossain was an equally talented personality. Now that he is dead we feel we failed to do proper justice to him. We could not appreciate his talents and retain him in our midst so that we could take advantage of his wisdom; we were indifferent to him and his talents. He had to spend a considerable part of his life in foreign countries and has died in Egypt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very bad luck of India that we are now losing one after another the great talents of India whose services were most needed at the present crisis when India is just going to mould her destiny. A brilliant future of a country or a nation cannot be moulded merely by demagogues and power politicians. For proper development of a nation and a country we need talents. We should, therefore, instead of merely lamenting the death of our well beloved leaders set ourselves firmly for improving our own human material and it is only in this way that we can do justice to those who have gone before us to the abode of bliss.

Sir, the Hon'ble the Leader of the House has referred to the death of Sri Manmatha Nath Roy. With him also I had the honour to be personally associated. If I remember aright he was a professor or a lecturer of the Law College of the Calcutta University. I had the honour and privilege of attending his classes. He was a member of this Assembly and as a member of the Assembly he discharged his duties well. He was a very charming and pleasant personality.

Sir, the Hon'ble the Leader has also referred to the death of the daughter of our Speaker. We fully associate ourselves with the sentiments that the Hon'ble the Leader of the House has expressed in conveying our condolence to the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must realise that our leaders who struggled and sacrificed and have crowned our efforts for attaining independence with success have grown old and fatigued. They deserve rest. It is a pity and a confession of our inefficiency that they have still to shoulder the responsibilities of administration of this country and to take the unpleasant responsibility of governing us. If we were efficient and able enough to take the responsibility in our own hands they could have taken the rest they deserve. Providence is kinder than we are. One after another Providence is taking them away from our midst to give them the rest they deserve so well. Those who die go and enter into the abode of bliss as the Hon'ble the Leader has said. So they lose nothing but gain eternal bliss and happiness; we lose by their deaths, but, Sir, as one who always considers everything from its practical aspect I am not inclined to lament over the inevitable. The task of carrying the chariot of progress of our country and nation has definitely vested in the youths and the maidens. We can honour the dead and honour our living leaders only by improving our own human material and making ourselves fit and competent to take the responsibility of moulding our destiny in our own way and to regain the lost prestige of India and to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the millions of the people who inhabit this golden land now known as the Indian Dominion.

**Mr. J. R. WALKER:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that anything I might say today would be totally inadequate to the sad occasion, and on behalf of my colleague and myself I associate myself with everything the Chief Minister has said and with the message of sympathy that you will send on behalf of this Assembly to the bereaved families.

**Janab Syed BADRUDUJA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House and add my humble tribute of respect to the memories of the illustrious children of India, more especially to Srikanta Sarojini Naidu who had been one of the most striking personalities of modern India. Great as a politician, great as a patriot, great as a nation-builder, great as a fighter for freedom, great as a poetess and greater still as a humanist and ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity for more than 50 years she made magnificent contributions towards the political, cultural and social life of the country. Alone perhaps among the great leaders of public opinion, she maintained serenity of outlook, charity & temper, mental catholicity and sweet disposition even in the midst of communal frenzies and passions which distracted the country. I had the privilege and honour of paying my respects to her in the year 1943 when she was staying at the residence of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the Hon'ble Leader of the House, and later on I also refreshed those associations at Simla in the year 1946. The death of such a personality removes from the field not merely a charming character, not merely a gifted and talented lady of wide sympathies, clear vision and broad outlook, but one who would have done well to soothe the trouble water and pave the way for that inter-communal harmony and peace which is the cry in this much distracted, much agitated, much disturbed land of Hindusthan.

**About Dr. Syud Hossain:** I also associate myself with the feelings expressed. I had only one occasion to meet him at the residence of his brother-in-law my revered leader Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq when he came last to India. Syud Hossain also filled a large space in the public life of India. Even in America for about a quarter of a century he fought for the rights and liberties of the people of India and he tried to remove the misunderstandings that had lurked in the mind of the foreigners. Dr. Syud Hossain has left behind also an example for posterity to follow.

I also associate myself with the feelings expressed in favour of Sri Mamatha Nath Roy and the daughter of the Hon'ble Speaker of the House.

I wish that my feelings may also be conveyed to the bereaved families of these souls that have passed away creating a void in our midst.

**Janab ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not have spoken on this occasion but for the fact that I knew two of the personalities to which the Hon'ble the Leader of the House has referred so feelingly this afternoon. Sir, as an undergraduate I met Mrs. Naidu in 1905. It means almost half a century, and from that date till now my sense of respect and, may I add, Sir, my sense of affection for Mrs. Naidu never went down. Sir, throughout these years it was difficult for me and my associates in the political and social world to decide whether Mrs. Naidu was a Hindu or a Muslim lady. Sir, it is perhaps a good tribute to Mrs. Naidu's catholicity of views that more Muslims called her *Akka*, which is the word used in Southern India for an elder sister, than members of her own community. Mrs. Naidu had the courage to speak out her mind, and I know occasions when, even at the risk of displeasing some of the great leaders of the country, Mrs. Naidu did speak out her mind. I also had the honour, Sir, of meeting, as a young man, Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya, in Hyderabad, and I also have the honour of knowing Dr. Naidu. I of course knew all the children of Mrs. Naidu. In her disappearance Muslims in the Indian Dominion have lost a sincere friend and a great advocate. So long as Mrs. Naidu was there, one felt safe. I hope that the political organization to which she belonged, will produce many people holding the views that Mrs. Naidu did, because then alone shall we be able to carry out the duties and responsibilities before us as members of the new State.

Syud Hossain and I met, Sir, in 1906, that is, only one year after I had the honour of meeting Mrs. Naidu. Syud Hossain and I were together at Aligarh. Syud Hossain went as a member of the Khilafat Delegation to London, under Mohamed Ali and there again he and I worked together in London, in Paris and in Rome. While Syud Hossain was associated with the "Chronicle" and later on with the "Independent" we met on many occasions and then, Sir, we lost him for almost a generation. As the Hon'ble the Leader of the House has said, he never forgot that he was an Indian and every minute of his life was devoted to the service of the country of his birth. It was a tragedy that he could not come back to us earlier but when he did come back the Government of India realized the calibre of which he was made and sent him to Egypt. Sir, I met him only four months ago in Cairo. We met several times and we discussed Islam, India and the whole world threadbare. If the Government of India finds ambassadors of the type of Syud Hossain, I feel that our country shall be represented by men of the highest calibre who can stand shoulder to shoulder with any diplomatic representative of any nation in the world.

In these two personalities, Sir, I have lost personal friends of long standing. An Urdu poet has said

بہت آکے گئے باقی ہوں تیار بیٹھے ہیں \*

These friends have gone; our turn is also coming. Let us hope that their souls will rest in eternal peace.

Mr. Roy, I did not know personally, Sir, but from what the Hon'ble the Leader has said, his loss is a loss to the public life of Bengal, which we mourn equally with the loss of the other two. When it comes to the sorrow that has come to our Speaker, we feel that here there is a personal sentiment which needs to be expressed from the depths of our hearts. We hope he will bear his loss with courage and fortitude. Sir, I associate myself entirely and completely with every word that has fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble the Leader of the House.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Quran has said these great personages belonged to God and they return to God. These persons according to Quran and every dictum belonged to God. They were the gifts of God to the world in order to enable the people to lead a moral life, a disciplined life. They do everything to make the whole nation materially and morally great. Sir, I think these personages were the gifts of God and He had sent them in His mercy to us for improving us, for infusing in us the feelings of nationality, the feelings of humanity and the feelings of charity. It was only yesterday, Sir, in this very hall I mentioned the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and said that she was one of the greatest leaders of India and the pride of womanhood. I then went on to say that she was the nightingale of India who brought the message of peace and harmony in this world of strife. Sir, in this hour of sorrow I have got nothing more to say. I only pray that God in His mercy might be pleased to send such women amongst us to guide us in the right path. Sir, I am a close follower and I am a believer in the message of Mahatma Gandhi and I truly and sincerely regard him as the Father of the Indian Nation and I think, Sir, if Mahatma Gandhi was the Father then Mrs. Sarojini was the Mother of the Nation and we have now lost both our Father and our Mother and have become orphans. Sir, under such circumstances I can only pray to God that He in His mercy may send us leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to guide us in the right path.

As regards the other gentleman, Dr. Syud Hossain, I had no occasion to meet him but from what has fallen from our learned Leader, from our honoured Leader of the House and from what I have heard from Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi he was also a great man and we all condole his loss and sympathise with his bereaved family. India is the loser and we Indians are the losers by the loss of such persons.

As regards Manmatha Nath Roy he was a young man and I had no occasion to come in contact with him and I cannot say anything regarding him except join in the tributes paid by our honoured Leader of the House and by other members and sympathise with the bereaved family.

Then as regards the bereavement of our learned Speaker in the demise of his daughter I offer my condolences to him. Our Speaker, Sri Iswar Das Jalan, was really an Iswar Das, a true servant of God, and, in his bereavement, in the loss which he has sustained by the death of his beloved daughter we sincerely condole with him and we are all agreed in sending a mesasge of condolence and sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

With these words, Sir, I whole-heartedly associate myself with what has fallen from our Hon'ble the Leader of the House who is really the Leader of the House and take my seat.

**Mr. R. E. PLATEL:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Anglo-Indian members desire to associate themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House. After all that has been said about the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu there is very little that I can add, and in giving any account of the qualities or achievements of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu one does feel at a loss to know where to begin and where to end. That her patriotism was intense goes without saying and from the time that India's fight for freedom took any sort of shape Mrs. Naidu was always in the vanguard. India's loss is great; India has lost one of her greatest daughters. We mourn her loss and we offer our sincere sympathies to the members of the bereaved family. We also desire to offer our sympathies to the members of the bereaved families of Dr. Syud Hossain and Sri Manmatha Nath Roy and to condole with the Speaker in the sad loss that he sustained this morning.

**Janab HUSAN ARA BECUM:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was deeply shocked to hear of the demise of my late friend Srijukta Sarojini Naidu.

Her death has created a void which it would be very hard to fill. I do not condole her loss as the Governor of the United Provinces but as the great champion of woman's cause. She lit the torch to show to the weaker sex that they can stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in times of emergency and to sacrifice their lives and their belongings and their luxuries for the cause of the nation. I have met her many times, also at her residence in Hyderabad. Her congenial manners, her frankness, her feelings with the masses of India are known to all. As glowing tributes have been paid to her by many members of this House I shall be brief as my heart is full and when the heart is too full it is impossible to give expression to one's feelings. The last time that I met her was in January 1949 at a reception that was given to her by 23 women associations of Calcutta. I hardly imagined then that that would be our last meeting on earth. Her broad mind, her views on the different classes of India and as my honourable colleague said the United Provinces has lost a great champion for the cause of women of India and the Muslim community, if I may be pardoned for using these words, has always looked upon her as one who has championed their cause and if, God forbid, any necessity arose she would have championed their cause again. She has remained in prison not for days but continually for months and years but her spirit had never died down and whenever she came out of prison she was more energetic than before. I have seen the last of her poems translated into Arabic which had soothed the minds of those who read it.

She was a rare daughter of India: one who felt for India, and not only did she feel for India but she did also sacrifice her life for India's cause. I should say she has been very lucky to have dedicated her life for India. She was to attend the Allahabad conference but she was advised by her doctors not to exert herself. It was a bolt from the blue when I heard that she had passed away. A genius is not born in an age: after centuries such a one comes to this earth. It is like a shining meteor that she was shedding her lustre on us. She was a woman amongst women, one who felt for her people. I pray that her soul may rest in peace.

I associate myself with the feelings of condolence expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House on the death of Dr. Syud Hossain, and perhaps it would not be out of the way for me to mention here that I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Syud Hossain once in a ladies' meeting in 1946. His genial manners, his broad outlook endeared him to all. Though I knew much of him, I seldom met him personally, but I know his death has been a shock to many. Sir, the ways of Providence are not known to men. I pray, may his soul rest in peace.

Again I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble the Leader of the House and by the other members on the death of our Speaker's daughter, and I express my sincere condolence to the Hon'ble Mr. Speaker on the loss he has sustained at this time of his age when as an old father it is really very distressing to bear the loss of a dear child. I pray may Providence bestow peace, patience and strength of mind to our Speaker to bear his terrible loss.

**Sri ASHUTOSH MALLICK:** Ladies and Gentlemen, I whole-heartedly associate myself with what has been said by the Leader of the House and the various other speakers.

It is with the deepest sense of sorrow that we learn about the death of Sarojini Naidu, the illustrious daughter of Bengal. A poet of no mean order, a brilliant orator, a political leader of the first rank and a personality full of vivacity and charm, Sarojini had won the admiration of all who had come in contact with her. It is not necessary for me to recount her political activities or the services she rendered to the cause of Indian Nationalism

throughout her life for they are all familiar to you. But I may be permitted to observe that first and foremost a poet, Sarojini brought poetry and life into every sphere of activity into which she plunged. She was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi from the very beginning of his political activities in India and she truly imbibed the spirit of Gandhiji. Whoever had seen her on her last visit to Calcutta during the last Christmas and heard her speeches full of wit and charm, whether it be at a medical conference or at a University Convocation, could hardly think that the end would come so soon. Bengal can justly be proud of such a daughter and in her passing away not only Bengal but India has lost an eminent personality whose place it would be hard to fill.

I also regret to announce the death of Manmatha Nath Roy who was a very popular member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1937-1945. He was connected with public activities for a long period. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council and Chairman of the Howrah District Board and also took part in the affairs of the Calcutta University.

I also regret to refer to the death of Dr. Syud Hossain, India's first Ambassador to Egypt. He was a journalist by profession and spent the best part of his life in America pleading and propagating the cause of Indian nationalism there.

I also regret to refer to the bereavement of Mr. Speaker by the death of his daughter this morning and I wish to offer the heartfelt sympathy of the House to him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our heartfelt sympathy goes to the relatives of the deceased and I am sure it is the desire of the House to convey our message to the members of the bereaved families. I hope members will please signify their assent by rising in their seats.

(Members rose in their seats.)

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen; Secretary will do the needful.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. tomorrow when the general discussion on the budget will proceed.

#### **Adjournment.**

The House was accordingly adjourned at 5 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Sri ASHUTOSH MALLICK) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 58 members.

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(to which oral answers were given)

**Number of appointments made during the last five years in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.**

\*13. **Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments made during the last 5 years in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, in—

(i) superior establishment, and

(ii) inferior establishment showing separately for—

- (1) jamadars and warders,
- (2) jamadarins and ayahs,
- (3) sweepers and methranis,
- (4) private ward boys, and
- (5) private ayahs; and

(b) the number of them in each of the above categories who are—

(i) Bengalees, showing among them the number of—

- (1) Hindus,
- (2) Muslims, and
- (3) Christians, and

(ii) non-Bengalees, showing among them the number of—

- (1) Hindus,
- (2) Muslims, and
- (3) Christians?

**MINISTER in charge of the MEDICAL and PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** Sir, before I answer the question, you will permit me to express my regret that I was not able to be present at the last meeting when questions were to be answered by me. It was more an accident than design and I can assure the members and colleagues in the House that it was not any intention on my part to offer any discourtesy to my colleagues in the Assembly.

To the first question No. 13 the answer is:—

(a)(i) Six.

(ii)(1) Seventy-five.

(2) Twenty-eight.  
 (3) Two hundred and forty-seven.  
 (4) One hundred and seventeen.  
 (5) Thirty-seven.  
 (b) A statement is laid on the Table.

*Statement referred to in reply to clause (b) of starred question No. 13.*

—	Superior.	Jamadars and warders.	Jamadar- ins and ayahs.	Sweepers and methra- nis	Private ward boys.	Private ayahs.
(i) Bengalees—						
(1) Hindus	2	7	1	...	4	1
(2) Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Non-Bengalees—						
(1) Hindus	2	41	12	180	62	17
(2) Muslims	1	20		45	33	2
(3) Christians	1	7	15	22	18	17
Total	...	6	75	247	117	37

\*14. **Sri J. C. CUPTA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments made during the last 5 years in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, in—  
 (i) superior establishment, and  
 (ii) inferior establishment showing separately for—  
 (1) jamadars and warders,  
 (2) jamadarins and ayahs,  
 (3) sweepers and methranis,  
 (4) private ward boys, and  
 (5) private ayahs; and  
 (b) the number of them in each of the above categories who are—  
 (i) Bengalees, showing among them the number of—  
 (1) Hindus,  
 (2) Muslims, and  
 (3) Christians, and

(ii) non-Bengalees, showing among them the number of—

- (1) Hindus,
- (2) Muslims, and
- (3) Christians?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** The member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 13 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A., on the same subject.

**The present strength of the staff of Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.**

**\*15. Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the present strength of the staff of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, showing separately—
  - (i) the number of superior staff including (A) gazetted, and (B) non-gazetted officers, and
  - (ii) the number of inferior staff including—
    - (1) jamadars and warders,
    - (2) jamadarins and ayahs,
    - (3) sweepers and methranis,
    - (4) private ward boys, and
    - (5) private ayahs; and
- (b) the number of them in each of the above categories who are—
  - (i) Bengalees, showing among them the number of—
    - (1) Hindus,
    - (2) Muslims, and
    - (3) Christians, and
  - (ii) non-Bengalees, showing among them the number of—
    - (1) Hindus,
    - (2) Muslims,
    - (3) Christians, and
    - (4) Others?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a)(i)(A) Gazetted—3.

(B) Non-gazetted—29.

- (ii)(1) Three hundred and eighty-five.
- (2) One hundred and nineteen.
- (3) One hundred and thirty-five.
- (4) Fifty-eight.
- (5) Twenty.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.

*Statement referred to in reply to clause (b) of starred question No. 15.*

—	Gazetted.	Non-gazetted.	Jamadar and warders.	Jamadarins and ayahs.	Sweepers and methranis.	Private ward boys.	Private ayahs.
(i) Bengalees—							
(1) Hindus	..	1	13	16	1	4	1
(2) Muslims	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
(3) Christians	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Non-Bengalees—							
(1) Hindus	..	1	3	149	48	78	23
(2) Muslims	..	1	6	115	4	31	23
(3) Christians	..	..	3	99	66	26	8
(4) Others	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	29	385	119	135	58
							20

\*16. **Sri J. C. GUPTA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the present strength of the staff of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, showing separately—
- (i) the number of superior staff including (A) gazetted, and (B) non-gazetted officers, and
- (ii) the number of inferior staff including—
  - (1) jamadar and warders,
  - (2) jamadarins and ayahs,
  - (3) sweepers and methranis,
  - (4) private ward boys, and
  - (5) private ayahs; and
- (b) the number of them in each of the above categories who are—
  - (i) Bengalees, showing among them the number of—
    - (1) Hindus,
    - (2) Muslims, and
    - (3) Christians, and
  - (ii) non-Bengalees, showing among them the number of—
    - (1) Hindus,
    - (2) Muslims, and
    - (3) Christians?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** The member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 15 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A., on the same subject.

#### Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.

\*17. **Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

- (i) the number of—
  - (A) permanent, and

(B) temporary—

- (1) ayahs, and
- (2) matrons

in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi; and

(ii) the number of them that are Bengalees?

(b) If there is no permanent Bengali ayah or matron, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the qualifications—

- (i) General, and
- (ii) Special,

required for the posts of—

- (1) ayahs,
- (2) matrons, and
- (3) warders?

(d) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that the application for a post of ayah in the Indian Mental Hospital from one Srimati Pankajini Sarkar of Berhampore was rejected; if so, why?

(e) Is it a fact that the majority of the patients of the said hospital are Bengalees?

(f) If the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of appointing permanently the—

- (1) ayahs,
- (2) matrons, and
- (3) warders,

both males and females from among Bengalees, if there be none?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a)(i)(A) Permanent—

- (1) Ayah—92.
- (2) Matron—1.

(B) Temporary—

- (1) Aynh—25.
- (2) Matron—Nil.

(ii) Matron—Nil.

Ayah—1 (temporary).

(b) Because Bengali candidates are generally not available.

(c)(1) No special qualifications are required. They should be below 25 years of age, physically fit and preferably literate and of amiable disposition.

(2) Must be a fully qualified nurse with administrative experience and ability.

(3) No special qualifications are required. They should be below 25 years of age, physically fit and preferably literate and of amiable disposition.

(d) Superintendent reports that the application of Srimati Pankajini Sarkar was not rejected. As there was no vacancy at the time she could not be appointed. She will be appointed early in January next.

(e) and (f) Yes.

**Srijukta BINA BHOWMIK:** পুরীয়া পক্ষজনী সরকারকে এখন কি নেওয়া হবে—  
কী ব্যাপক কা আনন্দ কি?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** আমি জানি না—এবর বিবে কৃত।

**Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK :** বাসানী আয়া ও মেডুন মাথা সহজে কি stop মেওয়া হচ্ছে—  
জানতে পারি কি?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** বেগ হয় যানমৌখা সদস্য। বীণা ভোকিক আদেব  
যে, উভানকর Administration আয়াসের হাতে নেই—বেহার গভর্নরেটের হাতে। এ বিষয়ে আমি চোটী বৈ বহি—  
চুটো আলাপ করতে পায় কি না। আর কেন মেওয়া হচ্ছে, কি মেওয়া হচ্ছে—এ সব কথিতীয় হাতে। হিন্দি  
কথিতীয় দেবৰ ; তিনি দেখানে যদি একটু চাপ দেন তবে তাল হয়। আয়াসের এখানে গভর্নরেটের তরফ থেকে  
কিছু করা সম্ভবপ্র নয়। তাহলেও আমি খবর দেব।

**\*18. Sri J. C. GUPTA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of  
the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(i) the number of—

(A) permanent, and

(B) temporary—

(1) ayahs, and

(2) matrons

in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi; and

(ii) the number of them that are Bengalees?

(b) If there is no permanent Bengali ayah or matron, will the Hon'ble  
Minister be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the qualifications—

(i) General, and

(ii) Special,

required for the posts of—

(1) ayahs,

(2) matrons, and

(3) warders?

(d) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that the  
application for a post of ayah in the Indian Mental Hospital from one  
Srimati Pankajini Sarkar of Berhampore was rejected; if so, why?

(e) Is it a fact that the majority of the patients of the said hospital are  
Bengalees?

(f) If the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister  
consider the desirability of appointing permanently the—

(1) ayahs,

(2) matrons,

(3) warders,

both males and females from among Bengalees, if there be none?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** The member is referred  
to the reply to starred question No. 17 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A.,  
on the same subject.

**Arrest of one Govinda Chandra Mondal of Jalangt, Murshidabad, by the  
East Bengal Government.**

**\*19. Sri SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble  
Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state whether

the Government is aware of the arrest of one Govinda Prosad Mondal of Jalangi in the district of Murshidabad by the Eastern Pakistan Government in the district of Rajshahi?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

- (i) whether the said person is still under arrest;
- (ii) what are the charges against him; and
- (iii) whether the Government is in communication with the Pakistan Government to obtain his release, if necessary?

**MINISTER in charge of the HOME DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** (a) Yes. The name of the arrested person is Govinda Chandra Mondal and not Govinda Prosad Mondal.

(b) (i) No. He was released by the East Bengal Government as no case was proved against him.

(ii) The charges were under sections 302/34, I.P.C.

(iii) This does not arise.

**Contract for supply of different articles including food to the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.**

**\*20. Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to lay on the table—

(i) a copy of the rules and regulations, if any, of giving contracts for the supply of different articles including food for the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi; and

(ii) the names of contractors selected for the current year for supplying—

(1) beddings,

(2) uniforms,

(3) diet, and

(4) other hospital equipments to the said hospital?

(b) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

(i) whether any police enquiries of contractors are made before giving them contracts for hospital supply; and

(ii) if so, whether such enquiries were made in the case of present contractors?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a) (i) A copy of Appendix "C" of the Ranchi Mental Hospital Accounts Rules, regulating the purchase of *dietary articles* required for the hospital is laid on the Library table.

A copy of Appendix "D" showing rules for the purchase of different articles other than the *dietary articles* is also laid on the Library table.

(ii) (1) Buxar Jail, Bhagalpur Jail and the Manager, Jail Depot, Calcutta.

(2) Buxar Central Jail and Messrs. Eastern Traders, Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. Md. Mojib and Brothers, Ranchi.

(4) Miscellaneous articles and other hospital equipments were purchased from various firms of repute of Calcutta, Ranchi, etc., after calling for the quotations as usual. A list of names is given below:—

R. Ali & Son, Ranchi.

Dutta Brothers, Ranchi.

Halder Bhattacharjee & Co., Calcutta.

P. K. Brothers, Calcutta.  
 Eastern Traders, Calcutta.  
 Presidency Jail, Alipore.  
 New Kanke Co-operative Stores, Kanke.  
 H. Mukerjee & Co., Calcutta.  
 H. R. Lynch & Co., Calcutta.  
 B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta.  
 Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.  
 May and Baker, Calcutta.  
 F. J. Foster & Co., Calcutta.  
 Martin & Harris, Calcutta.  
 Boots Pure Drug Co., Calcutta.  
 Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.  
 Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.  
 Adair Dutt & Co., Calcutta.

(b) No.

\*21. Sri J. C. GUPTA: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to lay on the table—

- (i) a copy of the rules and regulations, if any, of giving contracts for the supply of different articles including food for the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi; and
- (ii) the names of contractors selected for the current year for supplying—
  - (1) beddings,
  - (2) uniforms,
  - (3) diet, and
  - (4) other hospital equipments to the said hospital?
- (b) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
  - (i) whether any police enquiries of contractors are made before giving them contracts for hospital supply; and
  - (ii) if so, whether such enquiries were made in the case of present contractors?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: The member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 20 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A., on the same subject.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Country liquor shop at 148, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

5. Sri ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (a) আবগারী বিভাগের তারিখে মন্ত্রী ক্ষমতা অব্যত আছে কি বৈ—

- (i) ১৪৬৮ আপার সার্টার্স রোডে পেরাচোর বল্ট মোচ ও সার্টার্স রোডের নং ১৪৮৮ সাথে একটি মেলী মন্ত্রী দ্বারা যোকার প্রাপ্ত হয়; এবং
- (ii) ১৪ মেলবন্স ক্লিন্ট ও লোকালের বাস্টার্স মন্ত্রুল প্রত্যব্য তোল বলে কি বাব?

(b) मानवीं शंखी शहदर जानाईवेन कि वे—

(i) कलिकातार कल्पूलि देशी शहदर दोकान (country liquor shop) आहे एवं  
कोन, कोन, श्वाने उत्तरां अवस्थित;

(ii) तिनीं ईसव मध्ये दोकान तुलिया दिवार आवश्यकता विकेना करिलाहेन; एवं

(iii) ईरुप विकेना करिले, (a) अनुच्छेद वर्णत मध्ये दोकानाची अविज्ञप्ते  
अग्रसारण करिवार आवश्यकता मने करेन कि ना?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** (a) (i) ही, अवगत आहि।  
ऐ दोकानाचे प्राय ५० वर्सर यांचे उत्तर समिक्केटे १४८८ आपार साकूलार रोडे  
अवस्थित आहे।

(ii) आम अवगत नाहि। ५ अश्वार जनसाधारणे पक्ष हातेते कोनां जिथित आपेक्षित  
सरकारेव निकट आसे नाहि।

(b) (i) एकांति संपूर्ण तालिका लाईव्हेरीर टोविले देवोया गेला।

(ii) ए.ए.ए.ए.ए. देशी शहदर दोकान तुलिया देवोया यांचे कि ना अनेक पूर्वाही विकेना  
वरा हायेहाते, किंतु वर्तमाने ईसवज दोकान उत्ताईया देवोया सरकार समीचीन मने करेन  
ना।

(iii) एই प्रश्न उठेन नाहि।

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Questions over. General discussion of the budget.

#### Incidents at Basirhat, Dum Dum and Howrah.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, before you enter into general discussion, I rise to remind you of the Hon'ble Premier's promise to make a statement here—(the Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I have not forgotten it.) informing the House all about the incidents that occurred in Basirhat, Dum Dum, Jessop & Co.'s premises and Howrah district in the rural areas.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I think the Hon'ble Minister has not forgotten it.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** But we want to know from you as to what has happened to that statement and whether he is going to make any statement.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** If I have made a promise I will keep it. Don't you worry about it.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** I thank very much for the advice the Hon'ble Leader has given not to worry, but actually we are being worried in the absence of such statement. Therefore, we want that he should take us and the House into confidence.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He has said that.

#### General Discussion of the Budget.

**Sheikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget Speech this year is remarkable in the sense that it has been presented in a tune quite different from the one to which we have been accustomed in the past. Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on the masterly survey of the economic and political conditions as prevailing at present in the Indian Dominion and also, Sir, for analysing with the precision of an astute businessman the effect of the various painful legislations which have been

introduced since 1947 by the Government of India as anti-inflationary measures and which have resulted in the stagnancy of trade and commerce and total disintegration of the industries in India.

Accustomed, Sir, as we are to hear speeches of this nature in the Chambers of Commerce it is encouraging to hear the repetition of those arguments, figures and statistics from the Finance Minister on the floor of this House as representing the views of the Government of West Bengal. Naturally, Sir, it has caused a flutter and sensation among those who, unlike ourselves, are not accustomed to hear this song. It has been the practice in all the Provinces for the last two years that while presenting the financial statement mention is made of the martyrdom of Gandhiji and also reference is made to Hyderabad and Kashmir Governments, and then under the cloak of these statements endeavour is made to show that all mismanagement and looseness in the administration of the Province are due to these causes. We are not surprised to hear, Sir, that the Finance Minister also attributed the deplorable condition prevailing in the administration to these causes in his Budget Speech. I would just read a few lines from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to show how he has also confessed that there has been maladministration in this Province and much good money has been squandered loosely in all directions to the detriment of the tax-payers. He said:—

"As a result we have often had to retrace our steps and there has been waste of valuable resources in men, material and money. It is essential that we make up our mind before starting work, and that our schemes and plans are scrutinised having regard not only to the financial results but also to the correct order of priority and with a view to avoid wasteful employment of men and materials. Men must be appointed with clear-cut duties so that they know what to do and can do what they should. A leap in the dark should be avoided as far as possible. When we have grown richer we might be able to afford leaps in the dark but not now."

Sir, this is an extract from the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. These thoughts should have been expressed in the first Budget Speech. After one year and six months and after wasting crores and crores of rupees we are confronted with the very same thing that we lack competent and honest men. The Government have realised at this late hour that they have squandered away good money on account of not having the right type of men and incomplete plans. You will agree with me that a state of insubordination prevails in all the departments of Government and nobody cares for anybody however highly placed he may be in the administration of the Province.

The Finance Minister in his agony has spoken of the limited dividend and of the liquidation of the capitalists, but, Sir, he has forgotten to mention anything about bribery, corruption and nepotism rampant in all the departments of Government. I was really surprised to find that he did not even allude to any of these things, or give any consolation and assurance that attempt will be made to wipe out these evils. I will just give you an illustration of the experience of a very august personality of this House how every department of the Government is now corrupt and how bribery has become a part and parcel of their character. Not only that but how people ask for black-market rate without any fear. Yesterday mention was made of the bereavement of the Hon'ble Speaker of this House. You will be surprised to learn that when the Speaker of this House went to the cremation ground he had to buy the fuel at the black-market rate. He could not get three maunds of wood at the scheduled rate. Of course he did not disclose his identity. Like ordinary citizen he had to buy the fuel at the black-market rate and had also to pay the cooly extra charges though these charges are included in the fees which are realised by the Calcutta Corporation, the authorities at the cremation ground. If the

Speaker of the House, our President, had to buy fuel at the black-market rate, we can easily imagine the sufferings of the general public who have to go there ridden with grief and sorrow on account of the bereavement. Sir, this will surely surprise you and this will also be a news to our Premier, who not many days ago, was eulogising the administration of the Calcutta Corporation.

Sir, speaking of the Calcutta Corporation I might mention that in the city of Calcutta houses are being constructed in flagrant violation of the rules of the Building Department. If you go round the city of Calcutta, specially Barabazar and Canning Street areas, you will find that six or seven storeyed houses are being constructed without leaving an inch of open space. Formerly the citizen could run to the Councillor and the Councillor used to enquire into these matters, but now it appears that the officers of the departments are so busy that they do not even find time to go and have a look at these premises.

In the Civil Supplies Department also the story is the same. A Government Food Ration Store wanted the roof of the shop to be repaired and on the landlord asking for a cement permit the Ration Department wrote to the Civil Supplies Department for the grant of a permit for a ton of cement and treat the matter as very urgent as rain had commenced. Thereafter the whole of the rainy season passed, but that permit, in spite of many reminders by the Ration Department, never came and the shop was not repaired till after nine months when considerable damage had been done to the Food Grain Shop. Permits for cement are available at black-market rates. It is an open secret. People have to pay for cement at the black-market rate, because they cannot get it at the rate fixed by Government.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Permits are the commodities which are purchased at black-market rates.

**Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Yes. I will just give another instance where a party was served with a notice from the Municipal Magistrate to repair a house or else a portion of the building would be demolished. He took two months' time from the Municipal Magistrate, so that he might arrange for cement from the Civil Supplies Department. He applied to that Department but he did not get the permit. After two months an order was served on him by the Municipal Magistrate to demolish a portion of the building. He had then no other alternative but to go to the black-market and arrange purchase of cement at black-market rate.

Sir, people have to buy article very reluctantly at the black-markets, because they do not have to buy the article for their legitimate use otherwise. Even in the matter of buying article at high rate Government does lag behind.

A funny thing which may surprise the House is that whereas the controlled rate of Indian cement is only Rs. 89 and the controlled rate of imported foreign cement is Rs. 155 per ton and though Indian cement is available in big quantities the Government buys the foreign imported cement at high rates and gives permit for the Indian cement to their favourites at lower rates. This has been going on in the Calcutta Improvement Trust, in the Public Works Department of the Government of West Bengal and also in the Calcutta Corporation. Public money is being squandered on foreign imported cement whereas double the quantity could be purchased with the same amount.

The law courts are proverbially slow. We find that the cases in the law courts are adjourned for months and months. Even cases of 1947 are pending before the law courts today. Sir, I asked a question on this subject from the Leader of the House but he said that he was not prepared to reply to that question. Sir, we are in an absolute minority and so we cannot compel him to reply to our question but the contemptuous way in

which our question was treated does not enhance the prestige of the Government. Apparently obsession of power has made them rude and has demoralised the Opposition to such an extent that it does not even like to abuse the Government for its callousness. Sir, I wanted to know how many cases were still pending for the last two years and how many of them were against the Muslims. Perhaps the number of cases are not many. They can be counted on one's finger tips. But the Hon'ble the Leader of the House for reasons best known to him thought that no reply should be given to my question. After all we cannot bring a vote of no-confidence or call an adjournment motion.

The taxi permit scandal is very well-known to members of this House. Two hundred permits have been given for taxis by the Government of West Bengal. These permits were given only to a particular people, people whose names were thrust on the committee of selection by the Government. Permit was not given to the people who had been in the trade for the last 20 or 30 years. Discrimination was made even between the people of West Bengal and the people of Calcutta and very few permits—not more than 5—were given to the citizens of Calcutta.

Sir, in the budget we find that by a stroke of pen the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has eliminated Rs. 50 lakhs provided for the co-operative housing for the middle class people. We always read and hear the speeches of the supporters of labour and capital, but we have not heard a single speech from anybody in this House advocating the cause of and drawing attention of the House to the miseries of the middle class people. Rs. 50 lakhs were provided in the budget last year to be spent on the construction of houses so that poor middle class people may be housed there but nothing was done. No explanation has been given why that sum could not be spent, and why that amount has been scratched from the budget this year.

It is a matter of gratification that the Government has not taken over the Calcutta Tramway Company and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Had they taken it over our miseries would have been multiplied.

Whereas the sister Dominion, I mean the Pakistan Dominion, has removed the sales tax from vegetables and other food products but we are levying sales tax on the daily necessities of life, even the mustard oil. If you are aggrieved with the decision of the Sales Tax Officer you can appeal to the high authorities but affixing a stamp fee of 5 per cent. of the total amount levied. This fee is very high for if the appeal succeeds even then you lose that 5 per cent. It has now become a practice in the Sales Tax Department that the tax is levied at a very high figure and when you go up to the Sales Tax Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner of Sales Tax and win your case you lose the 5 per cent. stamp fee that you have put on the appeal. You are aware, Sir, that while in the income-tax cases only annas eight is to be paid for stamp, in an appeal for sales tax you have to pay 5 per cent. of the total amount. The total accumulation from such fees runs into colossal figure.

(At this stage the member reached his time-limit but was allowed two minutes to finish his speech.)

Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has stated that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the ratio of the profits of the industrialists to the percentage of labour and to ascertain as to how much is due to each of these contributory factors. These are big questions no doubt and we are confronted with bribery and corruption. Sir, there are only two ways to set Government right. One is by strong opposition in this House which cannot be had till next election. The other way is to help the Government to accelerate its tempo of corruption, bribery and nepotism so that the public whose cup of patience is becoming full may throw them out of office. Let us say ditto to what the Government does and help in the formation of

a potential public feeling against the Government till such time that they rise in revolt and overthrow this Government and replace them by better one.

**Dr. SURESH CHANDRA BANERJI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, the present object of the Congress is the establishment of a classless democratic state in India by peaceful means. Such a state can only be established by the elimination of existing differences in economic and social life. The elimination of social differences is beyond the scope of the subject under discussion. The differences in economic sphere can from the theoretical point of view be eliminated either by improving the economic condition of those who are low down in society or by levelling down those who are high on the ladder or by a combination of both of these processes.

The Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has stated that the first, i.e., levelling up is the only possible way. But this method has not proved successful up till now in any part of the globe. The condition of the common man in many of the countries in Europe and America has been elevated to a considerable extent. In the United States of America the income of none is less than Rs. 500 a month. There many industrial and agricultural labourers have motor-cars of their own. In Switzerland even the humblest labourer earns Rs. 400 a month. In England no worker earns less than Rs. 300 a month. Does this elevation in economic condition of the common man mean advance towards socialism? Not a bit. If the economic condition of the common man has been improved by 1 the economic condition of the capitalists has probably improved by 2. So the difference in economic condition instead of being less has rather increased. So our Hon'ble Finance Minister's contention that the path to socialism lies not in levelling down the men at the top but in pulling up the men at the bottom may theoretically be all right but will practically be never possible.

If Socialism is really to be established, then the men at the top will have to be gradually pulled down and the men at the bottom will have to be gradually pulled up.

The object of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, according to which Tribunals are being set up in West Bengal and other provinces with a view to adjudicate cases of Industrial Disputes, is to eliminate difference as to income between the employers and the employed. This is why as a rule an award given by a Tribunal is not to last more than a year. At the end of this period the case may again be referred to the Tribunal and this process may be repeated until as a result of successive awards there will remain practically no difference in income between the two parties.

The Finance Minister has complained that whereas in England in the post-war period 20 per cent. of her national dividend is being devoted to the creation of new capital and in France 25 per cent., in India not more than 3 to 4 per cent. of the total national income goes to capital formation in a normal year. For this unsatisfactory condition in India the Finance Minister holds the high rates of income-tax, limitation of dividend, profit sharing and also the fear of nationalisation to be responsible. He apparently does not like profit sharing and limitation of dividend as by these means the money instead of remaining confined to the hands of the few become, like nature's rains, distributed among the whole nation. The reason for his disfavour of such measures is understandable but he does not explain how without such measures it is possible to gradually pull up those who actually by their labour produce national wealth, i.e., the workers in field and factories. While mentioning limitation of dividend and profit sharing, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister should have also mentioned about the sum of Rs. 100 crores which the cloth manufacturers and dealers practically stole from the pocket of the poor after decontrol of cloth. Where is that huge sum lying? Why that is not being invested in new industries? What

about the huge sum which the industrialists and businessmen all over India earned by means fair and foul during the war? Why that sum is remaining idle? Why that sum is not being invested? Fear of nationalisation will probably be the answer. Why the capitalists are so very afraid of nationalisation? A nation is built up on the sacrifice of patriots and is meant for the good of all. India has become free through such sacrifices and the fruits of freedom will be enjoyed by all sections of the people, irrespective of whether they made any sacrifice or not. Are not the capitalists and businessmen patriots like so many others? Are they not willing to invest a part, if not the whole, of their accumulated money for the sake of the nation?

The Finance Minister while admitting that in some lines production was no doubt higher in 1948 than in the previous year, regrets that it has not been up to our needs and installed capacity in different industries. We certainly want more production, as without it the present poverty of the nation cannot be removed. But how with the gradually increasing cost of living index and glaring differences as to standard of living between the employer and the employed, the latter may have the requisite incentive for increasing production? Poverty, though painful, is still tolerable when it is shared more or less equally by all sections of the community. But when one section has enough of food and the other section barely anything, when one section lives in palatial buildings and the other section does not get even a damp room in a dirty *bustee*, when one section has enough of cloth and the other section does not possess even rags to hide shame, wherefrom will come the necessary energy and incentive for more work with a view to have more production. It is futile to refer to countries like America, England and France where in spite of wide gulf as to income between the employer and the employed, the latter work hard in order to produce more. First of all, India is India. The mental make-up of Indians is fundamentally different from that of any other nation in the world. In countries like America, England and France there is not that glaring difference in the standard of living as we have here. As a result of highly developed industrialisation and long-continued exploitation of the undeveloped countries of the world it has been possible to raise the general standard of living in those countries to such an extent that even the common man lives in a fairly good house, puts on fairly good clothing and eats fairly good food. But the picture in India is absolutely different. Here by the side of big palatial buildings can be found *bustees* which though unfit for the living of cattle are inhabited by millions of people not necessarily uneducated. Similar is the glaring difference with regard to food, clothing, medical and educational facilities. These differences the people tolerated as long as they were dependent. But after the attainment of independence they are unwilling to tolerate these differences any more, specially as during the fight for independence the people were freely told that as soon as independence was attained even the common man will have enough of food, clothing, etc. Mahatmaji by independence practically meant these. Hence after the attainment of independence his mind was not at ease. It was yearning for social and economic independence. To fulfil his wishes and to satisfy the natural desire of the suffering millions, the Congress at the last Jaipur Session has made the establishment of classless democracy by peaceful means as its next objective. The aim of the central and various provincial Congress Governments should be to help by suitable legislation in the speedy establishment of such a society. It is a pity that the Budget Speech of our Finance Minister instead of being helpful in the matter has been rather obstructive. He has spoken against the interest of the common man and supported the cause of the rich.

Whatever a certain Minister may or may not say, the writing on the wall is clear. The masses of India are determined to go ahead and classless democracy will soon be an established fact in India. In order that in such

a democracy all, including the rich of today, can live fairly comfortably it is essential that production must be increased as India is so poor at present that even though all the wealth of the country be divided equally among all, the picture will be one of universal poverty.

So the duty of all governments in India is now mainly two-fold:—

- (1) To pass such laws as will help in the progress of the country towards classless democracy in a peaceful way.
- (2) To adopt such measures as are likely to increase the all-round production of the country.

I have already discussed the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister from the ideological point of view. Let me now see how the budget stands as far as productive efforts are concerned.

Of the various products industrial and agricultural products are the most vital for a nation. Under the head "Industry", there is nothing new in the budget. We have got the same Barrackpur Electrical Concern, the silk, gur, khadi, and hand-made paper industry and the same ceramic and tanning institute. I was for some time the Minister for Industries of the Government of West Bengal. I visited the ceramic and tanning institute. I saw them in a hibernating condition. I think they are still in that condition. I was responsible for the starting of gur, khadi and hand-made paper industry by the Government. I was also responsible for the granting of a fairly large sum for the development of silk industry. The planning committee for heavy chemical industries in collaboration with Bihar was also considered in my time. So nothing new has been done. The old ones are also not advancing to the desired extent. There is not the idea of vigorous development behind them. In my time besides Barrackpur there were several other electrification schemes. I am afraid these schemes have been given up. All of us should remember that without electricity no nation in this age can grow. So electrification should get the top priority in the development of industry.

Besides electricity and the few items mentioned above, there are so many things to do in the industrial field. I know the resources of a Provincial Government are limited. Even with this limited resources the Provincial Government can do a lot provided it is serious.

As to agriculture, the new year's budget is a decidedly improved one on the current year's, as expense to the extent of about a crore of rupees more has been estimated. As to agriculture the position of West Bengal is rather difficult. It is, as it is, deficit as to paddy and wheat. On the top of this already more than 15 lakhs of refugees have come here. The West Bengal Government is to feed them. There is besides the problem of jute. The life of Calcutta largely depends on the existence of the one hundred jute mills on the two banks of the Hooghly. Jute for these mills comes mainly from East Bengal. Last year West Bengal had to buy jute from East Bengal to the value of nearly one hundred crore of rupees. This is not at all a happy position. West Bengal in conjunction with the neighbouring provinces of Hindustan should try to be selfsufficient as to jute as soon as possible. In order to make up the deficiency both as to paddy and jute, West Bengal will have to produce much more in a bigha of land than at present. To be able to do so better seeds will have to be provided in gradually increasing quantity, old tanks will have to be re-excavated with the quickest speed possible, the various irrigation projects will have to be pushed through boldly and more manure is to be purchased. During my recent tour in Mymensingh district, I found that due to shortage of fire wood and want of coal, all the cowdung there is burnt up. As a result no manure is used in paddy and other fields and production as a result is as low as four maunds a bigha. God only knows when it will be possible to supply chemical manures in sufficient quantity and what will be their ultimate effect on the soil but we may easily think of human manure which

is wasted to such an extent. In many village and town meetings I spoke about the use of this valuable manure. The people seemed not only not to resent but rather to appreciate it. If the Government seriously wants to introduce the use of this manure, I am sure it will succeed.

If the small province of West Bengal, with its multifarious liabilities, is to prosper, its industries and agriculture must be developed in a planned way and to an unlimited extent. For such development to be possible, its roads must not only be increased in number but must also be modernised. For this it is essential that the roads should gradually be taken over by the Government from the local bodies. I am glad to note that a definite move has already been made in the matter and 230 miles of local bodies roads are being thus taken over. I congratulate the Government for this progressive step.

I also congratulate the Government for the larger estimates made for education, medicine and public health for the next year as compared to the revised estimates for the current year. These are the departments which next to food, clothing and housing are vital for a nation. I am glad to note that in order to increase the salaries of poorly paid primary school teachers a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 has been estimated. In this connection I must say that some amount should have been estimated for the teachers of secondary schools and professors of private colleges as well.

I am glad to note that a fairly large amount has been estimated for the refugees from East Bengal. What is vital for them is quick rehabilitation. I hope the Government will be seriously up and doing in the matter and so arrange that a very large section of them, if not all, be rehabilitated before the next monsoon.

I am sorry not to find any provision for housing. The housing problem has become extremely serious in West Bengal and it is high time that the Government should make a serious move in the matter. If the Bombay Government can take definite steps in this direction, why not the West Bengal Government?

To sum up, considered from ideological point of view the Budget Speech has been not only a failure but reactionary to an undesirable extent but if we go into actual detail, the budget, in some respects is undoubtedly progressive. Before concluding, I must warn the Government against imposing any further tax on mustard oil, fire-wood and coal. Already the people are resenting the persistent high increase in prices. Further increase in price of articles of everyday use may be like the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in presenting the budget for the first year of independence said: "Today we breathe the air of freedom and the power to shape our destiny lies in the hands of the people." Sir, I wonder what has led the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to realise this year that freedom has touched the surface and not the core! The matter became more confused and complicated when we hear a chorus of scathing condemnation of our second national budget by the members of the Government benches themselves by whose votes this budget is to get through. Sir, is it merely an election stunt of individual members of the Government Party for deceiving their own constituencies or is it an attempt to create a ministerial tangle for creating a comfortable place for themselves in the future arrangements? In the first case, one need not take it seriously and in the second case we are not at all interested because it is a domestic affair of the happy family now constituting the Government Party. These are the men who stand to protest against the budget which contains the extended provision of application of sales tax and they only the other day in this chamber supported the new Sales Tax Bill which provided the levy of tax on a much more wider scale than it was contemplated in the original Sales Tax Act of 1941.

Public memory is short, but public vigilance after independence has become more alert than it was before. Whatever the individual members of the Congress Party may say, the people are not prepared to discriminate between one member and another of the Ministerial Party but will hold the Congress as such responsible for the budget. Any attempt to deceive the people by blowing hot and cold at the same time—possible by arrangement—is bound to end in colossal failure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Congress critics of the Congress budget have made valuable constructive suggestions and I can hardly improve upon them. I shall be content if the Government accept the suggestions as sound and practical. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it will be not a new thing if I say that the budget lacks a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the living conditions of the common man. Sir, it is clear from the speeches of the honourable members who have already spoken that the consensus of opinion of this House is in my favour. I, however, appreciate the difficulties of the Government in this matter. Unfortunately for the people of Bengal the Government of West Bengal do not, after the attainment of Independence, enjoy that amount of provincial autonomy which it had under the Government of India Act of 1935. The people of Bengal are watching with deep concern the tendency of the Centre to centralise all powers. I have had some experience that no Government can prepare a comprehensive plan, however good-intentioned it may be, unless it knows precisely what in future is going to be the financial position of the country; it is not known yet how much independence the province of West Bengal will enjoy when the new Constitution will come into force. In this uncertain, indefinite and unsteady context no Finance Minister can satisfy the people and launch a comprehensive scheme having far-reaching consequences. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister's remark that Bengal does not receive due consideration of the Centre gives much food for thought for the people of West Bengal. I think that this undesirable helplessness of the Province of West Bengal and her dependence on the sweet will of the Centre have disillusioned the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and probably this has led him to realise that so far as West Bengal is concerned, freedom has only touched the surface and not the heart. The solution of the problem of West Bengal, therefore, lies in the ability of her leaders to secure either by negotiations or otherwise maximum autonomy of the province.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after these general observations, I would crave the indulgence of the House to permit me to refer to some specific matters.

Sir, I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Government to the remarks made by the honourable member coming from the Jhargram-cum-Ghatal General Constituency about State Bus. I would like the Government to see that ultimately it may not prove to be another "White Elephant" like the Civil Supplies Department. His remarks about lack of rural bias in this year's budget deserves careful consideration of the Government specially in view of the insufficient provisions for improving rural health, drinking water supply, road construction and rural education. We were surprised to hear from him that our National Government did not think it fit to levy a licence fee on the Calcutta Turf Club whereas our popular National Government did not hesitate to levy tax on daily necessities of common man, such as mustard oil, coal, firewood, etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not one of those who believe that with the dawn of independence we shall require no police, but the question is whether such a heavy expenditure as 14.5 per cent. of our total revenue should be consumed for the maintenance of the police. In spite of huge paraphernalia of police and also of the sufficient precautions taken by the Government in the border areas, smuggling was and, I might say, is a common feature. The recent incidents at Dum Dum, Jessop & Co., and

Basirhat do not reflect much credit on the ability, vigilance or soundness of the organisation of our Special Branch and the Intelligence Branch of the police. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, to the remarks made by the honourable member from Murahidabad General Constituency who said that even when co-operation was offered to the police, they were reluctant to accept it. I think, Sir, that it is not his experience only but many of us have the same experience. We do not know what steps the Government is taking so that our present police set-up can fit in with the changed conditions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Government for their sympathetic attitude for the co-operative movement of the province. If we ever aim at equitable distribution of wealth, it can be possible only through the co-operative basis. I am glad to find that the principle of separation of audit from administration has been accepted and the offices of divisional and district auditors have been created. But merely the creation of the post of district and divisional auditors will not cure the disease. If we want to bring the co-operative movement on a sound business line the audit should entirely be separated from the administration. I think the Government would do well to consider whether the audit of the Co-operative Societies could be taken up by the Accountant-General. If that is not possible immediately the least they should do, is to completely separate the audit from the administration and the head of the audit department should be independent of the control of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies.

Sir, refugees from East Bengal is another vexed problem both from the financial and the administration side. To my mind the solution will not lie in rehabilitating these refugees in West Bengal but attempt must be made to repatriate these refugees to their original homes. Otherwise these Inter-Dominion Agreements, Conferences and creation of Minority Boards are meaningless. These are purely palliative measures. I know how difficult it is to repatriate these refugees to their original homes because it involves great risk to the popularity of a Government or for matter of that, the party in power. Still I feel that Government should do this for the sake of the greatest good of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not one of those who indulge in cheap slogans and as such I do not believe that we are ever going to have Krishak-Proja-Majdoor Raj or a classless society, because nobody is prepared for this revolutionary change. There are a few who may try to create confusion in the country but that will help nobody. It will only bring disaster. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has referred in his budget speech about the need for a new outlook. Now the question is, what is going to be that "new outlook". One would say, why do we now talk of a new outlook when Mahatmaji has already indicated what should be the outlook of Free India. But my question to him would be, are we sincerely going to follow that outlook or merely going to use it as a sort of cheap claptrap?

Sir, it is time that one should consider whether the old costly bureaucratic administrative machinery should be allowed to continue or the Government would gradually introduce a new set-up which will fit in with the conditions of a poor country like India. The sooner it is done the better for everybody. Otherwise we shall only give a handle to the people who are opposed to this Government or, in fact, opposed to all constituted authorities to find loopholes in the administration and try to mislead people. My suggestions are not offered with any spirit of criticism; we, as minorities, would like that there should be peace in the country by proper adjustment of all conflicting interests so that we may also live peacefully.

Sir, before I resume my seat I would like to say a few words about the recent creation of Minority Boards in West Bengal in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement. The creation of the Minority Boards will not

solve any of the problems of minorities unless the majority is prepared to change their outlook. The question of communal outlook of minorities does not arise. The majority community may not be fully aware of the difficulties of the minority community, because on every step they are to depend on the good will and generosity of the majority community. Communalism becomes a menace only when the majority is communal, and communalism of the minority, when the majority is generous and non-communal, is not of any consequence. Let us hope, Sir, that the time is not far distant when we should forget that one belongs to the majority community or the minority community and we might think that we all belong to the soil of India and we should share the joys and woes together. This observation of mine has been inspired by the utterances of the late lamented Sri Kiran Sankar Roy who said in this House as Home Minister that the Muslims, Christians and Buddhists are not minorities, but the anti-social elements of society would in future be the minority. Let us forget the past and create a new environment by our combined efforts in which the question of majority and minority on communal lines will be a thing of the past.

**SH HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** বানীয়ীর Deputy Speaker হচ্ছেন, আবি সর্বপ্রথমে আবাদের অর্থ সচিবকে প্রশংসন করছি, তিনি একটা অসমর্থ নয়েগা বিনিয়োগ করিয়েক এন্ট স্থলভাবে সর্বৰ্থন করেছেন যে তাঁর বাজেটের প্রশংসন না করতে পারলেও তাঁর ওকুলাতি কৰার ক্ষতার প্রশংসন না করে পারছি না। একসময়ে তিনি এই পরিষদ গুহাই লীগ সংকারের অর্থ সচিব হিসাবে সোসালিস্টদের পরিষর্ম ভয়গান করে ও ইংরাজি ছোট একটা কথা “efficiency”-র মোটাই দিয়ে তাঁর মাধ্যমেটা শাসন ব্যবহার বাজেটের অবভাবে করিয়েন। আবাদ কংগ্রেসীয়া তাঁর তীব্র প্রতিবাদ করেছিলাম। আবাদ ব্যৱেচিলাব efficiency নিচ্ছেই আবাদ চাই, কিন্তু দেশকে পুনাদেশ পরিষেব করে নৱ-কংগালের উপর এই efficiencyকে আবাদ গড়তে চাই না। “Efficiency must we have indeed, but efficiency must not be built on the bleached bone of the people.”, আবাদ প্রতি ব্যবস আবাদ লীগের বাধামোটা শাসন ব্যবহার বাজেটের বেততের প্রতিবাদ করে এসেছি। Cut Motion-এর পর Cut Motion এনেছি। Division call করেছি। চেচার্চেট করে এই পরিষদ দুর ডেবে কেলোর উপর করেছি। আজ অন্টের পরিশেল ট্রেজ প্লাটক, পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ শাসন ব্যবহাৰ আবাদেৰই হাতে, আব পুনৰ্নিৰ্মাণ কৰন সকলৰ কংগ্রেসী অর্থসচিব। আজ আঞ্চল্য হয়ে দেখছি তাঁর বাজেট ব্যক্তার সোসালিস্টব্যৱহাৰ জন্ম একটু দুৰো কানুনীও মেই। দুৰো খুলো কেলো একেবাবে সুলালিব ব্যৱহাৰিকতাৰ ভয়গান। অৰু এটা কংগ্রেসেৰ হুনিছিট আদেশ ও নীতি বিৰোধী। এই সেমিত অৰ্থসূচী কংগ্রেসে প্ৰীতিৰীন সুলাল প্ৰতিষ্ঠাই কংগ্রেসেৰ সকল বলে মোকাদ হয়েছে। এবং এই জন্মাই নিভাত অনিষ্ট সংষ্ঠেও বাজেটেৰ স্বাক্ষোলোনা না কৰে পারছি না।

ବନ୍ଦି ଲୀଗ୍ ସରକାରେର ବାଟେ ଓ ପାଶନ ସାହୁକାମେ ଆବରି ଶାଖାମୋଟା ବଳେ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରେ ଥାଇ ତବେ ଆମାଦେଇ ଏହି ଆବରି ଶାଖାମୋଟା ପାଶନ ସାହୁକାମେ ଆବରି ପୁଣ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର କରିବେ କି କରେ । ଶୁଭୀତ ଦେଇ—ପଳିଚ ଶାକେ ଅଭିଭବ୍ରତ ଧାରନେ ଏକ-ଭୂର୍ତ୍ତାରାମ । ଅତେବେ ପାଶନ ଓ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ବାଟେ ଆମେକାମ ଦିଲେର ସାଧାମୋଟା ସାହୁକାମେ ନାହିଁ କରିଲ ମେଲେ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ପୂର୍ବୀର ଏକ-ଭୂର୍ତ୍ତାରାମର ବୈଶି ହତୋ ଟୁଟିତ ନା । କିନ୍ତୁ କି ହଚେ ତାଇ ମେଲେ ।

অবিভক্ত বাংলার ১৯৪৫-৪৬ সালের পাসের বাতে বার হয়েছিল ২ কোটি ৭৪ লক্ষ টাকা; পানিয়ে বাংলার জো হিনাবে হওয়া উচিত ১১ লক্ষ টাকা। সর্বশেষে উচ্চ বার অবিভক্ত বাংলার পাসের বাতে ১৯৪৬-৪৭ সালে তিনি কোটি ২০ লক্ষ টাকা। তাকে সৰীর বালেও পানিয়ে বাংলার হওয়া উচিত ১ কোটি ৮ লক্ষ টাকা। কিন্তু সেই সামে এবার আবার পাসের বাতে বারবরাবর করছি ২ কোটি ২১ লক্ষ টাকা, বৰ্ষাৎ পিলেনেও অবিভক্ত বাংলার পুরুষ বাতে ১৯৪৫-৪৬ সালে যার হব ৩ কোটি ৫৮ লক্ষ টাকা; তাকে সৰীর করেন পানিয়ে বালেও হওয়া উচিত হিল ১ কোটি ১১ লক্ষ টাকা। ১৯৪৬-৪৭ সালে সর্বোচ্চ বার অবিভক্ত বাংলার পুরুষ বাতে হব ৪ কোটি ১১ লক্ষ টাকা। এই হিনাবে হওকেও পানিয়ে বাংলার বারবরাবর হতে পারে ১ কোটি ৬৫ লক্ষ টাকা। পিছ আবার বারবরাবর করছি ৪ কোটি ৬২ লক্ষ টাকা বৰ্ষাৎ সীম Standardary তিনি অনেক পেয়ী। এবন তি অবিভক্ত বাংলার ১৯৪৫-৪৬ সালের বাতে আপনো ৫ লক্ষ টাকা পেয়ী।

वा भूमि कर दिया ? वही बजायावाहक उपा करते थे जीवन वा जीवन वा जीवन करते ? Wireless वा Revised Estimate वाले द्वारा वा वहां द्वारा दिया जाता है जीवन वा जीवन वा जीवन Wireless

Head Quarterers अन्य दो दो ओं बड़े टाका। अर्थ में वर्तीकाले देखे वे Wireless द्वेष साहाराइ बरलो ना। वार बरेकट यूव द्वेष देखे बदिवहाट पर्याप्त विवाहाले बरेक बन्हा दो ताक्के चालालो। उत्त पुलिसेर अन्य एत बार बरे कि बलोल्लह हचेत? बोल बरहाइ तारा वित्त गारे ना। एक्केर पलाउर गाँड़ोरोइके बार बरते गारे ना तारेर शिहरे अव्वा पला बरत बरलो देव।

विद्या सरालोचना विद्या गँड़ा देखे यूव आहे वानि। अर्थात्ति वाके बलेहेस "Pitiless self-examination" ता कि आवारा बरहि? "Realities of our problem" एव विके कि सत्ताइ आवारा नवर विचित? आवादेर पासन बाबाका कि बर्वहाट नव? दुमीति कि उत्तःग्राउटजावे एव यदो देह? Fileवर उप Writers' Building्स एवेन्यू बरहि ताते बर्विगप कि तार उलाले चाला। गँड़े शाबदे ना? आगेवे निम्यु बर्वाचारीगप इंजाज चले याओगार पर उच्च पक्के विचित दहेहेम। तालेर प्राप्त नक्कलेर नाइनेह आगेवे वेके अस्तुत: हालार टाका बरे देवडेहेत। एन कि पाकिस्तानेर कर्वाचारिगप पर्याप्त ते ताप्प शीकार करेहेन तांत्रा तांत्र करेहेन। वीरा उच्च पक्के वेतेपे शाबदेनि तीरा निरत तारहेस कि बरे उच्च पक्के यानेव। के वा देखेव कधा तावे, के वा अनवरातापे आतोगर्व करे। एहि वेळामे आवाजोया देखाने देहि यव कर्वाचारिगपेरे पेंचने दरिज अनगारावरेरे बोटी कोटी टाका केन बार दो? अर्थात्ति अपदार छाडा कि ताते देखेव बोल कलाप गावित दो? गत्तुनुग्राउटकेरेर वांग्मे यावा येस आटेवे गँड़ेहेम, असन पासन बाबाक्कल Octopus्स एव उच्च तालेर दो देवडेहेत। एव बोलव देके एसेर देव विजावे मेहि। यदि देखेव लोक यूवतो एवा दुमीति, अयोगाता यूव बरे बर्विलेसेर पुरातात्म शीर्ष पासन शोदावरे अन्य प्राप्तगप उच्च पक्के लेगेहेम ताहले तावा निम्चये नाडा लित। दुमीति दरमेर नामु धर्म प्रचोटीर त एक्ट। दुष्टात्तु आवारा लेहिनेव। एकी Anti-corruption Department हवेहेत, तार कर्वाचारिगप आवारा जेलार S. P. की अधीने। यावा तार वडा Department हत्तो तांत्र यूवताव। अस्तुत: तारा तिला यांत्रिक्तिरेर अधीने हवेहेत यूवताव। S. P. की अधीने बर्वाचारीरा कि कही जेलाले गारे दात वित्त नाही पार। कन्ट्रोल आर दारोगा चुलोपूर्टी निवे नानामानि बरे लात कित। नैताक्कुले वे प्राह्लाद नेहि ले त सवाह तावे। उपर तिक बरहे ओवर आपना चत्तेह दिक दो? आवारा प्राप्तगप यावि कहताव, यावि ता बरते निवे अक्कुकायाओ उत्ताव ताहलेर अनगारावर आवादेर appreciate करत, विक्क एहि बाहेट निवे आवारे सामने उपरित देले केन तारा आवादेर गत्तुनुग्राउट बरवे ना? नवर नेहि तावि आति गत्तुनुग्राउट बायावेरे केवल कृष्ण बदा बरेट शेव बरवो।

पांचित वरजे दुमीति प्रधान यूवि समस्या—

- (१) वरेट परिवाराखे, बादापासा उत्पासन,
- (२) वरेट परिवाराखे पाट उत्पासन।

एहि दुष्टात्तु आत यसमाया एवं तार समाधानेनु अन्य आगामी बद्दलरेर वाहेटे कोसाव विशेष इक्कित गावाव दाव ना।

पांचालेर उपताकाव वड परिकल्पना देके संस्थावरक फल लात बरतेव देव करेक बरहे देवेट दावे। ता हाडा एरकम दुःक्कटि परि कल्पना पांचितवरेर यूवि समस्यार आप्निव दमावाल बरतेव पारवे दिक्क आवादेर यूवि समस्या बापक दुष्टात्तु निवे देखे दरकार। बाहेटे एरकम दुष्टात्तु वा एरकम परिकल्पनार कोसाव उत्तेव नेहि।

परकारी विसावहेते १९४४-४५ यादे पांचितवरेर प्राप्त ११४ लक्ष एकर जमिते चार कावा दो। एव यावे यावे १४ लक्ष एकर जमिते यूवाव कल्पना दर। अर्थात् १०० लक्ष एकर जमिते कल्पना एक्करेर दाव कल्पन करा दर। एव १०० लक्ष एकर जमिते देव विष्ट अद्य निचाहे यूवाव कल्पनेर दोग्या। अर्थात् एहि जावे कल्पन यरेट परिवारे बाकावार बोन युवराज चेटी आव पर्याप्त बरा दरवि, एवं बाहेटेर दाववरावरेर हिलाव देवेव दावे नावे अस्तु उत्तिवारेर पांचितवरेर नरकाव एरकम दोवात परिकल्पना प्राप्त करते याव्य अर्थवा तार उत्ताव यरेट परिवारेर अर्थ बाव करिते इच्छुक। १११० लक्ष पर्याप्त आगामके बाबाव अन्य निजेव मेले बाव निवे देवेट इत, कि ताल परिकल्पना निवे १० यादावरेर चेटी तारा बास कल्पन एत बांडिरोहिं वे १२२० लक्ष देके देखेव जाहिल निटिरे दावेटे पर्याप्त बाया कल्पन गाँड़तेव गाँड़तो।

पांचितवरेर देवेट परिवार लाट उत्पासन बालालों एक्करह दुष्टात्तुवारेर दावे उत्तेव। आवीनता आवादेर नसे नसे जाव विजावरेर बरेह एव नक्कल-विसेजावे देव निवेहेत। नवप्प जावतर्वरेर ११५२ पांचितवरेर दावे

১০০টি কলকাতার আপেন্দ্রিয়ে অবস্থিত। পদিচ্চবছরের পাটকলঙ্কির বর্তমান পাটের চাহিদা প্রায় ৬৫ লক্ষ মৈল। কিন্তু গত বৎসর পদিচ্চবছরে মাত্র ৮<sup>১</sup> লক্ষ মৈল পাট হয়েছিল। সেইসবে পূর্ব পাকিস্তান থেকে ৫০ লক্ষ মৈল পাট আবাসী করার বাবেরা হয়েছে এবং করেক লক্ষ মৈল পাট আসার, বিহার এবং উত্তর প্রদেশ থেকেও কলকাতার আসছে। পাটের জন্য পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের ওপর নির্ভর করার অনেক বাধা ও বিপ্রয়োগে উৎপন্ন হয়। অবশ্য পাটকলঙ্কি পদিচ্চবছরের সর্বপ্রাণ শিল্প। তা ছাড়া ভারতবর্ষের পক্ষে বৈদেশিক টাকা অর্জন করার বর্তমানে প্রধান উপায় হচ্ছে পাটকাজ সারগুপী ব্যবসায় করা। এই ব্যবসার ফলে আবাস বছরে প্রায় ১১০ লক্ষটি টাকার বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা পাই, এবং এর অর্জনের বেলী হচ্ছে ডলার, যা সর্বপ্রাপ্ত পুরুষীয়তে আজ মুসাফা। আতির উত্তীর্ণের দিক থেকে পদিচ্চবছরের পাটশিল্পের যে আজ এতখানি প্রয়োজনীয়তা তা এই থেকেই প্রয়াপিত হয়।

পদিচ্চবছরে পাটচাটা হচ্ছে পরিবাপ্তে বৃক্ষের আত্ম প্রযোজনীয়তা স্বতে কোনও সম্মেহের অবকাশই থাকা উচিত নয়। এইভাবে পাটের উৎপাদন বাড়ানো যাব। যদি এক ক্ষমতা জমির প্রতিক্রিয়া মূল ভাগেরও ধান বা অম্বা ধান পশের আগে পাট বোনা যায়, তাহলে মূল লক্ষ একের জমি পাওয়া যাব। ১৯৪৮ সালে পদিচ্চ-বছরে মাত্র ৮ লক্ষ একের জমিতে পাট বোনা হয়। অতএব চামের জমিতে আরো বেলী চায় করে মোট ১৩ লক্ষ একের পাট বোনা সম্ভব হচ্ছে পাবে। অন্য দিকে বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণার হাতা উৎকৃষ্ট বীজ উৎপাদন করা সক্রিয়। বর্তমানে পদিচ্চবছরে একব্রত্যি প্রায় ১১ লক্ষ পাট হয়। উৎকৃষ্ট বীজের হাতা এই কলনকে পর্যবেক্ষণের মত বাঢ়ানো যেতে পারে অর্থাৎ একব্রত্যি ১৬১০৭ লক্ষ করা যেতে পারে। এইভাবে জমির পরিবাপ্ত এবং বীজের কলন বাড়িয়ে এক পদিচ্চবছরেই ৪০ লক্ষ মৈল পাট জন্মানো সম্ভব। এতে খাদ্যশস্য উৎপাদনে কোনও ব্যাপার হবে না। ভারতবর্ষের অন্যান্য প্রদেশেও এই একই উপায়ে পাটের চায় বাঢ়ানো যেতে পারে। যদি আবাসদের সরকার একটি বাধাক পরিবর্তন প্রদান করেন এবং তাকে কর্মব্যবস্থা করার জন্যে যথাযথ অর্দের সংস্থান করেন, তাহলে যদে হবে যে অতি অর্থ সহযোগ সহোজে পাট সম্পদের সম্বাদ করা যেতে পারে।

কিন্তু আগামী বছরের বার্ষিক ব্যয়ের তালিকায় পাট সম্পদের কোনও উন্নেত নাই বা তার জন্য বিশেষ কোন ব্যয়ের ব্যবহার নাই।

**Janab MAHMUD SAYEED MIA :** যানন্দীয় তেপুটী শ্রীকার মহোদয়, যারীন ভারতের ছিটীর বৎসরে পদিচ্চবছরের অর্থসংচয় পুরুষ নলিনীরঞ্জন সরকার ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালের অন্য এই পরিদেশে যে বাজেট পেশ করেছেন তা মেবে আবাস নিতাই হচ্ছে। তিনি বেভাবে এই বাজেট বচনা করেছেন তাতে যারা ধরী ভারা আরও ধরী হবে, আর যারা গরীব ভারা আরও গরীব হবে। মেশের দরিদ্র জনসাধারণের দিকে দৃষ্টি দেখে এই বাজেট তৈরী হয় নাই এবং এতে তাদের সত্যিকারের কোন কল্যাণ পার্থক্য হবে না। পুরুষবাসী ধরিক ও বধিক সমাজের বার্ষিকে ডিস্ট্রিক্ট করেই এবং তাদের স্বৰূপিত্বের জন্য এই বাজেট পুরুষত করা হচ্ছে। যানন্দীয় অর্থসংচয়ের বহুলের গোড়াতেই গুরু নীতি ও বিকৃত দ্বিতীয়ের ডিস্ট্রিক্টে এই বাজেট গচনা করার বাজেটের মুল উক্ত্যাই বার্ষ হচ্ছে।

যানন্দীয় তেপুটী শ্রীকার মহোদয়, গত ২ শত বৎসর যাবৎ সাম্রাজ্যবাসী বিবেশী ইংরেজ বণিকরাজ নিজেদের আধিক্যের উৎপন্নে এবং সাম্রাজ্যবাসের বিশ্বগুণী পোষণ করা বিটাইয়া আনাই এই পরাবীন মেশের দরিদ্র জনসাধারণের পুরুষত্বে একদল বৃহত্ত্বার্থী পুরুষবাসী ধরিক, বধিক, শাসিক ও জরিপের লৈকী পক্ষে তুলেছিলেন এবং মোর্চাপুত্রাণে শস্য ও শোষণের জন্য আর একদল বৃহত্ত্বাকৃতির উচ্চগত বালকবৰ্জনী দিয়ে top-heavy administration হচ্ছি করেছিলেন। এই দুই দলের বাঁটাকলের হাতা পোষণ ও শোষণ করে বিট্টি সামাজিকে second city এই স্বৰ্বর্ধ বণিকাতা নগরী গড়েছিলেন। একধারে ইংরেজ সরকারের পর অনুগ্রহে পরি-পুঁটি ও লালিত পদের ভাগ্যবিধাতা দ্বায়ীয়ের পদ, আর অন্যান্যে সরকারী লোক-সোজদের অভিযানে প্রেরণাকৃত কোটি কোটি বৃক্ষক্ষেত্র, সর্বজয়, জৰাজৰি, মুর্মু, বকালসার পুরুষবাসী পুরীয়ের পদ; এই হল ইংরেজ বণিক রাজের দুই শত বৎসরের রাজবের পরিদেশ। ইংরেজ বণিকের এই সর্বজনপক্ষের সীমিত কলে সরাসর মেশের বাধাটা অবাধাবিকভাবে শক্ত হ'তে হ'তে পর্যবেক্ষণ হচ্ছে আকাশ ঝুঁরে পেছে, আর ধাক্কা দেওয়া মেষটা ভকিয়ে ভকিয়ে পীর ও অবিচর্যার হবে বাটিতে মিথে আবার উপকৰ হচ্ছে। দুই পুরুষবাসীর এই অবাধাবিক স্বাক্ষরাকারের উপরাটাই বাদসূরিক বাজেটের বাজেটে কোটি কোটি টাকা যাবে কেবল যাহাক কলেবাস করা হচ্ছে। আর বৎসর মেশ আবীন হচ্ছে, তখন ইংরেজের পেশাদের বাজিতে বৃহত্ত্ব পুরুষ আবাস করে স্বাক্ষর করিজী দিয়ে আবাসদের এই কল্পনার স্বাক্ষরাকারকে মেষে থেকে শক্ত ও বক্ষত

করে কঠ কুলতে হবে। মন্ত্র যে কোন দুর্বল ও জুনিয়ার হবে বাবে। মন্ত্রের আর্থিক সোকারের ক্ষেত্রে অনু-ব্র-পিল-বারাহীর চিরিপোতি ও চিরিপোতি কোটি পুরুষারী দ্বৰ্ক-পুরুষ নয়, কুরুক্ষের নক নক পুরীর ও কারুলার মুকুলার এবং আবিসে নকুল নকুল মিশুকুরের চুকুরে দলকেই বাবে। বর্তুলুর সভাতার মার্কারিতে বানুমুর ক্ষেত্রে বাবের উপরের সর্বমিশ্র (মিমিক) পুরোহিত না বিটাম পর্যাপ্ত রাজস্বকারের একটি পরমাণ পুরুষারী ও দ্বৰ্কিয়ারী বড় মোকবের দ্বৰ্কিয়ারের জন্য আইনত, নারায়ণ ও পূর্ণত: বর্ত হতে পেওয়া আর উচিত হবে না। বাসবতার এই নারায়ণেতে বিশুদ্ধি হবে শুধু দ্বৰ্কিয়ার ডিপিতে বারীন পশ্চিমবর্দের ভাগানিয়াশ্বরী এই বাস্তু চলা ক্ষেত্রে অর্থস্থির মহোরের উচিত হিস। গত বৎসর তিনি তাঁর বাস্তু বস্তুতা বলেছিলেন “It will be our aim to abjure any policy that may tend to concentrate wealth in the hands of a fortunate few, thereby making relatively the rich richer and the poor poorer.” ভাবপূর্বক তাঁর মৌলিক বক্তৃতা বলেছিলেন “Let us invoke the blessings of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, in all our endeavours to build up a society in which there will be no poverty, no feeling of high class or low class, a society in whose making the common man will have an effective voice and in which all communities, big or small, shall live in perfect harmony.” কিন্তু এই এক বৎসরের বাবেই তিনি মৈ “the common man” এবং তাঁর জন্য “perfect harmony”-র ক্ষেত্রে সিলে, মৈ বিবেচিত সীমিত ও আর্থের আনুল পরিষ্কৰন করে মনে বর্তুলুর বাস্তু বক্তৃতা করে বলেছিলেন “Sympathy with the poor, a passion for economic uplift and a sense of loathing for grave inequalities are all natural and noble emotions.” পুরুষারী বন্ধা বণিক প্রীয়ীর প্রতিমিমি তিনি, বিলে জানের উচ্চতি ও ক্রমাগ হবে এবং কি উপরে আবের মৌল আবার আবাগায বিশ্ব আবা শৰ্ম বক্তৃত হবে আবা মাইয়াই তিনি এত বাস্ত এবং এত ক্ষেত্র বর্ত করে কেনেছেন যে তাঁর বর্তুল বাস্তু বাস্তু বক্তৃতা অব্দেক ও অব্যক্তি-তাবে সীমা হবে পতেছে। পশ্চিমবর্দের অর্থস্থিরের পক্ষে কোন ভাগানার পুরুষিয়েরের শার্শব্দার জন্য এত কেনী পশ্চিমস্থু ও কালী কর্তৃত শাওয়া সম্পর্ক অন্যায় ও অসোভান হবেছে। তিনি বৎসর পশ্চিমবর্দের এই আইন সভায় এই প্রেরী ও কালী বক্তৃতা না দিবে তাবৎ বিশিক সভার পিলে কড়কী পোতা পাইত।

বাসীর তেপুনি পৌকার হচ্ছেন! আবারের অর্থস্থির শাবের এই পুরুষারী বণিক প্রীয়ীর পক সর্বস ক্ষেত্রে পিলে তাঁর বাস্তু ভাস্তু বলেছেন “The attack on wealth is now fairly spread.” অনামানে বলেছেন “It is one of the points of attack against businessmen and the rich class, etc.” আবার আব এক আবাগায বলেছেন “The road to wealth is not so easy and smooth as many seem to imagine. Further under present rate of income-tax and super-tax it is difficult, if not impossible, for any one to be wealthy in the accepted sense of the term.” তিনি মনে চিরিপিত ও চিরিপাত্তে নক নক মেশানীর ক্ষেত্রে সুলে সিলে তাঁর প্রিয়গাত প্রীয়ী বিলেরে জন্মাই তাঁর অব্যক্তিত পুরুষারী দেনা ও দুরবের শুর সংগ্রহ তুলে বলেছেন “If all the wealth of the wealthy are taken over by the State it would not provide even early morning tea for 300 million people.” অর্থস্থির মহোরের বোঁ হয় আবেন না যে বক লোকেরা বৈকি ভোঁ হতে গুরি পুরীও হত কাপ চা বাব তার এক কাপ চাপের মানে মেনের আবিকালে কোন প্রকারে এক সৰা শাওয়া চলে। ইনকাম-টাকা দিতে দিতে স্থগুকোদের পকেটের সন পরমাই পর্তুলু-বেল্টের মধে দিয়ে মৈ পুরো দ্বৰ্ক-বজ্র-বাব পুরুষিত হয়ে গোহে অশোখ ও তিনি আবারের উনিশেছেন। মেহেন্ত আইন সভার আবিকালে সনসাই দ্বৰ্ক-বজ্র আবা নির্মিত এবং তাঁর মতে মেহেন্ত দ্বৰ্ক-বজ্রের শার্শব্দে বাবের top priority লেনা হয়েছে মৈ দেন্ত এমেলে দ্বৰ্ক-বজ্র-নাই যে বিবাজ সহজে এবিদে অর্থস্থির হচ্ছেরে অনুযায় সন্দেহ নাই। পার্শ্বী আবীর ভাগানার ও পুরুষার করে জুরতের ৪০ কোটি সনসারীকে আবীরণা দিয়ে সিলেছেন, কিন্তু তাঁর চির-আকারিত দ্বৰ্ক-বজ্র-পুজা-বাবের বপুকে বাবার পরিষ্কার ক্ষেত্রে সম্পর্ক আব সম্পূর্ণবারীর উপর হেকে পিলেছেন। অর্থস্থির মহোরে মৈ বাবু আবার্মের পুতি ও কটাক্ষণ ক্ষেত্রে হাতের বি এবং আবা বরিসের পুতি সহানুভূতিপৎ সুবের আবিক উন্মুক্তের ক্ষেত্রে বাবের মৈ বাবু প্রেক্ষাকে তিনি “শাবান সুলের বাবিলোন সামাজিকের অক পোতারি” বলে আব্যা দিতে পেরেছেন। কাবেই তাঁর মতে দ্বৰ্ক-পুজা-বাব পঞ্জী ক্ষেত্রে হতে ইনকাম-টাকা করিয়ে পুরুষারী লিপিপত্রিকাকে অবিকৃত হয়েছে

ମାନ୍ୟମୀର ଡେଣ୍ଟି ଶ୍ରୀଙ୍କାର ହୋଇଥାଏ ! ବିଦେସୀ ଇଂରେଜ ଆମିଲେ ମେବା ଗିଯେଇଛେ ଯେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଜନନୀୟାରପେର ରକ୍ତ-ଜଳ-କଣ ଟାକାର ପ୍ରାଣ ଅଳ୍ପ ଗରକାରୀ ବଢ଼ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଅଭିନ ପରିଚାଳନାର ଓ ପୁଲିମ-ମିଟିଟାରିଆର ବିବାଦ ବ୍ୟାଯ ବିର୍ଯ୍ୟାହେ ଅଭିନର ହୋଇଥେ ଏବଂ ଅଟି ଶାମାନ୍ ଟାକାକି ହତ୍ତାଗ୍ରୀ ମେନ୍ବାଶୀର କଜ୍ଯାକଟମ୍ପେ ବାହିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଶାମାନ୍ ପନ୍ଦିତବର୍ଷରେ ଏହି ଦୈତ୍ୟମୁଦ୍ରକ ବ୍ୟାବରାକେରେ ଆମ୍ବୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେବ ଇହାଇ ଜନନୀୟାର ଆମ୍ବ କରେଛିଲ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଗତ ବ୍ୟାବରାକେରେ ନାମ୍ବ ଏବଂ କର୍ମକାରୀ ତାମେ ମେଇ ଆମ୍ବ ବାର୍ଷିତାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ପନ୍ଦିତବର୍ଷରେ ଶାକେଟ ପୁଲିଲେରେ ବ୍ୟାବରାକେରେ କଥାଇ କାହା ମାତ୍ର । ୧୯୫୬-୫୭ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପୁଲିଲେରେ ବାତେ ଅଭିଭ୍ରତ ବଳେ ବ୍ୟାଯ ହିସ ପ୍ରାୟ ୬ କୋଟି ଟାକା । ମେଇ ବଳେ ପନ୍ଦିତବର୍ଷରେ ତୋମୋଲିକ ଆରାତନ ଏକ-ତ୍ରୀଯାଂଶ୍ବ ହଲେ ଓ ପୁଲିଲେରେ ବାତେ ନଂଶ୍ମାରିତ ବାଜେଟେ ବ୍ୟା ବ୍ୟା ହେବେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୫ କୋଟି ଟାକା । ଆମ୍ ୧୯୫୯-୬୦ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ରାଜେଟେ ଏହି ବ୍ୟା ବାତିରେ କରା ହୋଇଥିଲା ୫ କୋଟି ୪୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ୨୫ ହାତ୍ତାର ଟାକା । ଏଇଭାବେ ଆଗାମୀ ବ୍ୟାବରାକେରେ ପୁଲିଲେରେ ବ୍ୟା ବାତିଲେ ଅଭିଭ୍ରତ ବଳେ ପୁଲିଲୀ ବାବେର ସମାନ ହେବ ପଡ଼ିଲା, ଆଜାତ କେବେ ମନ୍ଦିର ମନ୍ଦିର ମାତ୍ର । ରାଜସରକାର ଯଥ ମେବେର ଜନନୀୟାର ପ୍ରତି ବିଜ୍ଞାପ କାମନ କରିବି ତାମି ନା ମେବେ କେବଳ ପୁଲିଲ ଓ ଶାରୀରିକ ପକ୍ଷର ପାଥୀରେ ମେନ୍-ନାମନ ଓ ଆଇକାର କରିବି ଚାନ, ତରେ ଏହି ବ୍ୟାବରାର ଉତ୍ତର ହେବେ । ପୁଲିଲେରେ ପେହୁଚେଇ ଯତିବୋଟା ଆରେ ବୋଟ ଅଳ୍ପ ବ୍ୟା ହେବ ବ୍ୟା, ତରେ ଜାଗିଗ୍ରହନବୁଦ୍ଧ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୟାବାଧୀନୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ବାଟିର ପକ୍ଷେ କି କଷ୍ଟ ହେବେ ?

বাসনীর তেঁচুটী স্মীকার হয়েছে। অবিভক্ত হলে সাধারণ পানস পরিচালনার বায় হিস ৩ কোটি ৮২ লক্ষ টাকা। ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালের পরিচালনের সংস্কোচিত বারেটে এই বায়ের পরিবাস বৈঁচিরেহিস ২ কোটি ১১ লক্ষ টাকা। আর ১৯৪৩-৫০ সালের বারেট বায়েরে এই বায় বৈঁচিরেহে ২ কোটি ৮১ লক্ষ ৬৫ হাজার টাকা। সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনা উর্ভুল কর্তৃতালীন সংস্থা এবং তারের বেঙ্গল-জাতা বিন নিন বেঙ্গে চলেছে। অবশ সিম্পুত সরকারী কর্তৃতালীনের সামাজি বেঙ্গল-বুরি পারগ্যে মোসেই পরিষণ হয়ে আসে। আজির বার্ষের পাতিতে সরকারী সামাজ দণ্ডে এই ব্যবস্থাপূর্বক ব্যবসায় করিবে পানস পরিচালনার খাতে ব্যবস্থাপন পরিবাস ক্ষম ক্ষম নিষ্কাশন দে। আগামী বৎসরের বারেটে লিফিং বাতে ব্যবসায় হচ্ছে ৩ কোটি ৩৬ লক্ষ ৫১ হাজার টাকা। এ বিন বিকাশের উপর আজির সর্বান্ধীন উন্নতি নির্ভর করছে লোক পিকাকে অবসরণ ক্ষম সর্বান্ধে ব্যবসায় দণ্ডে নাই। লিফিং বাতে উন্নতি বৎসরে ক্ষমস্থা আগামী বৎসরের ব্যবসায় পুরু এবং কোটি টাকা লেই দণ্ডে হচ্ছে। ইহা আসন্নের ক্ষম। যে ক্ষমি উন্নতি ও উৎপাদন বৃত্তি উপর আজির বীবন্ধুরণ নির্ভর করছে সেই ক্ষমি বাতে ৫০ লক্ষ টাকা পাতিতিক ব্যবসায় আগো প্রোত্ত্বায়ুক্ত হয় নি। এই ক্ষমাত সভাকে ক্ষমস্থা দণ্ডে দা বে এই ক্ষমি লিঙ্গগোকৈ তিনিম উল্লেখ ক'রে আসা হচ্ছে এবং বরেটে অবসরণের বায় বহু ক্ষম আর কোম ক্ষমই হচ্ছি। এই উন্ন-উপগোকিত ক্ষমি বাতে আগো বক টাকা ব্যবসায় ক্ষম টাকি হিস। আগো মেলের পৰীক্ষ প্রুক্তকে যাদেরিক ক্ষম ক্ষম পেকে বৈঁচামোর বায় যাদেরিক নিবাসনের বক লিফিং করে বাতে ২ লক্ষ টাকা ব্যবসায় সুয়ে পিলুন ব'বে ক্ষম হচ্ছে। মেলেগালী তিনিমুক্ত ক্ষম ক্ষমতে হচ্ছে ব্যবসায়ের পিলুন ক্ষম ক্ষম ৩ লক্ষ টাকা। কর্তৃত ক্ষম ক্ষমতে হচ্ছে আ কি হচ্ছে মেলে পিলুন ক্ষম ক্ষমতে নাই।

শাননীয় তেজুলি শ্বীকার বহোদ্ধৰ ! পরিচয়বল সরকার শারাম্পেরামী প্রাথমিক নিকাতে শারাম্পের করতে এবং বই বিবোধিত জিলামী পথার উচ্চেষ্ট ও মালকতা নিরাবন্ধের বাবৰা করতে কেন পঞ্চাংলশ হলেন তাৰ কাৰণ কুতে পাছিব না ।

‘তেজুলি শ্বীকার বহোদ্ধৰ ! আৰ একটি জৰুৰী বিষয়ের পুতি অৰ্থসংচৰ বহোদ্ধৰ দ্বাৰা আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু ব্যক্তবা লেখ কৰছিব ।

বাজেটেৰ বিভিন্ন খাতে বায়বৰাক্ষেত্ৰে নিকা পরিচয়বলতে বিভিন্ন জেলাৰ পুয়োড়ম অনুপাতে equitable distribution কৰাৰ চোটি কৰা হয়নি—ইয়া নিম্নাংশী বৃত্তবেৰ বিষয় । যে সমষ্টি জেলা অধীনত চিৰ-ইপেক্ষিত ও চিৰকৃতি হয়ে এসেছে এবং সিল মিল বচনবিধ শব্দসমূহ মালেৰ বৃত্তবেৰ অধীনত জেলা তাদেৰ বাবৰা একটি । বৰ্ত বিভাগৰেৰ সকল এই জেলা পরিচয়বলতে অৱলম্বিত অংশ দেকে সম্পূৰ্ণ বিভিন্ন হয়ে পড়াৰ পৰিবেৰ ধাৰণৰ কৰন বৰ্ত ও সকল ধাৰণা দেকে এই জেলাৰ বাবেৰা বহুত হয়ে পড়েছে । এই জেলাৰ বোকেৰ চৰম শেঁচোৰ বৃত্তবেৰ কথা বায়বৰাক্ষেত্ৰে উপৰিবান ধাৰণা সংৰেখ এই জেলাৰ বৰ্তবেৰ বিষয়ে দিলেকে উকাবেৰ জন্ম বাজেটে কিন্তুই ব্যক্তবাক কৰা হয় নি । আপো দলি এই পঞ্চাংলশ জেলাৰ বিষয়ে অৰ্থসংচৰ রংহাষ্য একটি ভোৰে প্ৰৱেন যে কিন্তু কৰতে পাৰেন কি না ।

**Sri HEMANTA KUMAR BASU :** শাননীয় তেজুলি শ্বীকার বহোদ্ধৰ ! পুথমেই আৰু বক্তৃত্ব দে এই বাজেট এই পুনৰ্দেশৰ ভাষায় লেখা উচিত ছিল । কামল আৰু শারীন হৰেচি এবং শাননীয়াৰ শ্বৰ্ণ আৰামদেৱ ভৌবনেৰ সৰ্বক্ষেত্ৰে গীতে মৌলোন উচিত ছিল । পুধিৰী দে কোন দেশে—লে জোট ইটক আৰ বৰ্ত ইটক—তাৰ পাশনকৰণৰ বাবে কিন্তু কোট—এমন দি বাজেট লেখা পৰ্যাপ্ত—সৰ্বষষ্ঠি আটীয় ভাষায় হয় । কাজেই যাজকে শাননীয়াৰ শ্বৰ্ণ আৰামদেৱ দেশেৰ দিক দেকে ব্যায়বোৰ্যকে যে শ্বৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ পাৰেনি ইয়া অত্যন্ত বৃত্তবেৰ বিষয় । এ কথা আৰি সেৱাৰেও বিলাপিয়াম, এবাবেও বলিবলৈ ।

এই বাজেটেৰ সৱৰ্ণন বা বিবোধিতা কৰতে দিয়ে কংগ্ৰেসৰ দিক দেকে, দেশেৰ পক্ষ দেকে যোৱাৰে সৱা-লোচনা কৰা হচ্ছে তাতে জন্ম আৰম্ভৰ বহুমন শাৰেৰ এবং বৰ্কিক সাহেব একটি বিকল কৰেছেন যে বোৰ হয় লোককে সৰ্বক্ষে কৰিবাৰ জন্ম এই দল সমাজোচোমা হয়েছে । কিন্তু তাঁদেৱ এ কল বনে যাৰা উচিত দে কংগ্ৰেসৰ পুতিৰিবিৰ বৰাবৰ প্ৰেৰণ কোটি কোটি পৰিষ্কাৰিত জনসাধাৰণৰ সাবীৰ জন্মই মাড়িয়েছে, তাদেৱ জন্মই তাৰা দুঃখ নিৰ্বাচন তোগ কৰেছে এবং দে দিকে পৰি দেবেই যাজককে এখানে তৈৰি কৰা বলেছেন । যদি শাননীয় অৰ্থসংচৰ সৱৰ্ণন কিন্তু তুল কৰে পাকেন তবে তাৰ জন্ম জনসাধাৰণৰ সাবীৰ দিক দেকে, কংগ্ৰেসৰ আলৰেৰ দিক দেকে এবং জনপুৰে যে গৌতি পুনৰ্বাপ বিবোধিত হয়েছে দে দিক দেকে নিম্নাংশী আৰামদেৱ বাজেট সৱৰ্ণ সৱালোচনা কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ কুৰৰ বেশী আছে যেৰেন opposition দলৰ আছে ।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** On a point of order, Sir. The honourable members sitting on the Ministerial benches are expected to express their views before the leaders in their party meeting where they get sufficient time and opportunity to do so. Here, Sir, they are expected to take their views from their leaders. So I would demand from you a ruling as to whether honourable members are justified in wasting the time of the House by going against the parliamentary convention of a party and indulging in scathing criticism of their own budget and their own leaders.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** I would protest against the words “wasting the time of the House”. I suppose every member of the House has a right to speak and if he does speak you may not hear him but you cannot say he is wasting the time of the House because the same argument may be put against another member who does not belong to the party. I confess I have not heard what Mr. Basu was saying but I do suggest that the member should withdraw the words “wasting the time of the House”. That is not a correct expression.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** The Hon'ble the Leader of the House has very carefully and cleverly avoided the issue. Every member of the House has certainly a right to speak but there are certain parliamentary party conventions. Having regard to that, Sir, I have asked that being

disciplined members of a party whether they are entitled to spend the time of the House in this manner by offering criticism to their own budget and own leaders which they are going to pass by their own votes.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I have raised this issue whether any member in this House can say that another member is wasting the time of the House. It is not a clever thing; it is a matter of constitutional procedure. Every member has a right to speak and if any other member does not want to hear, it is for him to get out of the House, but if he says that another member is wasting the time of the House, I protest against it and, Sir, I do ask the member to withdraw the expression.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Sir, I have to make a submission on the point of order, but if you have something to say I will sit down and you give me an opportunity later. May I make my submission now? On the same point of order I want to make my submission.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All right.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** The honourable member said that there has been a convention here only for the Opposition to speak in course of the general discussion, but that is not true. Both the Opposition and the members of the Government party have participated during the general discussion, and when we had both a Government party and a well organised Opposition party, it was for the two Chief Whips to fix up as to how many members should speak and for what length of time, but we understand, Sir, that in this House the absence of a regular opposition has created great difficulty. The first point that I submit is that there is no point in saying that members of this side of the House cannot participate in the general discussion. As to what they will say is an entirely different matter. I do not think anybody has any control over that.

As to the second point as to whether too many members on this side are speaking or not, that is a matter of arrangement into which you may yourself enquire.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** With regard to "wasting of time" I think it is not right to say in reference to another member's speech and it is parliamentary practice and convention in this House that every member has a right to speak to express his own views whether he is in the Government or in the Opposition. If any member of the Government party desires to speak in his own way—constructive suggestions or otherwise—I have nothing to say on that matter. The responsibilities are his.

**Sri HEMANTA KUMAR BASU:** শান্তীয় ডেপুলি স্পীকার মহোদয়! আবি স্বামোচনা করবার অধিকারে এই কথা বলছি। স্বামোচনা করবার অধিকার প্রত্যেকেই আছে। এবং গভর্নেন্ট পার্টির সভা হলে এবিষয়ে আবার কর্তব্য সবকে আবি সব সভাগ আছি। কোন মেয়ারকে আবাকে সে বিষয় সভাগ করতে হবে না। শান্তীয় ডেপুলি স্পীকার মহোদয়, গভর্নেন্ট আবার বাবেট বক্তৃতাৰ পেছে বাজেটেৰ মীতি কি হওয়া উচিত সে বিষয়ে মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ একটা উচ্চিৰ উদ্দেশ্য কৰেছিলোৱা। সে কথাটা তিনি বাংলাদেশে তাৰ পেছ আগমনেৰ সবৰ মনেছিলেম—“I will give you a talisman. When you are in doubt or the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?”

এবেক্ষণে বাবেট পক্ষিনী বলে ইইত বে বাবা পাহীৰ নেই কৰানিৰ চিহ্নাব এই বাবেট পুঁজিয়া পাঞ্জাৰ কৰে আৰি। যদাচৰ্বীয় আৰ্পণ ও চিহ্নাব হইতে আবাবা বে এত তুৰে সৰিয়া বাইজেছি—আবা এই বাবেট

আলোচনা করিলেই দুর্ব বাব। বয়স্তা গাঁথীর মাঝ উচ্চাবল করিলে তাঁরা প্রতি সহায় পুর্ণম করা হবে। তাঁরা আর্ম্মকে কার্বো পরিষ্ঠ করিতে পারিলেই তাঁরা প্রতি পুর্ণ সহায় পুর্ণম করা হইবে। সতুন সহায়ীর পরামর্শদাতারে তথাকথিত সোকলসুপ্ত চোরাকারবাবীদের মুখে বাস্তুন গানের বক্তৃ শোনাইবে।

শাননীর অর্থসংবিধি ব্যাপক বিবরণেন—“বনীদের অবস্থা করবেই বাবাপ হইতেছে। কাব্য তাঁরা ১ মাসে ৪৪,০০০ হাত্তার টাকা, ২ মাসে ৪৪,০০০ হাত্তার টাকা এবং ৫ মাসে ৪৪,০০০ হাত্তার টাকা ও ১০ মাসে ৪৪,০০০ হাত্তার টাকার বেশী রাখিতে পাবে না। শাননীর অর্থসংবিধি ব্যাপক এবং চিনার করিয়া দেখেন তাঁরা হইলে শুধিতে পারিবেন যে আবাসের দেখে শাশুরণ লোকের গঢ়পচয়া আর ব্যবসের বাসাপিলু ১০০% টাকার বেশী নয়। দেখেন বাসাপিলু ১ মাসের আবাস এবং ৪৪,০০০ হাত্তার টাকার খাকে, তাঁরা হইলে ৭ শাশুলিলু প্রয়োকের বাসিক ৪,০০০% টাকা ধরিবেন। তাঁরা অধিকভাবে নয় বি। এবং উক্ত টাকা তাঁরাদের হাতে কোথা হইতে আগিয়েছে? তাঁরা কাব্য কি একবাদে প্রেরণ নয়? তবি তিনি বয়স্তাৰ আবাসের প্রতি ব্যাপক আবাস বাবে বাবেকে করিয়েন তাঁরা হইলে উক্ত টাকা স্থানান্তর অপেক্ষাকৃত কিনু বেশী আবাস পিতৃ হইতেছে বলিব। সংৰ লোক করিয়েন না। সহায়ে যাবা কিনু উক্তি তাঁরা বেজানিক, সাধিত্তিক, সামনিক,— হৈতের পুচ্ছের পুচ্ছে ও পুরোপুরি সহায় হইয়েছে। এনির সাম্মতি প্রেরণাদের অর্থে নিমিত্তে আবাসের পুরোপুরি এবং আবিষ্কারকে নিমিত্তে অথবা পুরুষের কাব্য নিয়ন্ত্রিত করিয়াছেন। সেচৈমন একত্তেক হইয়ে লোক হু বালু ও প্রেসুরের বিশুদ্ধতাক ব্যাপক করিয়েছে। আননিকে আপিত কল্পনাবলী লোক, পরিষ্ঠা ও বৃক্ষক চিত্তে অর্থভূত অবস্থার আবাস। এই বিদিত সাম্বৰণের প্রতি পুরুষ করিয়া সাবুলা, পাখি ও সামোৰ সমূহ পাহিয়া তোলাই কঠিনের অর্থ। সেইমন পাহুন্ত কাব্যের পুরুষের উক্ত আবাসের কোথা সহায় ব্যাপীয়া হৈয়ে হইয়েছে। লেপোলীন হাতে কৰচু আবাস পুরুষের এই উক্ত করিয়াছিলেন—“বৰাজ হইয়াছে, কিন পুরুষ হয় নাই”। এই বাবেই বি আবাসের সৈক পুরুষ পুরুষের হাতে পুরুষ হইয়েছে না? সেগুলী বাবাজ চৰ বৰাজ বীৰ লোকী আচ্ছা হিস কোষ উক্ত পুরুষ পুরুষ সাম্বাদালৈ সুল লোক আবাস ধানিয়াচে, সেগুলীৰ সৈক সহায়ী উক্তি—“All power to the Indian people” অৰ্থাৎ অবস্থের জন্মান্তে স্বামোৰ অধিকারের উপর স্বামোৰ পুরুষের হাতে হইয়ে হইয়ে পুরুষ এই উক্তি আবাসের কোথা সহায় ব্যাপীয়া হৈয়ে হইয়েছে। বিদ লোক সামাজিক এ সামাজিক সাবাসে এবং কৰচু কৰচু কৰিয়ে আবাস নাকি সমাজের উক্তিৰ বাবধ, কিন আচ্ছা আবাসে সামাজিক সমাজের সম্পুর্ণ উক্তিৰ সুল উক্ত সৈক, না, উমামাধৰণ। এনি উচ্চাবলীৰ বিদেশিক সৈকিতে কৰিয়ে আবাস, তাঁরা হাতের জন্মাদালৈৰ পক্ষি ও বিশুদ্ধেৰ উপৰ পিতৃৰ করিয়া বন্দুৰে অবস্থের অবস্থান ধানিয়া তাঁদৰুন্দ পুরুষৰ পুরুষৰ পুরুষে বিদেশে হইয়ে। বৰাজা এই আর্ম্মকে নিয়েসেৰ হু ব্যাপক কৰিয়ে দে বাবে, না, তোলা কাব্যের পুরুষের আবাস হইতে বিদেশে পুরুষে কৰিয়ে। অৰ্থাৎ, দাবুলী পুরুষ এই বিদ সমূহ পুরুষে সহক না হ'ল তুম কুক লক আলী ও আবাসবাবী দক্ষিণ সামাজিক পুরুষে পুরুষে কৰিয়ে শুল হইতে বক্ষ কৰা সহজে হইবে না।

ডেপুলি লৌকিক ব্যৱহাৰ, আবাসের এই পুরুষ সেখে উচ্চাবল কৰ্মচারীদের বেতন অন্যান্যি। আবাস বলে করিয়াছিলেন— আবাস চৰাপুরে পুরুষে উচ্চাবল কৰ্মচারীদের আবাস আবাসের সাম্পৰে আমিয়া বেচাবল পুরুষালৈ দেওয়ে দেল মোহী আৰ উচ্চাবলৈ পুরুষে কোমি কেটি পুরুষ তাঁদেৱ সৰ্বিম উক্তিৰ কোথা আপে কৰিবে। কিন দেখা দেল দেখে হাস কোথা ব্যক্তিক টো বুজিব জনাই তাঁদৰা সচেষ্ট হচ্ছে উক্তিম, তীব্রেৰ অবস্থে কৰ্মচারীদেৱ কোথা হলে একত্বে উচ্চ হইন না। বেংগলী সহায়ী দেখে পায় কৰিয়াছিলেন, সৈকৰ্ষ কৰ্মচারীৰ কেমে বাসিক ২,০০০% হাত্তার টাকা অৰ্থি স্বপ্নালী কৰিয়াছিলেন। কিন বড়ই সুলেৰ পিতৃ তীব্রেৰ সেই কৰ্মচারীৰ পুরুষে বাবেৰ কু যে একত্ব কৰ্মচারীৰ কৰিয়া তোলা হব নাই আৰা নচে, উপৰক তাঁৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অবস্থা কোথা হইতেছে। পাসন আবাস চৰাপুরে হাতে নাথ, তীব্রেৰ বৰ্তমান বাজারেতিক ও সামাজিক পুরুষেকিতে জন্মাদালৈকে পুরুষে চিহ্নাবলা ও মৈচি সাম্বৰণ কৰিবার আবাস আবাস। কিন এই আবাস আবাসৰ পুরুষ—আবাস ও আবাসের পথ মৌলি ও কৰ্মচারীৰ পুরুষেকিতে ন কৰি—আৰা হইলে দে আবাস হাস্যালী হইয়া গীতা। বাতেকে মৈচি পুরুষে জন যে সুচন সুচন বিকলৰ বাবা কোথা হইয়াছে—(মেৰ �mustard oil, match, firewood, etc.) এবং নিতা ব্যৱহাৰী কৰিবেৰ টপৰ। আবাসে তুম অগুণিত পুরুষ অবস্থাদালৈৰ কু বাবে বাবিবে। এই বীভিতে কিনুতেই পুরুষে কৰিতে পাবা বাব না। কিনুতৰ নিমিত্ত

বিষয়ে সরাপেলে সরকার বে নৌতি সজ্জতি প্রথম করিয়াছেন, তাহা হইতে আমাদের পিকালাত করা উচিত। পাহাড়া সরিত জনসাধারণের নিয়া প্রয়োজনীয় বহু বজ্জকে বিক্রিকরের আওতা হইতে বাদ দিয়া তৎপরিবর্ত্তে নৃতন মৃতন বিলাস সামগ্রীর উপর বিক্রিকর ধার্য করিয়াছেন। এইক্ষণ নৌতি অবস্থ হইলে সরিত দ্রুতী বিশেষভাবে উত্পন্ন হইবে। যদি Central Pay Commission's report-এর স্বারিশকে পশ্চিমবাংলার ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম করার ব্যবস্থা করা হইত এবং অন্যান্য বিলাস সামগ্রীর উপর, যেমন Calcutta Race Course,—কর ধার্য করা হইত, তাহা টাইলে বাজেটে উপরিক্ষিত ঘাটতি বহলাপে করিয়া যাইবে। তাহা ছাড়া আরও একটা বিষয়ে আমাদের মৃত্তি পেওয়া উচিত। উক্ত তন ও নিয়ন্তন কর্মচারীদের ডিতন যে বেতনের হাবের ব্যবধান রহিয়াছে উক্ত তন কর্মচারীদের বেতন করাইয়া দে ব্যবধান সূর করিলে যে টাকার সাম্মত হয়, তাহাতেও ঘাটতি কিছুটা করিতে পারে।

এই প্রদেশে আমাদের যিনি গভর্নর তাহার establishment বরচ, touring expenditure, false sense of dignity ও grandeur ইত্যাদি ব্যবস্থা যে বহু টাকা বরচ হয়, তাহা করাইয়া উক্ত অর্ধেও বাজেটের ঘাটতি পূরণ করা সম্ভব ছিল। (A voice—গভর্নর কেনাপেনের মেমন করান হয়েছে)

এই, নিম্নয়। বর্তমান পশ্চিমবাংলা অবিভক্ত বালার এক-তৃতীয়াংশ অর্থ স্থায়ী কর্মচারীদের হাতা সরকারী কাজকর্ম পরিচালনা সম্বন্ধ হইতেছে না এবং বর্তমানে মৌলি মৌলি মার্শিন দিয়া কর্মচারী নিয়োগ করা হইতেছে ও temporary establishment-এর স্থায়ী করা হইয়াছে। সেভাবে এই কর্মচারী নিয়োগ করা হইতেছে, তাহাতে অন্যান্যাধিকারের মনে খড়াবড়ই সংশেচ হইতে পারে।

প্রথম বিভাগে ও অর্থ বিভাগে বাজেটের অপেক্ষাকৃত মেশী অংশ বংশন করা হইয়াছে। অর্থ ব্যায়ব্যাসন বিভাগ, বস, বৎস বিভাগ, ক্ষমি বিভাগ, পিকা বিভাগ পৃথক যে সবস্থ বিভাগের সহিত জনসাধারণের মনের পুর্ণ ভজিত মেশী সমস্ত অন্যান্য ডিপার্মেন্টের তুলনায় উপরিক্ষিত হইয়াছে। করিকাতা পুলিসের temporary force-এর জন্য ২৫ লক্ষ ৮১ হাজার ৯০০ টকা ব্যাক করা হইয়াছে। কিন্তু এই temporary force-এর স্বত্ব ক্ষত হইবে তাহা দেখন হয় নাই বা তাহারা কি কাজ করিবে তাহাও এখনো ঠিক করা হয় নাই। সরকারী আয়ের  $\frac{1}{2}$  অংশ কেবল পুলিসের জন্য নিষিদ্ধ হইয়াছে, কিন্তু দুঃখের সহিত বলিতে হয় যে পূর্বেক্ষা blackmarketing, bribery, corruption, underground activities ও অন্যান্য subversive activities করে ত নাই ব্যাক বৃক্ষ পাইতেছে।

Agriculture বিভাগে Poultry Multiplication খাতে একটি বিশেষ অসামাজিক নজরে পড়ে, যেমন ধান, মুরগী প্রভৃতি জৰুর জন্য ১০ হাজার টাকা দ্বাৰা হইয়াছে। কিন্তু তাৰ establishment charge খাতে ১ লক্ষ ৪৬ হাজার টাকা ব্যাক হইয়াছে। ৬২৮ বিভাগে তথ্য contingency charge হিসাবেই করা হইয়াছে ০৮ লক্ষ ৪৮ হাজার টাকা।

শাহজ দানাতি পরিপূরণের জন্য ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৪০ হাজার একব জৰি এবং ১৯৫০-৫১ সালে ৫০ হাজার একব জৰি আবাস কৰার এক পরিকল্পনা U. P. Government প্রথম করিয়াছেন। আমাদের বাজেটে আগামী বৎসর কত একব জৰিতে গৱর্ণৰেণ্ট চামের ব্যবহা করিবেন, তাহা করা হয় নাই।

Prohibition Scheme একেবাবেই আমাদের এখনে প্রথম করা হয় নাই। বোৰে ও শাজাহ সরকার তাহা প্রথম করিয়া সকলতাৰ দিকে চলিয়াছেন।

Civil Supplies Department এবং Extra Police Force এবং Enforcement Branch ইহার জন্য মোটা টাকা ব্যাক করা হইয়াছে। তাহাদের ধান উৎসেরোগ্য কোন কাজ হয় কি? সিজিস সপ্রাই ডিপার্মেন্ট ব্যক্ত উত্তোলক দ্রুতি পাইতেছে। এই ডিপার্মেন্টের কাজের উপর কেহই সঞ্চ নহ, বৰ্তমানে পুর স্বত্ব নিয়া প্রযোজনীয় বিবিধ সিদ্ধিক, সাধাৰণ মোক এই সমস্ত জিনিসের জন্য দেখানে পেলে পৰে তাহাদের উপর যে কক্ষ ব্যবহাৰ কৰা হয়, তাহাতে বলে হয় বাঁহারা ট্যাক্স লিঙ্গেহেল কোথাৰ বেল তাহাদের কাম নাই।

জাতপৰে আমাদের মেশী T. B. যে কক্ষজায়ে বিস্তৃতি সাত করিতেছে—সংক্ষেপ মোগেৰ বড়, তাহাতে যদি সরকার সমস্ত ইহার প্রতিবেদন ব্যবহাৰ কৰে তা হল তবে স্বাক্ষেপে ধূঃস অবশ্যাক। মুঁৰ, কলেজ হাইকোর্টে গৱে আৰম্ভ কৰেতে প্রতিবেদন প্রথম কৰি, আৰম্ভ দেবে হয় T. B. সহবেত সেই কক্ষ ব্যবহাৰ কৰা উচিত। কথ্য বৰ্তমান ব্যবহাৰকৰ্তা T. B. বাস্তোজ্জবে যে সকল হোমী প্রথম কৰা হয় অনুবয়ী কেবলকৰে

ମୋରୀରେ preliminary stage ଭବି କରା ହୁ ବିଷ advanced case ଭବି ଉପରକିତ ହାତ । ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ advanced ମୋରୀ ମେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ବୀଜୁବୁ ଚାରିଲିଙ୍କିରେ ହଜାର ଭାବରେ କରା ମୋରୀର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବାରିବା ଦେବ । ଆମି ଜାବି ଏକ ଏକଟି ପରିବାରରେ ପରିପାଳନ ଏକଜନ ଏବେ ଆମାର ହିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରାଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପରିବାରଟି ପୁଣ୍ୟ ହିମ୍ବା ବିବାହ । ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ତେ ବାଜିକରିବି କୋଣ ବାବା କରା ହାତ ନାହିଁ । ଡାରବାଦରେ ଆର ଏକନି କରା ହିତେହେ—Refugeesରେ ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ଟାକା ବରାକ କରା ହିଇବାହେ । ଆମାରେ ଗର୍ଭ ମେଣ୍ଡି ବିବେନ, ଡାରତ ଗର୍ଭ ମେଣ୍ଡି ବିବେନ । ବିଷ ଏ ବିଷରେ ଏକଟି ବିକୃତ ପରିକଳନାର ଅଭାବ ପରିନିରକ୍ଷିତ ହାତ । ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଏକଟି scheme ଏବନଭାବେ ପୁଣ୍ୟ କରିଲେ ହିମ୍ବେ ଯେ, ସତ ଲୋକ ଆମିରାହେ ମେଇ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଲୋକରେ ଡାରତ ବିତାଗେରେ ପୁଣ୍ୟ କି ବୃତ୍ତ କା ଶାକ ଛି, ତାହା ଆମା ମୁକାରା ଓ ମେଇ ଅନୁମାରେ ଡାରାଦେ ଦୟ ବାଟି ଓ ବାନ୍ଧାନେର ଓ କାହିଁର ବାବାକୁ କଥା ପ୍ରଥମକି ଆବର ପଞ୍ଚବିତରେ ଏବନ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଲୋକ ଆହେ ଯାହାଦେ ସରବାଟି ନାହିଁ, ଡାରାଦେ ଜନାନ୍ଦ ଯାତ୍ରାରୀରେ ନାହିଁ ଏକଟି scheme ଗ୍ରହଣ କରା ଉଚ୍ଚି ।

आवाद्देश तापीया ये नवव वीक्ष केन्द्रेन, लेह वीक्ष एवं गाचेव उपव चाल आहे । एই गवर्न जिविष एक व्यवसरेव वेळी आके ना, पहिला याव । कांगेहे एविवेदुव विषय कव ना आकाई आर्म डाव विषय विन कवि ।

কলিকাতা কল্পনারেখের যে লক্ষণ আমাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ খণ্ডে আলিয়াছে, আমরা যদে কলিকাতার্লাঙ্গ—এক বছরের মধ্যে কল্পনারেখে কলিয়ে দিবেন এবং মৌসুম নিরাপদ হবৈ এবং পরে আমার যে বক্তব্যের ক্ষেত্র চলিত সেইভাবে চলিবে। কিন্তু দুর্বল সিমেট্রি আরো আরো ক্ষীরে পারেন নাই। জনসাধারণের দুর্বল এবং পরিষ্কা এত বাড়িয়াছে যে, তাদের কোথা নিয়ে আগামের অভাবের অভিযোগ আন্তর্ভুক্ত আরো আনে না। আগামের লিকেন্সের বেতন সহজে আমাদের কিন্তু ক্ষমা উচিত। বাস্তবিক বীরামীয়া আন্তর্ভুক্ত করিবে, আগামের বন্ধন অভাব খোলে—সব সময় যদি অভাবের আগামের ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষীরে হয়—আর এইনে বীরামীয়া পেলের ৫ মাসাব্দে উন্নতির জন্য অবিলম্ব হনোয়েগি দিবেন কি কলিয়া? যাকেও বীরামীয়া উপরুক্ত বেতন পান ও জীবনব্যবহোৰ উপরুক্ত ব্যবস্থা প্রাপ্তিৰ জন্য করা হয়, আরো ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত।

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment)

**Sri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** शर्यारीर Deputy Speaker यादव, आज ३ बिंदु  
यादेव बाजेटों नामांकन आवेदन चलाएँ एवं वित्ती बजाय वित्ती विषय परेके एवं आवेदनों कर्तव्येन  
आविष्कार एक विनायकी नीतिरिक्षे पृष्ठेत एवं बाजेटों विचार करते चाहे वे प्रति पृष्ठेतीविषय वर्णोत्तराव आविष्कार  
परिवर्तन नामांकन बाजेट चाहे।

ଆମରା ବାହୀନୀତିକ ଶାରୀନା ପେଣେଟି କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରକୃତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଅର୍ଥନୀତିକ, ନେଟ୍ରିକ ଓ ସାମାଜିକ ଶାରୀନା, ଯାକେ ବାହୀନୀତି ବାର-ବାର ଓ ବରିନ-ବାର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ, ଯାକେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ-ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ-ପ୍ରତା-ବାତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ—ତା ଆମରା ପାଇଦି, ତା ଅଭିଭବ କରାତେ ହେବ। ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବାହୀନୀତି ଶାଖା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରୁକ୍ତ ବଳେ କରନ୍ତା କରିବାକୁ କବେଳି ହିଲେନ। ଏହି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରୁକ୍ତରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାଟ, ସଥ—(୧) ମାନ୍ୟାନ୍ତିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, (୨) ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପରିବାର, (୩) ଶାକକାରୀ ନିରୋଧ, (୪) ଅର୍ଥନୀତିକ ଶାଖା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ—ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ବାହୀନୀତିକ ପ୍ରମତ୍ତାର। ଏହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିତେ ବାହୀନୀତି ନିରୋଧରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଶାକକାରୀ ଦ୍ୱୀପିତ୍ତ ନା ହେଲେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ-ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ-ପ୍ରତାବାନ ଅଭିଭବ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବାର ବିଶେଷ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୋଣ ଉତ୍ସେଷି କରେଣି ପାଇବା ବାହୀନୀତା ଲାଭରେ ପର ବିଶେଷ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୋଣ ଉତ୍ସେଷି କରେଣି ପାଇବା ବାହୀନୀତା ନା। ସଥ ଆମରା କି ଦେଖିଛି? ମେରାଟି ଯେ ଶାକ କାହା ପେଟକ କର ଯାଏ କରିବ କିମ୍ବା କରିବାକୁ ପରିବାର ପରିବାର ହିଲିବିଲେ ବେ ଅଭିଭବ ବାଂଗର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧର ଅର୍ଥ— ୧୯୪୨-୪୩ ମାତ୍ରେ ଯେ ଆତ ତିଥି, ମେଟ୍ ଆମରାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ହରବରେ, ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବାଂଗ ଅଭିଭବ ବାଂଗର ଏକ-ଦୂରୀପାଳ ଯଥ। ଅଭିଭବ ବାଂଗର ୧୯୪୬-୪୭ ମାତ୍ରେ ଶାକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଥିଲେ ଯାକି ହିଲ ୬ କୋଟି ୧୧ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା, ଆବ ୧୯୪୨-୫୦ ମାତ୍ରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବାଂଗର ଯାକି ହିଲୁ ଥିଲେ ଆବ ପୂର୍ବ ୬ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା। ୧୯୪୨-୫୦ ମାତ୍ରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ମେଟ୍ ଆବ ୧୧ କୋଟି ୮୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଶାକକାରୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଥିଲେ ଯେ ଆବ ତା ବେଳେ ଏକ-ପରିବାରେ। ଏହି ଥିଲେ କେବେଳେ ପାତିଜ ଯେ ବାହୀନୀତା ଲାଭରେ ପର ପାଇବା ଯଥ, ଅବିଭବ ଦେଇ ଲାଭରେ କିମ୍ବା ବାହୀନୀତା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଥିଲୁ ତା ବାହୀନୀତି ଏକାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରମାଦସବ୍ଦରେ। ପ୍ରମାଦସବ୍ଦରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କି ଦେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ମେରେ ପାଇ ଯେ ବାହୀନୀତା ଲାଭରେ ପର ଥିଲେ ବେ-ଆଇନିଜେବେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଅବେଳା ଅଭିଭବ କରିବା ହେବେ। ଏହି ଅଭିଭବ ମେରାମାତ୍ରକ ଅଭିଭବ

আত্মা তাঁচি, মস, পাঁজা ক্ষমতা-বজ্রকে বিজয় করে তাদের অধিপাত্রে পথ স্থাপ করে দেব, আর মুখে ক্ষমতা-বজ্রন-বাজ প্রতিষ্ঠার কথা বলব—এ পরম্পরাবিদোয়ী—তা হচ্ছে পারে না। আজ কংগ্রেসীরা গুরুরে বধে বা অন্য স্থানে দিয়ে মস, তাঁচি তাগ করার কথা বলতে পারে না। লোকেরা মুখের উপর উনিয়ে বলে—তোমাদের সরকার মস, তাঁচি খাওয়ায় উৎসাহ দিচ্ছে, আর তোমারা এসেছ তা বক করবার জন্য। এ কেবল করে হচ্ছে পারে? তাই সরকারকে এই অর্ধনোট তাগ করতে হবে। যেমন করে যেকুন বায় সংগৃহীত করে এই বৃন্দা, কৃষিত এবং (আমাদের কাছে যা মনে হয়) এই পাপলৃষ্ট আমাকে বজর্ণন করতে হবে। সারক প্রদোষ শেকানের সামনে দাঁড়িয়ে পিকেটিং করে যাবা পুলিশের লাঠি বৰপ করবেচে, ওলির সামনে দাঁড়িয়েচে, তেল বৰপ করবেচে, অশেমবিদ সু-বৰকত বৰপ করবেচে, তাদের স্মৃতি অন্তৰে জাগৰক বেঁধে আমাদের এই সামৰক্তা বজর্ণন-ন-ধৰে আগুনৰ হচ্ছে হবে। নচে ক্ষমতা-বজ্রন-বাজ প্রতিষ্ঠার চেষ্টা অনীক দ্বয়ে পর্যাবৰ্গিত হবে এবং কংগ্রেসের নিষিদ্ধ কংগ্রেসের প্রতিষ্ঠাতি তা করা হচ্ছে। আব এইটী আব—সেই আয়ের দিকে আমি সরকারের পুরুষ আবৰ্য করতে চাই। সো হচ্ছে Control কা নিয়ন্ত্রণ-বাবহা। আজকার জন্মাধ্যামের মধ্যে যে বাপক অসংখ্যে মেরা যাচ্ছে, তাব মূল বাপপ হচ্ছে এই নিয়ন্ত্রণ-বাবহা। এই নিয়ন্ত্রণ-বাবহা কংগ্রেসের স্থাপ নয়। নিয়ন্ত্রণ-বাবহা টাঙাগ শাসকসে মান স্থাপ হচ্ছেচির মুকুলের পুয়াজনে। কংগ্রেস এই সাহকে উত্তোলিকামসূজে লাভ করবেচে। কংগ্রেস এবে পুরুষে ধৰে নামতে চায় না। এমাকে বি কৰে নিরাপত্তে তুমে দেওয়া যাব মেইটা আমাদের কাছে যকাত দ্বাৰা পুরু। আপকে জন্মাধ্যামের মধ্যে যে বাপক অসংখ্যে মেরা যাচ্ছে—আমি বলেচি, আব মূল কাম এই নিয়ন্ত্রণ-বাবহা। Control বাবহা যত্নিন পর্যাপ্ত সম্পূর্ণ তাবে উচিয়ে সেয়ো না হয়, গতিশি পৰ্যাপ্ত আভাৰিক ভাবনাধাৰ মান পুনৰ্প্ৰাপ্তিৰ না হয়, তত্ত্বিন পর্যাপ্ত জন্মাধ্যামের মধ্য দেকে এই বজ্রন অসংখ্য সুন কৰা অসম্ভৰ। দেশেৰ মধ্যে একদম লোক মান হিমাতুক কাৰ্যাবোধ মান বাঁচু পুৰু কৰাতে চায়, তাৰা এই অসংখ্যেৰ হচ্ছোৱ নিয়ে পুৰুৰ হচ্ছোৱ কুলিবা পাচেচে। তাই সুৱা এই Control বাবহা চালু কৰাৰ ভাষণ পক্ষপাঠী। পুৰু পোখে দুশ পচেৰে পৰম্পৰায়ে আমাদেৰ যথেষ্ট নৈতিক অধিপতন হচ্ছে সেচা দিব আব দুশ শৰণাৰ এই Control বাবহাৰ কলে Control সংযুক্ত পুরুত্ব ক্ষেত্ৰীৰ মধ্যে দেৱ মেশী নৈতিক অধোগতি হচ্ছে। এব কুলুন পুৰু সুন বাপুৰ “হয় পুৰুচৰে।” গতিৰমণিৰ হচ্ছে এই কুলুনেৰ হাত এচাতে পাবেন বি। দেশেৰ বৃংশত বস্ত্রাবেৰ তমা এই Control বাবহা অবিনৱে বহিত হওয়া আবশ্যক। তাই মহায়া পার্ষ্য Control উচিয়ে দেৱৰ তমা অবিবায় আবেদন জানাবেন। তাব কংষ চিৰিলিনেৰ যত মীৰৰ হচ্ছে গোচে। ১৯৪৭ সাবেৰ ডিসেৱেৰ মাসে মহায়া পার্ষ্যৰ অনুপ্ৰৱণায় বিনিয়োগ নৈতি পুৰণ কৰা হয়ে ছিল এবে ১৯৪৮ সাবেৰ ডিসেৱেৰেৰ মধ্যে মানাধৰ্ম সহেচে সুষ্ঠু ডিসেৱেৰ Control উচিয়ে দেৱৰ কথা হিচেচি। দেশেৰ বৃষ্টি নিয়ন্ত্রণ কৰা হচে। কিন্তু বৃষ্টি নিয়ন্ত্রণৰ পৰ বিলুপ্তিৰ দৃশ্যীতি দেৱৰ এবং সেইজনা বৰ্ষেৰ Control পুনৰ পুৰুষ্টন কৰা হচ্ছে। এবং পাশ্চাত্যৰেৰ Control উচিয়ে দেৱৰ পৰিকল্পনা তাগ কৰা হচ্ছে। চোখাবৰাবাৰ সমন্বেৰ জন্য আভকাল ভাষণ মানে কিন্তু কিন্তু চোখাবৰাবাৰীকে নিবাপত্তা আইন অনুসৰে বহিকাৰ কৰা হচ্ছে। কিন্তু যে সব বড় বড় শৰণাবী, কাৰণাৰী, বৃষ্টি বিনিয়োগৰ পৰ পাকিষ্টান বে-আইনী বৃষ্টি চালান সেয়োৱ মূলে ছিল, তাদেৰ যাই সৰকার এই পুলেৰ বেকে এইভাৱে শিৰাপত্তা আইন অনুসৰে বহিকাৰেৰ বাবহা কৰতেন, তাৰে মে-আইনী চালান বৃষ্টি হয়ে যেত ও বৰ্ষেৰ Control পুনৰ পুৰুষ্টন কৰতে হত না।

শাখেৰ পৰিবহনৰ সংষ্ঠে বৰকতে চাই যে পৰিবহনৰ কাষ শেষ হবে এবং তাৰ কল পাওয়া দেৱে তৰে খালিপোৰ বাঁচিতি পূৰ্বেৰ সম্ভাবনা আছে বনা হচ্ছে। কিন্তু সেচ-পৰিবহনৰ লেৰ হচ্ছে অনুন্দ ১০ বৎসৰ সৰৱ মানব। যদি এই হাবে বাঁচিতি পূৰ্বেৰ অপেক্ষাৰ ধৰকতে হয় এবং Control উচ্চে না যাব, তবে আমাৰ ধৰণী যে খালিপোৰ Control কোমপিনাই উঠান সহৰ হবে না। কাৰখ ১০ বৎসৰৰেৰ মধ্যে লোকসংখ্যা আৰও প্ৰতক্ষয় ৭১৮ ভাগ হচ্ছে যাৰে। Control উচিয়ে দিনেই লোক বাবা হবে স্বাবলীৰ হৰাব চোৰা কৰবে এবং কৰে কৰে সাবলীৰ বিধান সহৰ হবে। নচে নৱ। Control উচ্চামেৰ পুৰুষ পুতিকৰিৰ কিন্তু অস্বিধা। ও কষ আসতে পাৰে কিন সৰকার তিন মাসেৰ বত আৰণাবীৰ জ্বা হাতে বেৰে Control তুলে দিলে তাৰ জন্য বালি বা কিন্তু পুতিকৰিৰ পুতিকৰি হব, তবে তাৰ পুৰুষন কৰা যাবে। উপৰক Control উচ্চে শৰাৰ সহজে মকে অবৈধ স্বত্বাবী বা hoarding ও পুলেৰেৰ বাইবে চালান সেওয়া কঠোৰ হচ্ছে বৰুন কৰতে হবে। লোকে Controlled মাবে যা পাৰ, তাতে কুলুন না—চোখাবৰাবাৰ বেকে আভাৰিক লাবে বৰিব কৰে। ভৱেই তাৰ অভাৰ পুৰুষ হৰ। Control উচ্চে সেকে বৰিও বা সামৰিকভাৱে মূল্যাদি হৰ ভৱে তা Control ও চোখাবৰাবাৰেৰ বাবেৰ বাবহাৰি একটা কিন্তু হচ্ছে পাৰে। তাৰ কলে বৰ্তমান অৰহাৰ কুলুনৰ মূল্যাদীতি—ছিৰ আৰণা কোৰাৰ?

Civil Supply विभागेर वाय प्राय ३ कोटि टाका। Civil Supply विभागे धान, चाल, गर इत्यादि खरिदर दे सरकारी कामनार आहे—यातके Capital Outlay of Provincial Scheme of State Trading वले—ताव प्रदूष घटावि वा धरच वाय केंद्रीय सरकारेव शाळ वेळे दे २१० कोटि टाका subsidy पाऊया याव, ता वाय दिले प्राय ३०० कोटि—एই निम्न वेळे पाऊय ३०० कोटि। Control वायावर फले वित्त विकृतिन याव॒ दुन्हाव्हि इय, ता ए सरकाराव एक अंत दे सर अक्षय ration चालु तिल, देखाव॒ सुरुतेल तर यांतीतां वरकल वित्तन करा येते पाचे।

ठाटी ग्रंथावर काहे आवाय निमीत अवकेल्य यंत्रीय नियम Control उत्त्वे यिते तावा फट्याव ठोन एवं केंद्रीय नियमावरके एই नियमे प्रुत्तावित कवारावाटी वरन, तात्त एवं वित्त, गवर्नमेण्ट वित्त एवं करग्रेसाव वक्ता पाचे।

**Mr. C. C. D. WILKS:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister upon his masterly analysis of our present economic set-up and on the bold and outspoken manner in which he has refuted the stand taken by the Central Government, but simultaneously I cannot but express my disappointment in view of the absence of any provision for the relief of taxation to the already overburdened tax-payer, who has been, in fact, groaning under its heavy burdens. Indeed the question of attaining the maximum increase in production deserves the highest priority. To repeat his own words, "From this point of view, the wisdom of Government policy and the attitude of capital and labour, and the buoyancy of business conditions are far more important than the avoidance of deficits or the creation of surpluses. What is most disquieting today, therefore, is the absence of buoyancy in business conditions or optimism in business outlook".

The Hon'ble Minister has rightly referred to the setback to business confidence which originated with the depressing Liaquat Ali Budget in 1947. Despite some deviations introduced by the successor Government during the last one year and half, the main pattern of the Liaquat Ali Tax Structures has persisted, with the ultimate result that both hesitancy and diffidence have been displayed by private industry in finalising or working out its rehabilitation or reconstruction plans. The Hon'ble Minister himself has mentioned the sharp fall in new capital formations, which are so essential to a country during its transition from primitive agricultural economy to large-scale industrialisation in order to eradicate the basic problems of hunger, unemployment and under-employment. This fall has been from Rs. 35.61 crores in the first quarter of 1948 to Rs. 33.58 crores in the second down to 20.42 crores in the third quarter. There is no denying the fact that "abnormally high rates of income-tax, and official disfavour of profit through actual or contemplated measures such as the limitation of profits and dividends, profit-sharing and other edicts as well as the conceding of extraordinarily high rates of wages and allowances, costly amenities and long periods of leave to workers as of right by executive fiat or legislative measures, have all acted as a damper on the enthusiasm of the upper-income brackets which have hitherto provided the main source of equity capital in this country. "While the process of redistribution of income should be uninterrupted, its restrictive effect upon capital formation has to be off-set by suitable measures." The Hon'ble Minister himself has frankly admitted that the Industrial Policy announced by the Centre in April last year "did not altogether eliminate the uncertainties from the minds of businessmen as it left open the question of nationalisation of important industries at the end of ten years". "A proper return on capital is as necessary for capital formation as wages are for the supply of efficient services." "Unless the net return on securities is well above that obtainable on gilt-edged securities and savings, and bank deposits which involve no risk of loss of capital, savings will not be canalized into productive channels". I must point out that investors in industries too render a positive and indispensable service

to the community by supplying the necessary risk capital for industrial development. My honourable friend, himself, has pleaded that they should not be deprived of their due share of the reward.

By warning investors that "the age of large profits has definitely gone and businessmen should make up their minds to share in a more equitable distribution of wealth with the common run of men", my honourable friend has opined that they should foster a new outlook for a happy readjustment between different interests. But I am afraid that here my honourable friend has contradicted his earlier observations, and suffered a total sommersault only perhaps to appease a section amongst the idealists. As an ace-businessman of India, my honourable friend is surely well aware of the fact that the net profits earned of late by private industry after essential deductions on account of Central and Provincial taxation, depreciations, replacements, etc., have hardly been in keeping with its pre-war earnings. If labour can demand a much higher wage and other costly reliefs owing to a rise in the cost of the living index, in fairness to much-maligned capital, which will for a long time as yet to come remain as an indispensable agent in production, it should also be allowed a corresponding rise in its rate of real return.

It is indeed heartening to hear that the Government also seem to be veering round to the view that private enterprise should be given the encouragement it needs if the present stalemate is to be ended. If the Government really embarks upon such a policy, much-maligned industry and the scared investors will surely not lag behind in the consolidation of the freedom of the common man on the economic plane.

While the Government have embarked upon one scheme after another all the blueprints seem to have been prepared and worked out in a sort of statistical vacuum. It is indeed too late in the day to say that the authorities are not in possession of accurate and relevant data. The man in the street has spent a long time in anxious suspense and has been duped by fond expectations of the emergence of Ram Raj on the advent of freedom, though he has not seen a glimpse of that order as yet. It appears rather queer that a popular Government should continually indulge in such costly experiments which are retarding the country's smooth transition to freedom and her ultimate reconstruction. I would rather repeat my honourable friend's own warning that "mere appointment of Committees, even consisting of representatives of all the interests, will avail but little unless backed by all relevant factual and relevant statistical data".

The Government in their policy of appeasing the intransigent demands of organised labour, appear to have overlooked the resultant ease of agricultural workers. These agricultural workers are employed only in seasonal operations, as a result whereof they have flocked to urban areas during the off season, taken up some employment in organised industries during that period and continued in such employment even during the sowing and harvesting season because of the comparatively higher wages and superior amenities available to the labourers of the former category. The consequence of this exodus has been the most stupendous not only for the municipal authorities and the provincial administration but also for the Central authorities, as it has further worsened the already deteriorating food situation and frustrated the long and short-term *Grow More Food* plans. Indeed, the urban areas have been a heavy liability, not only to the urban authorities, but also to the Central Government.

I would strongly advise, that, instead of launching a large number of schemes which have hardly got the prospects of being fulfilled even partially during the next financial year, my honourable friend should follow his own maxims, lest by attempting to do more than we can manage, we shall only waste energy, retard progress, and step on the spiral of inflation. A sense of priority is essential if our progress is to be orderly and steady. Therefore, in formulating his budget, he should offer crippled trade and industry the

**much-needed taxation relief which alone would have gone a very long way in reviving business confidence and activating the hapless investor to make the best use of his money, thereby, indirectly, stepping up the country's rapid march to abundance and prosperity.**

It is essential that we make up our minds before starting any work, and that our schemes and plans are thoroughly scrutinised, having regard not only to their financial results, but also to their correct order of priority, and with a view to avoid wasteful employment of men and materials. Though my honourable friend has sounded a note of caution, in saying that, "a leap in the dark should be avoided as far as possible. Any lop-sided or half-hearted measure, if implemented with unthinking zeal, may cause waste which we can hardly afford in the existing conditions of things"; he himself has outlined some plans in the budget which seem to suffer from the very same drawbacks that he has cautioned us against. I would particularly like to refer in this connection to a large number of building projects, irrigation schemes and the state transport service. It is admitted at the moment that there is a hopeless shortage of building materials, particularly cement, bricks, irons, and steel, etc., and he will agree there is little likelihood of any improvement in their supply position in the near future. Further, there is no gainsaying the fact that the authorities are as well experiencing an acute shortage of qualified, apart from competent, technical personnel to supervise the successful working out of these projects. My honourable friend has circulated a statement for the information of the honourable members, showing the progress of development schemes outside the development programme. In spite of the enactment of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, even now the organisation is still in a nebulous stage, yet the Honorable Minister has earmarked Rs. 91 lakhs and Rs. 340 lakhs towards the Provincial Government's share of the cost of this project during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50. I am sure that they will not be able to spend even a part of this amount during the next year if the tightness in the supply position of building materials, equipment, accessories and machinery continues. Another bulk allocation of Rs. 49 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for the Mor Reservoir Project during the two financial years. Although an amount of Rs. 86 lakhs was provided for in the original budget, the progress of this project has been very slow. I cannot check the temptation of referring to the relevant remarks in his statement in this connection: "Temporary office, staff quarters, barracks, outhouses, godowns, petrol tanks, etc., have been constructed; the construction of the power house at the site of the barrage is in progress, while the building for the pump house is nearing completion. The materials collected so far are stated to comprise of 370,500 cubic feet stone boulders, 270,000 cubic feet stones for crushing, 270,000 cubic feet ballasts and chips, 129,400 cubic feet of shingles, 82,000 cubic feet of machine-crushed ballasts, 1,727 tons of steel pipes, 780 tons of steel rods, 4,218 tons of cement and 2,445 tons of coal have been procured. Almost all machinery required for completing certain blocks have been obtained and a further sum of Rs. 49 lakhs will be spent by the end of the financial year."

I must also make a pointed reference to the question of the preparation of a Master Plan for the drainage of Calcutta and the surrounding areas. Incidentally, this Master Plan had also engaged the attention of the Government of undivided Bengal for a pretty long time, and for which lump sum allocations were made by them regularly in their annual budgets. It seems questionable that my honourable friend has also made an allocation of Rs. 5,15,000 and Rs. 4,71,000 for the self-same Master Plan during the two years. The progress made so far is indeed disappointing when one reads from the report that "Staff appointment is almost complete, tools and plants have been partly purchased. Preliminary investigation including the collection of hydrological data for the formulation of the Master Plan is in progress." I indeed wonder if this Master Plan will ever be completed and sincerely trust that its fructification will be seen before the next Deluge.

Then I would refer to yet another Master Plan, that of the development of the Kanchrapara area and the re-housing of bustee-dwellers. A lump sum of about Rs. 1,68,00,000 has been made for the former purpose, but I am definite that the authorities will not be able to spend a fraction of the amount in the coming year. Therefore, to augment the expenditure in a more thorough manner, I would suggest that Government extend necessary facilities to private individuals, Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies to carry on the good work of expenditure. Land may be acquired by the Government and made over to these parties, either against cash payment or by payment of suitable instalments and easy supply of building materials should be arranged for them. Such a step will help the authorities in the immobilisation of surplus purchasing power in the hands of the community for a productive purpose and indirectly help in their anti-inflationary drive. If the authorities accept my suggestion there will surely be less demand on revenue and some relief to the over-burdened tax-payer in the shape of over a crore of rupees and incidentally it could help Government to fructify their postponed project of co-operative housing for the poor middle class people. Here again may I ask the Hon'ble Minister as to why the authorities have selected the Entally and Gariahat areas for the construction of several blocks of buildings for the accommodation of poor and middle class people. It should be and I presume it is the deliberate intention of the authorities to decentralise Calcutta and develop its surrounding areas. But by no stretch of imagination can one be led to feel that poor and middle class bustee-dwellers will have the means to live in the blocks designed for them in the more aristocratic areas unless the authorities allow some sort of a direct or indirect subvention to them. Instead of selecting these particular areas the authorities could have better spent public money in the acquisition of for the self-same price ten times the area of land if they had selected a suburban zone for the purpose. Such a course would have ensured not only accommodation for a larger number of families at cheap rentals but would have realised a regular annual windfall for the Exchequer. I trust this has not been catalogued as another Master Plan.

Again I would refer to the capital outlay incurred by the Government in connection with the State Transport Scheme. A provision has been made in the Revised estimates for Rs. 52 lakhs and Rs. 76 lakhs for the next year's budget. It is proposed to run 400 State buses in Calcutta and its suburbs with the object to relieve the congestion in public conveyance. About 70 buses have already been put on the road and are plying on three principal routes in the city but apparently without any alleviation of the traffic congestion. The deployment of the buses seems as if it has not been made on a scientific basis as a result whereby buses appear to ply practically empty during peak hours of traffic. Mention may be made in passing to the careful selection of routes. Routes No. 32A and 32B ply from Dakshineswar to Esplanade via Dalhousie Square from early morning to late at night always with an overload of passengers but only from and as far to Shambazar. The extension of these bus routes to Dakshineswar seems therefore to be superfluous. I would suggest to the authorities that they make Shambazar a terminus of this route, as with a fleet of 30 buses they can run a two-minute service in either direction, which will result not only in a lower consumption of petrol but will ensure a much higher revenue.

Route No. 3B appears to be all right as regards the termini but the itinerary seems wrong as most buses run empty after crossing Esplanade Junction. Instead of proceeding along their prescribed routes these buses could be diverted via Mission Row, Old Court House Street, Esplanade Crossing and Chowinghee terminating at the Alipore Judges Court via Anderson House, Alipore. Persons proceeding to Chetla may change bus at the Hazra Road crossing and travel by Route No. 33.

With the present contingent of buses and tramcars the congestion in traffic can be relieved considerably but only if the deploying authorities

approach the problem from a more scientific angle. Dalhousie Square and the Esplanade are both the hubs of the distribution of traffic, and all traffic therefore should disburse from these points. Feeder services to the outskirts of the city could be arranged from Shambazar, Sealdah, Kalighat and Howrah Stations.

In my humble opinion, the Government is not properly equipped for embarking upon this scheme. Efficiency of Government managed institutions has been very low, and the officials both high and low still lack the sense of responsibility and moral urge both of which account undoubtedly for the success of privately managed organisations. The scheme seems to be a most ambitious one, and my honourable friend has earmarked about 85 lakhs of rupees for the purchase of land, the construction of a central workshop and garages, the installation of plant and machinery, etc. May I ask my honourable friend, as to why he has not sought other ways of meeting this problem? Instead of purchasing land in a Central area, can he not requisition a plot for a period of five or ten years? Can he not utilise private garages for the accommodation of the cars? Such a course will not entail a heavy expenditure of the taxpayers' money and particularly at this time.

I still feel that instead of starting the scheme the authorities could have offered suitable facilities to existing experienced private enterprises as well as refugees and ex-servicemen to purchase or hire buses and run them on their account repaying their debts to the Government in suitable instalments. Here the anticipated revenue, after the investment of about a crore of rupees is estimated at only 6 lakhs without providing for depreciation and insurance. Hardly a lucrative return for the improvement of taxpayers' hard-earned money.

In painting a rosy picture for the next year the authorities expect a windfall in the current year by receipts against the high rates of the betting tax, totalisator tax and electricity duty and out of the imposition of the sales tax on about 20 further items such as mustard oil, sugar, coal, newspapers, etc. But I fear they are counting their chickens before they are hatched. They have overlooked the fact that the heavy incidence of taxation has already resulted in a drying up of investment money and purchasing power, as in spite of inflationary trends, deflationary forces are gaining a high momentum.

The expected yield from the imposition of the high rate of the betting tax and the totalisator tax is a delusion and if I may be forgiven for using a slang phrase I shall eat my hat if my contention is not correct. This imposition will only have the effect to penalise the honest member of society, and encourage the unsocial activities of the illegal bookmaker and thereby deprive the public exchequer of its just dues. This matter may be thoroughly investigated before it is finalised.

In bringing mustard oil, etc., under the sales tax axe, I fear the Hon'ble Minister has done a great harm to the Government. He has remarked at great length of the growth of "isms" in the country, well this injudicious and iniquitous imposition is just playing into the hands of these "isms". The position of China and the unhappy state of our neighbour Burma are both making daily headline news in the press. I would advise the imposition instead of "caution" to my honourable friend.

As a member of this House I feel I have the right to tell him in a forthright manner that, if I were in his place, I would rather deprive the Public Exchequer of the resultant expected gains by the imposition of the sales tax on these further items, particularly those of essential necessity to the poor, than throw the country into the machinations of unsocial elements. I feel it is my bounden duty to raise my voice in caution for the better governance of my country.

**Janab MOLLA MOHAMMAD ABDUL HALIM:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget placed before the House has been subjected to most scathing criticism from all quarters, not excluding the members on the treasury benches. This is a very welcome sign. I congratulate them for their courage to call a spade a spade. Sir, I do not want to make a speech, but only to chime in with the chorus of criticism that the budget has evoked. Rs. 32 crores is not a small amount. Properly utilised, this could go a long way towards the economic uplift of the country. But the way it has been drawn up is most disappointing. The objective in view seems to have been not the good of the country but a coterie.

Sir, ours is a deficit country. The Government is spending crores of rupees every year to import foodgrains from outside. Grow or perish is our watchword. We are squandering a lot of money after grow more food drive. May I know, Sir, what the Government is doing to protect the crops of the poor peasants from the ravages of a section of the people known as *gopas* or *goalas*. The poor Muslim peasants of Nadia are shedding tears of blood to see their crops covering hundreds of bighas damaged, destroyed or looted, and that before their very eyes. They dare not resist, they dare not oppose, for fear that it might involve them in further troubles. They run to the police, they run to the Magistrate and they run to the Congress, but all in vain. No help or remedy was forthcoming from any quarter. Sir, can you conceive of a greater condemnation of the Government than those acts of lawlessness expose them to. It is said that those acts are not such as the police could take notice of. Sir, can anybody with a grain of common sense hold for a moment that acts of loot and plunder are not cognizable by the police? An offence under the Cattle Trespass Act is not, of course, cognizable, but does it take long to amend the Act to meet the exigency? In my opinion to prevent these acts of lawlessness, action, if necessary, should be taken under the Security Act. It is a menace that threatens public peace and tranquillity and creates panic and a sense of insecurity in the minds of the minority community, and what is more deplorable, detracts from the prestige of the Government and lowers it in the estimation of the world.

Sir, before I sit down I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay a word of tribute to Sri Bijoy Lal Chatterji and his valiant wife. In a lonely village in Nadia he and his valiant wife are trying just to give a concrete shape and form to what the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, preached and died for, and giving their life blood for it. But what has been the result of their noble endeavour? Utter failure is now facing them.

Sir, the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi in their anxiety to relieve the distress of the suffering humanity have been running from post to pillar for a remedy. The petitions they have made to the Government have piled up, but no remedy has been forthcoming, and what is worse their life has been made miserable and they are being sought to be hounded out of the area. Bijoy Babu is a veteran Congress man. His life is a tale of sufferings in the cause of the country. His failure sets us to think furiously as to what things are coming to, and we sink down in utter despair.

**Sri SATISH CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Finance Minister of our Congress Government, naturally has the proud distinction of being able to present not only budget for the first year but also the budget estimates for the next year of our national freedom and he claims that he is laying the foundation of happiness and prosperity in the Province. If Sri Sarker's budget really lays the foundation of happiness and prosperity no one would be more glad than ourselves. But in considering the budget, we find that our Finance Minister has excelled in the compilation of the statistics and in presentation thereof, the viewpoints of all the capitalists in India. I don't say that the review that he has given has excelled the pictorial advertisement of Sri Sampat Aiyangar inserted by the capitalists to have

sympathy of the Government and to hoodwink the masses. The Finance Minister's viewpoint probably is that in the present state of affairs the idealism, so long preached by the Congress, should not be followed, and that for some time the country has to support the capitalists so that they may not absolutely destroy, by their passive non-co-operation, the entire financial structure of the country. The speech is certainly an excellent practical exposition as far as that goes. But it must be remembered that he is the Finance Minister of the most progressive Congress-minded people of Bengal and for the Finance Minister to throw all the ideals of socialism, so long preached by the Congress, to the winds is more than what other poor Congress men and the common men would relish. He has certainly talked of "progressive socialism" but like the progressive self-government of the British regime it possibly has its own sinister meaning. We have still to learn that absolute capitalism and progressive socialism could go parallel like two wheels of a bullock cart.

Regarding Krishak Majdur Raj our Finance Minister says that "our ultimate objective should be to hasten the advent of Krishak-Proja-Majdoor Raj" and that "the ultimate political power rests with the Krishak-Proja-Majdoor". May not the Krishak Majdoor ask what benefit is the present budget going to confer on them to lessen their miseries, and when there is no indication that they will get rice cheaper or cloth cheaper nor is there even an indication that they will be spared a little about the prices they have to pay for daily necessities such as mustard oil, firewood or domestic coal and other essential articles. The burden of taxes that has already been imposed, along with the taxation which the Finance Minister wants to impose, is not only crushing on the Krishak Majdoor but is going to eat up the very soul and sap of these poor people. His diagnosis is that in the last no party could do much for them because they had no clear and definite workable plan by which improvement could be effected. But the present budget also has given no clear indication as to how the lot of Krishak Majdoor is going to be improved. His main grounds for not having any indication in his budget for the improvement of the lot of the Krishak Majdoor is that their improvement "involves irrigation, proper manuring of land, land reclamation, co-operative farming and a variety of other efforts". "All these require resources not only in men, material and money but also in "know-how" of things and must inevitably be a slow and arduous process". It is useless to say that we have no men and material to do works and at the same time provide huge amounts for expenditure on these items.

As has been pointed out the entire budget is the capitalists' budget meant for the good of the capitalists with such artistic slogans to lull the common men as is necessary for the safe exploitation by the capitalists of the masses. But we, as the members of the Congress party, have to think of a budget which irrespective of the present condition must think in terms of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal as accepted by the Congress, and the budget should have been more for the benefit of the Krishak Praja than the black marketeers and the people who are earning more than a lakh a year and not paying their income-tax.

In West Bengal the most pressing problems are (1) high price of food-stuff, (2) high price of cloth, (3) problem of refugees and I personally think (4) problem of primary education.

Our Finance Minister this year has very kindly given us various statements showing the way wherefrom the money comes and where the money goes. He has given us very helpful figures of various departments regarding gross cost, net cost and the percentage of collection charges. But as far as the Civil Supplies Department is concerned, only gross figures of the purchase and realisation have been given. No figure has been given to show how much foodstuff has been lost in storage, in transit and how much has not been accounted for, what is the average price at which foodstuff is procured and the average price they have been sold during the year. How

the loss of more than 1 crore of rupees has been accounted for? The only figure that is available is the figure where the Government has paid for the food supplied at a price lower than its purchase price. As is well-known the whole quantity of paddy and rice of Bengal, before the Civil Supplies Department came into existence, was stored by the *aratdars* and supplied by the *mudis* at different places of this country. The Civil Supplies Department has been procuring paddy at an average rate of Rs. 7 per maund. The cost of husking is 8 annas per maund, cost of gunny bag which holds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds is about Rs. 30 per 100 maunds. The transport charges cannot exceed 4 annas per maund. It is well-known that 150 maunds of paddy yield at least 100 maunds of rice and calculated on this basis and taking incidental charges the cost per maund of rice should not exceed Rs. 12 per maund. The only item that has not been taken into consideration is the cost of storage and distribution. The rice that is sold to consumers by the Civil Supplies Department is for B grade annas seven, for A grade annas ten and six pies per seer; that is, on an average of nine annas per seer or Rs. 22.8 per maund. Even if we take it for granted that most of the rice purchased by consumers is B grade the price comes up to Rs. 17.8 per maund. I fail to understand why the Civil Supplies Department should lose when there is a margin of Rs. 5.8 per maund, if we take B grade and margin of Rs. 10.8 if we take an average of A and B grades. It positively proves that the storage and distribution is so ill-managed that there has been a huge drain of the tax-payers' money to the tune of at least 1 crore of rupees. This one fact alone is sufficient proof that the department should be abolished and the entire procurement and distribution should be left with the *aratdars* and grocers. Government is only to fix the maximum price and to see that it is rigidly adhered to and to safeguard the outlets in the borders.

Next question is cloth. It has been stated by the President of the Cloth Dealers' Association that the whole muddle is due to gross inefficiency and mismanagement and the handling of permits. Permits are given to all and sundry and most of them have not the capacity to lift the goods from the various mills. They only arrange with some financiers who are prepared to help them to lift the goods and split up the profits. The result has been that heavy accumulation of stock has taken place in most of the mills whereas consumers have to stand hours together in long queues to purchase a pair of cloth at exorbitant high price.

Then the problem of refugees. Our Finance Minister has not been able to give us any concrete plan regarding refugees. He has in his statement certainly dealt with the refugee problem and has spoken very nice words to them. No concrete proposal, plan or formula has been given excepting some loans and doles which have been sanctioned to these unfortunate people. The Finance Minister very well knows that the Government has almost a lakh of acres of land and a list he can easily have from the Collectorate of Calcutta, Alipore, and other districts. Could he not formulate a scheme like the Industrial Finance Corporation, which may be called "Refugee Rehabilitation Corporation", and could not the Government give to these refugees lands belonging to the Government against Mortgage Debenture Bonds carrying a small interest of, say, 2 per cent. per annum. If a corporation of this type could be sanctioned the Government might easily have purchased 51 per cent. of its shares and help each refugee with a capital sum, say, Rs. 1,500 with which a refugee can easily build a two-roomed tenement with corrugated sheet roofs or tiled roofs. The refugee could have repaid this loan in 15 or 20 years.

Then comes the question which I have given priority I, that is, the question of primary education. This year a provision has been made of Rs. 40,00,000—

(At this stage the member having reached the time-limit resumed his seat.)

**Sri ANANDILAL PODDAR:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel disheartened to speak at this stage, because I find that even the Finance Minister is absent. Ordinary courtesy demands and the convention of this House also demands that at least the Hon'ble the Finance Minister should be present to hear the members. If simply notes are to be forwarded to him, we can send our speeches as well and they may be taken as read and he may think over them. But in order to obey your command, Sir, I shall say a few words.

Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the manner in which he has presented the Budget estimate for the year 1949-50. He has ably dealt with the economic trend of the country as a whole with the falling of production on one hand and inflation on the other, the conflict between capital and labour, resulting in less production and more inflation. I wish I could say the same thing about the matter contained in the budget.

Bengal has been a problem province for long. As an advance base in the last world war, its people suffered most and their sufferings culminated in the great famine of 1943 which completely shattered its rural economy. Before the province could recover from the impact of war and famine, came the communal riots followed by partition of the province, Radcliffe Award and mass migration of people from East Bengal to West Bengal. No other province had to sacrifice so much for the attainment of Independence and no other province has suffered so much as Bengal has, before Independence as well as after.

But the attitude of the present Government of India towards the legitimate claims of this Government to a just allocation of income-tax and jute duty is a puzzle to me. Undivided Bengal used to get 20 per cent. of the provincial pool of income-tax under the Niemeyer Award. But almost the whole of the income-tax (viz., 79.80 portion) used to be collected from Calcutta and other industrial areas in West Bengal while only a small fraction (1.80 portion) used to be collected from East Bengal. The Government of India has, most arbitrarily and unjustly, reduced the share of Bengal from 20 per cent. to 12 per cent. which means that West Bengal will get only 3½ crores per year and 2½ crores which is her just and fair due will go to other provinces as a windfall. This is hardly fair to our province. Similarly, the decision of the Government of India to reduce the jute duty allocable to the Provinces from 62½ per cent. under the Niemeyer award to 20 per cent. is equally arbitrary and unfair and particularly so to West Bengal. I am afraid, the case of West Bengal has not been fought out as it should be. I cannot compliment the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the defeatist mentality exhibited by him when he says "that on questions like these, the Government of West Bengal has a feeling that its case does not receive adequate attention in Delhi". Our case is just and strong and it should not be allowed to go by default but it should be fought out in every possible way till we succeed.

I regret I have not been able to find out any attempt on the part of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to reduce the cost of administration, which is admittedly top heavy. If there is any deficit, it must be met by fresh taxation. If the gap between the receipts and disbursements cannot be bridged, the poor man's mustard oil, match box, coke, coal and fuel and even coarse cloth must pay sales tax. This is an attitude which should not be countenanced under the Congress régime. The partition of the Province has reduced the area to be administered by two-thirds. West Bengal is one-third in size of undivided Bengal—thanks to the arbitrary arbitration of Radcliffe. But has there been any proportionate reduction in the strength of officers and men of the various departments? No. There has been no reduction worth mentioning. On the other hand, there has been increase in the staff in many departments. The Special Officer who is responsible for the Interim Report of the enquiry into staff requirements has advanced

strange arguments in support of increasing the staff, viz., the Departments and Directorates cannot be reduced in number and that provision has to be made for strengthening the administration of border districts, deputation to Government of India in connection with affairs of Central Government, etc., etc. I regret my inability to follow the argument. We have yet to know the effect of strengthening the administration of border districts and as regards deputations to New Delhi, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has in his speech revealed the fate of such deputations and representations. The arguments advanced, however, prove one thing, viz., the brown bureaucrats are not a whit behindhand to white bureaucrats in ingenuity.

The disparity of salary between highest paid officer and lowest paid employee also calls for scrutiny. In England and other advanced countries, the highest paid officers receive 20/25 times of lowest paid employees, but here, in a poor country like ours, the highest paid officers draw Rs. 3,000 per month when the lowest paid employees draw Rs. 30, the ratio being 100:1.

I would now draw the attention of the House to a few figures which will tell their own tale:—

Actual receipts in undivided Bengal 1945-46.			Budget Estimate 1949-50.
	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.
Customs	..	..	123
Land Revenue	..	387	179
Stamps	..	403	220

From the above figures, it will appear that there has been a considerable reduction in each of the principal items of revenue since 1945-46.

Coming to the expenditure side, we find the actuals under several items in Civil Administration in 1945-46 and provision in 1949-50 are as follows:—

Actuals in undivided Bengal in 1945-46.			Budget Estimate 1949-50
	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.
Police	..	358	462
Medical	..	115	355
Agriculture	..	207	261

I am not against the increased provision for expenditure under Medical, Public Health or Agriculture or Education or any other nation-building department, but my point is that if your revenue dwindles, you must make corresponding reduction in your expenditure in unproductive items and in staff. Our regret is that no attempt has been made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in this direction. This is burning candle at both ends and day and night and at this rate, we shall be on the verge of total bankruptcy very soon.

In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to the provision of 5.97 crores under the provision of Excise as against 5.81 crores in the revised budget. I wonder if the Hon'ble Finance Minister has considered the fact that the Congress has accepted prohibition on principle and that being so, steps should be taken to restrict the consumption of liquor and other drugs and the Provincial Government must be prepared to budget for less and less receipts from this head of revenue as years go on. Bombay,

Madras, Central Provinces and other Provinces are going ahead with legislation for enforcing gradual but progressive prohibition and I do not see why West Bengal alone should lag behind and budget for increased revenue from excise. A time will come—I hope soon—when there will be no revenue under this head. On the other hand, you will have to spend money to enforce prohibition. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to find out an alternative source of revenue which is likely to yield 6 crores of rupees or to effect reduction in the cost of administration to that extent.

I would like to say a few words about the problem of problems facing the Government—I mean the refugee problem—on the successful solution of which will depend the stability of the Government as also peace and tranquillity in the country. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Finance Minister that a happy solution of the problem can come only from the co-ordinated efforts of the public, the refugee and the Government. The partition of Bengal was decided upon by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal and the responsibility for relief to and rehabilitation of this uprooted mass of humanity rests on the two governments and the two governments alone.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has provided for an expenditure of 2 crores and 21 lakhs during the current year and 4 crores and 28 lakhs to be drawn from the Central Government during the next year for refugees. On paper, 6½ crores appear to be a goodly figure. But where is the plan—where is the scheme for the profitable use of this amount? Is there any scheme or plan at all? If not, why not? If so, why has it not been made public? As the Central Government will pay the money, has the scheme, if any, been approved by the Government of India? These are questions which, I submit, call for reply from the Hon'ble Finance Minister as well as the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Now, Sir, look at Bombay. Bombay is not a partitioned province like West Bengal but being adjacent to Sind, it has its refugee problem as well though it is not as acute as in Bengal. But the Bombay Government has drawn up a scheme to build a new township for one lakh of refugees at Kalyan, 36 miles from Bombay, at an estimated cost of 8½ crores. This township with 20,000 tenements will be one of the largest to be built for refugees in India and the scheme has already been approved by the Government of India. This scheme as well as other schemes were discussed at a recent conference in Bombay between the representatives of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India and the Bombay Government. It is further understood that the Government of India have informed the Bombay Government that the Centre would be prepared to advance loans for the execution of these schemes.

Bombay though not a partitioned province is going ahead. But what has West Bengal done? The problem is no doubt a colossal one and must be tackled properly and scientifically. It would not admit of tinkering or half-hearted measures.

In this connection, Sir, I would, with your leave, ask certain questions in the hope that the Hon'ble Minister concerned will let the House have his replies in proper time.

My first question is, whether up-to-date statistics of the refugees already in West Bengal have been prepared by Government, classified under the following or similar heads:—

- (1) **Absolutely destitute.**
- (2) **Agriculturists.**
- (3) **Weavers.**
- (4) **Artisans.**
- (5) **Middle class people.**
- (6) **Well-to-do people.**

The House will, I am sure, agree that such statistics are absolutely necessary before any comprehensive scheme can be drawn up.

Secondly, has the Government prepared a statement of expenditure already incurred in this behalf? If so, it should be placed before the House.

Thirdly, is it a fact that about 23,000 acres of uncultivated waste lands are available in West Bengal? If so, how much of this land belongs to Government and how much to private owners?

I would like to know what steps have been taken by Government to acquire this land. I understand from a very reliable source that if this land could be acquired and necessary arrangements made, ten lakhs of refugees could be settled on it.

Next to the refugee problem comes the food problem. Divided Bengal can hardly feed its teeming millions, nor has it the means to import, for long, foodstuffs at high rate from neighbouring provinces and from abroad. Hence, supreme effort must be made to step up production at least two-fold and within a very short period. This can only be done by utilising every inch of land and by employing modern methods of cultivation and manuring. In 1948-49, a sum of Rs. 1,65,43,000 was provided in the budget and in 1949-50 there is the increased provision of Rs. 2,02,80,000 under the three sub-heads of "Grow More Food", viz., Agriculture, Fisheries and Irrigation. But what is the result? Is it commensurate with the expenditure incurred? We all know the yield per bigha of rice—the staple food of Bengal—is very low. Have we been able to double the yield by modern methods of farming?

Sir, mere appointment of officers and experts to lucrative jobs will not do. In view of the supreme importance of the refugee problem as well as of the food problem of this province, I would suggest that Government should publish quarterly reports to the Press through the Publicity Department, as to the progress made in each department for the information as well as education of the public. That, I submit, is the proper function of the Government Publicity Department.

Before I conclude, I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to balance the budget by reduction of expenditure through retrenchment of superfluous staff rather than resort to fresh taxation. West Bengal is over-taxed province and its poor and middle class people are already very hard hit for the excessive price of foodstuffs, cloth and other daily necessities. The incidence of sales tax is highest in Bengal and the poor man's daily requirements should not be brought within its ambit. There is a limit to the suffering and endurance of the public and the proposed fresh taxation might prove the last straw on the camel's back. If, however, resort must be had to a fresh levy, then in that case the Hon'ble Finance Minister should try some new avenues, where people can really afford to pay.

**SRI KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA :** মননীয় তেন্তু শীকার মহোদয়, বাংলাদেশে আবাস বাটতি মাঝে সেবিতে বেশ অভাব হইয়াছি। আগামী বৎসরের বাটতেও বেশ মাটি বাটতি বাটতি হইবে না, সে বেবয়ে আবাস নিশ্চিত ছিলাম। কিন্তু স্বল্পণ এই বেশ যত অধিক মাটি আবাস করা গিয়েছিল, তাহা হব নাই। আগামী বৎসরের বাটতে পর্যালোচনা করিয়া আবাসের মনে প্রথম বেশ প্রতিক্রিয়া হইবাটে তাহা এই বেশ তাড়াতাড়ি করিয়া, গত তানুশীল শাসে সরিয়ার তৈল, আলানি কাঠ, পুরাপালাই, পুরুক পুরুত সরিয়া জনসাধারণের নিয়া-প্রয়োজনীয় বিনিয়োগ উপর বিত্তৰ-কর পাশ্চাত্য না করিলেও চলিত। অর্থনীতি বহালের staff expansion আবাস আগামী বৎসরের জন্য খোক এক কোটি টাকা বরাবর করিয়াছেন। চলতি বৎসরেও এই বাবে বহু অর্থ দ্যাব হইয়াছে। এক বৎসরে এই কাবৰের জন্য এত অধিক বাব না করিলেও অনাজাসে চলিতে পারে। কংগ্রেস দ্বারা আধা-জারী পাসেন বাসবাস বিভিন্ন জীবন স্বাক্ষৰের করিয়া আসিয়াছে। কিন্তু আবাস অভাব দুর্বেল পরিষ্কৃত পরিষেবা পাইতেছি কংগ্রেসী বিভিন্নের হত্যে অসম আসা সবেও আরী মাথা মিডা আবাস অর্জী করা হইতেছে। পুরুষ টীক ইতিমিহাস একজন হিসেব, এখন ৫ বছর হইয়াছে। সুন্দরবনের বেবাসে ২ বছর বন্ধুরাজেটের অব-

কর্মসূল হিসেব, সেখানে বিভিন্ন বাংলার অর্থপরিবাপ্ত বনভূমির জন্য ডিপুটেড Conservator of Forests ও একজন Director হইয়াছেন। Divisional Commissioner, Superintending Engineer প্রতিটি পৰি আজও অব্যাহত রহিয়াছে। এইগুলি মে কেবলমাত্র নিআরোজন তাত্ত্ব নহে, সবৰত কার্য সমাবাস পক্ষে বাধা কৰল হইয়া নাড়াইয়াছে বিভিন্ন আবাদের বিশুস। বর্তমানে বহাকরণে মে কৰল অব্যাহত রাজ্য বরিষ্ঠের, তাহার কাৰণ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱ নহে; স্বৰ্গীকলিত পৰিকল্পনাৰ অভাৱ, উচ্চ তন কৰ্মপূক্ষের সহৰ সিভিল প্ৰশ্ৰেণী ইত্যাহু কৰণ। কৰ্মচাৰী-সংখ্যা বৃক্ষ কৰিলে, নালিকভাৱে লোড বৃক্ষ পাইয়া বহাকরণে বিষয় বা confusion বাড়িবে মাত্ৰ। বহাকরণেৰ কাৰ্যা পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মবালীৰ বৰ্তমান সময়োপাবোগী কৰিয়া সংকৰ পুৰোজন। সতৰা আৰম্ভ হও কৰিছিল বৰাদ কৰি না কৰেন, সেই অনুগ্রামে স্বকল পাওয়া যাইবে না। গ্ৰাম প্ৰাৰ্থে Public Health units-ৰ বৰ বাটীৰ জন্য গত ১৯৪৭-৪৮ সাল হইতে অৰ্থ বৰাদ হইতেছে। চৰকতি বহনে প্ৰচুৰ অৰ্থ বৰাদ সহেও এই কৰ্ম যে মোটে অধ্যুব হইতেছে না, তাহার কাৰণ Engineer-ৰ অভাৱ নহে, চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞাৰ মৌৰ-কৰ্মপূক্ষে অব্যাহতিভৰ্তা। বৰিসভাৱ প্ৰতি আৰম্ভেৰ অনুৰোধ এই যে--এই expansion of staff বাড়তে কল্পিত অৰ্থ বায় অৰ্থতঃ অৰ্কেড সকোচ কৰিয়া, পৰিষ ভৱনসাধাৰণেৰ নিয়া-প্ৰযোজনীয় জৰুৰি উপৰ বিৰোধ-কৰ ধাৰ্যোৰ নৃতন বাবদা বহিত কৰন।

কংগ্ৰেস বৰাদৰ decentralisation বা বিকল্পীকৰণেৰ উপৰই জোৱা দিয়া আসিয়াছে। কিন্তু আৰম্ভ দুবৰে শহিত নকা কৰিয়া বাসিটেচ মে বৰ্তমান বৰিসভাৱ কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণেৰ প্ৰতিটি বিশেষ বৌক সিদ্ধেয়ে। এইজনা বাবেটৈ District Board, Municipality প্ৰতি বাবেট-পালনসন্মূলক প্ৰতিষ্ঠানকে সাধাবোৱ বিশেষ কোম বৰাক প্ৰেক্ষিত কৰি নি। Motor Vehicles Tax বৰাদ যে অৰ্থ বালয় হয়, চৰকতি বৎসৱেৰ বাবেটৈ উপৰ এক চৰুৰ্বৰ্দ্ধে নিয়া মাত্ৰ বৰাদ প্ৰযোজিত, গৱেষিত বাজেটে প্ৰেক্ষিত এই বৰক পূজো পৰ্যাপ্তিগত হইয়াছে। আগোৱাৰ বৎসৱেৰ বাবেটৈ নামৰাৰ ২,৫০,৫৫৫ টাকা বৰাদ হইয়াছে। এই কৰেৱ উপৰ এই সকল পুতিষ্ঠানৰে নামা দাবী কৰিছে। এই অৰ্থ সাধায়োৱ উপৰ নথিৰ ও প্ৰামেৰ রাষ্ট্ৰৰ উন্নতি অনুৰোধ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছিল। বেশী-কৰণেৰ বোক এন্ডুৰ গিয়াত্ৰে যে মৃত্যু কৰল মেখোন যাইতে পাৰে--অলপাইওড়ি জেলাৰ বৰক-হৰে ৬০ R. C. Ring Well বা নিয়া পাতকুৰ বৰক বৰাদ মোট আৰুহিতিৰ বাব ৬,৬৫৫৫ টাকাৰ জন্য কলিকাতা হইতে Public Health-ৰ Chief Engineer tender আৰম্ভ হইয়াছেন। কলিকাতায় প্ৰতি tender form নথি মোকা সূত্রা কৰি কৰিয়া estimate প্ৰতিটি details আৰম্ভ জন্য পোচ টাকা পৰিমা দিয়া যথাবোগৰ earnest money জন্য দিয়া Chief Engineer-ৰ অকিমে tender submit কৰিবলৈ হইবে। প্ৰতি জনপাইওড়িৰ বৰক-হৰেৰ এই ৬,৬৫৫৫ টাকাৰ কাৰ্যোৱ জন্য কলিকাতাৰ কোম contractor tender লিখে দা; জনপাইওড়িৰ কোম contractor-ও এই বৰকপৰে কৰিয়া আপিয়া tender লিখে না--ইয়া অনুৰোধ কৰা হইতে পাৰে। সতৰাৰ বৰ্তমান বৎসৱে এই কৃপ বৰন কৰা হইবে না বৰা যাইতে পাৰে। একী বাব উদাহৰণ দিয়া। এই সামান্য কাৰ্যোৱ জন্য কৰেৱ বৰক-হৰে এই Public Health Department-ৰ এই জেলাৰ সিদ্ধুক B. E. পাল Assistant Engineer-ৰ উপৰ অৰ্থা জেলা যাজিটেটেৰ উপৰ নাম্ব কৰা যাইতে না? Rural water-supply-ৰ জন্য মোকা বৰ্তমান বৎসৱে বৰাদ আচে তাত্ত্ব এই একই কাৰণে মৰ্মৰ বৰচ হইবে না। কালোপুৰুষৰ বাবদাজীৰ একবৰে মোৰ কৃতি কাৰ্যোৱ এক চাকারেৰ অৰ্বিক বাবদাজী অৰিবালী জগতোৱে শক্তি বৰই পাইতেছে--সহায়ী লাগা বিচিৰ নথি--এই কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ বাবদাজীৰ কৰণ সময়ত কৃপ বৰন হইতেছে না। জেলাৰ Deputy Commissioner বহাকৰণ ভাৰ হইতে চাকিয়া পত্ৰ ও প্ৰেতিগ্ৰহ কৰিয়াছেন--জানি না বহাকৰণৰ নিৰাজন হইয়াছে কিনা। পশ্চিমৰ ভৱি উন্নয়ন ও প্ৰযোৱৰ কৰ্মসূল কাইলোৰ সহায়তাৰ মাত্ৰ ও একৰ পঞ্চিত আৰম্ভৰ অৱোগা কৰি পৰ্বল নষ্টতে Cabinet-ৰ সৰকতি হইতে হইবে--এমনি যাৰা। প্ৰতি জেলা মোকেৰ জন্য বহাকৰণ বিভাগৰ প্ৰতি আহুম। ভৱসৰে সৰকাৰ হইতে বহুমূলক Subdivisional Health Officer, Health Assistants প্ৰতি নিৰোগেৰ তাৰ্গতি কৰি। ইহালৈ কাৰ্য্যালয় কি জেলাৰোৰে জন্য কৰ্মসূল প্ৰযোগ মহে? এই duplication of work কেন? Subdivisional Health Officer-ৰ সৰকাৰী Director of Public Health-ৰ অৰীন। তাহাদেৱ উপৰ কোন local control নাই। জেলা মোকেৰ কলিক উপৰ আচা ম আৰ্কিটে টোলোৰে এই ভৱাৰ ভুলিয়া লেওোই জান। একই কাৰ্য্যালয় জন্য মৃই সকাৰ বৰচেৰ কোম অৰ্থ হৰ না কৰিবলৈ কল্পিত কৰাৰ মে শূন্ধা মেখোন যাইতেছে বিভিন্নকৰে তাহার অনোৰোধ হিয়ৰতিকে বিজাৰ কৰিয়া দেবিবাৰ অৰ্থ অনুৰোধ আনিয়াছে।

অধ্যক্ষী মহান তাহার বাবেট বক্তৃতা উৎপাদন বৃক্ষকে আবাদের সর্বপ্রথম প্রয়োজন ও সক্ষ বনিয়া বীকার করিয়াছেন। উৎপাদন বৃক্ষের পরিকল্পনায় প্রথমেই বাসাপদের কথা বনে হৰ—বিশেষ করিয়া পশ্চিমবঙ্গ এই বিষয়ে লক্ষণ ঘাট্টি প্রদেশ। পশ্চিম বাংলার ১২ লক্ষ একরএরও উপর আবাদযোগ্য পতিত ভূমি আছে। জলপাইওড়ি জেলার একটোনার পাঁচ হাজার একরএরও উপর আবাদযোগ্য পতিত ভূমি আছে। এইগুলিকে আবাদে পরিষ্কৃত করিতে পারিলে, একাধারে অধিক শস্য ফসলনো, পুস্তের ঘাট্টি পুরুষ ও বাস্তুরা ক্ষমতারে পর্যবেক্ষণ সম্বাদ হচ্ছে পারে। এ দিকে বাবেট বিশেষ ভজনযোগ্য কিছু দেখিলাম না। এ বিষয়ে অন্যান্য প্রদেশের প্রচোটো উল্লেখযোগ্য। ক্ষমিট্টেন্ট পরিকল্পনা খাতে মৈ ৪১,২৬,০০০ বরাদ্দ হইয়াছে, তদুরা বাসাপদের দ্বির আও কোন সংস্থা বনান নাই। ক্ষমিট্টাগ কেবিক্যাল সার ও বীজ বিতরণ করিয়াই অধিক শস্য কলাইকার সমস্য সমাধান ব্যবহাৰ কৰিয়াছে। বীজ যদি ভাল ও স্বচ্ছ হয় এবং সময়সত সরবরাহ হয়, তাহা হইলে অৰশ্য গুড় ফল দিবে সলেছ নাই কিন্তু এ পর্যাপ্ত এই উভয়েষই অভাৱ দেখিয়াছি। কেবিক্যাল সার বিষয়ে অভিজ্ঞতা নিভাগীয় শুধু কৰ্মচারীদের বাকা ছাই। নতুন ক্ষমতাগুণ ইহার ব্যবহাৰে প্ৰস্তুত হইবে নন।

উৎপাদন বৃক্ষ বাংলার কৃষিৰ পৰেট শিল্পের কথা বনে হয়। এই বিভাগে পশ্চিম বাংলায় এ পর্যাপ্ত বিশেষ কিছু ক্ষা সহ নাই। আগামী বৎসৱের বাবেটও আশাৰ সকার কৰিতে পালে নাই। শ্রাম্য কূটিৰ শিল্পেৰ উন্নয়ন পৰ্যাপ্ত কোন কাৰ্যাকৰী পরিকল্পনাৰ উল্লেখ বাবেটে দেখিতে পাইলাম না। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকাৰৰ কেবলমাত্ৰ বেশৰ শিল্পে কিছুটা শাহায় কৰিয়া থাকে কিন্তু তাহাও সাৰ ২/৩৮ জেলাব মধ্যে নিবন্ধ। জলপাইওড়ি জেলাৰ এতি শিল্পকে সাধায় কৰিয়াৰ কোন পরিকল্পনা এবাৰ বাবেটও দেখিতে পাইলাম না। শিল্প অৰ্থসংৰোধী মহাশয়ৰ নিজস্ব বিভাগ। এই বিভাগেৰ নিজস্বতা বেদনাপোক। জলপাইওড়ি-দালভিং জেলাৰ সীমানাৰ সন্তুষ্টিট কৱলা ধৰিতে কৰ্ত্তা চলিয়েছে। Hydro-electric scheme কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰিতে প্ৰাথমিক প্ৰচুৰ অৰ্থ প্ৰয়োজন। বিৰ নিকট Thermal station স্থাপন কৰিয়া সহজেই এই দুটীয় গুৰুপূৰ্ণ জেলায় সহায় কৰিবৰাত চলিতে পাৰে। এই দিকে শিল্পসংৰী বহাশয়ৰে মুঠি আৰুৰ্ধ কথাই।

শিল্প অপেক্ষা বৎস্য চায়ে পশ্চিম বাংলা সরকাৰ অধিক ব্যয় বৰাদ্দ কৰিয়াছেন—সামনীয় সক্ষ বহাশয়ৰ সৌভাগ্য সৃষ্টি হইতেছে। বৎস্যসূচি অপেক্ষা কৰ্মচারী দ্বিতীয়বিষয়ে এই বিভাগেৰ কৃতিৰ অধিক। (''ries of 'Hear, Hear"—"Laughter").

মুকোত্তৰ উন্নয়ন পৰিকল্পনা খাতে যে চাবি কোটি একালি লক্ষ টাকা ধৰা হইয়াছে তাহার অৰ্দেকেৰও অধিক টাকা। অৰ্থাৎ প্রায় ২ কোটি ৫৮ লক্ষ টাকা চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ বিভাগে বৰাক কৰিয়া প্ৰয়োজন বৰী ডাঃ রায় নিজেৰ কোলে ঘোল টানিয়াছেন। চিকিৎসা ও স্বাস্থ বিভাগে অধিক অৰ্থ বৰাদ্দ হইয়াছে বটে কিন্তু দেশৰ বৰ্তমান পৰিবেশে এবং কৰ্মকৰ্ত্তৃগণেৰ কৰ্মকলাতাৰ মে পৰিচয় পাওয়া যাইতেছে, তাহাতে উহা সম্পূৰ্ণ বাধিত হইবে কিন। বাৰতৰ সলেছ আছে।

শিল্প বিভাগ এবাৰ কিছুটা দ্বিতীয় পাইয়াছে বটে কিন প্ৰাথমিক শিল্পৰ অৰ্বাচা যে তিবিৰে সেই ডিমিৰেই হিয়া পিয়াছে। প্ৰাথমিক শিল্পকেৰ অৰ্বাচা কোন উন্নতি নাই। বৰ্তমান মুগে Metric G. T. শিল্পকে ৭ টাকা থাৰ বাসিক বেতন দিয়া শিল্পান্বান চলিতে পাৰে না। আমাৰ বক্তৃতা এখানেই শেষ কৰিয়েছি।

### Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-25 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 4th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Sri ASHUTOSH MALICK) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 58 members.

**Delivery of letters to Members.**

**Sri ISWAR CHANDRA MAL:—** হেপুটি স্পোকার যচোস্ত অধিবেশন আবস্ত দ্বাৰা পূৰ্বে আছি একটা কথা বল্বত্তে চাই। মেবিসেৱ উপর যে চিঠিওলি পড়ে থাকে তাৰ সংক্ষেপেৰ বাবদা কৃত্যে হ'ল। চিঠিওলি যে অবস্থা আছে, তাতে পুৰুজে বাব কৰা পুৰুই কঠিন। চিঠিওলি পুৰুই পাওয়া বাব দা। এৰ একটা বাবদা কৃত্যে তাৰ হ'ল।

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I shall look into the matter.

আচ্ছা, বাবদা কৰা বাবে।

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(to which oral answers were given)

**Inundated area east of Bengal Tanning Institute.**

**\*22. Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Irrigation Department be pleased to state—

- (a) if he is aware that the area east of Bengal Tanning Institute is inundated with rain water;
- (b) if it is a fact that this area remains water-logged during rains every year;
- (c) if it is a fact that an application was made by Messrs. Dost Mohamad & Co., Ltd., in 1946 and then again in 1947 to lay a pipe under the road to drain off rain water from the godowns into the canal;
- (d) whether it is a fact that inspection of the area was made by the Irrigation Department of the Government of West Bengal; and
- (e) that the inspecting officer recommended the laying of a pipe?

**MINISTER in charge of the IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Majumdar):** (a) Yes; a small area lying on the east of Bengal Tanning Institute and occupied by Messrs. Dost Mohamad & Co., Ltd., was inundated with rain water last year.

- (b) Yes, in case of excessive rainfall.
- (c) An application from the honourable member on behalf of the Company was received in 1947.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Permission to the laying of a pipe subject to usual conditions has been accorded.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that a licence fee of Rs. 10 per annum has been demanded from this firm and a security deposit of Rs. 200 from the same firm for permission to the laying of a pipe?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Yes, those are the stipulated conditions.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Is it a fact that in the past no such licence fee has been realised and no such security deposit has been demanded from any such firm?

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** I want notice.

**Pay, allowances and nature of duties of the staff of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.**

**223. Srijukta BINA BHOWMICK:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(i) the number of—

- (A) matrons,
- (B) ayahs, and
- (C) nurses,

in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, showing the rate of pay and allowances of each of the three categories;

(ii) whether the matrons work in both men's and women's sections of the hospital;

(iii) the number of hours they are to work per day;

(iv) whether it is a fact that private ayahs are to work ten hours a day; and

(v) whether it is a fact that the rate of punishments in women's section is more than that in the men's section in comparison with the strength of the staff of the two sections?

(b) If the answers to (a) (ii), (iv) and (v) are in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of taking steps in the matter?

**MINISTER in charge of the MEDICAL and PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** (a) (i) (A) One. Rs. 200—10—250 and special pay Rs. 25 (revised scale).

(B) Ninety-two. Rs. 28—1/2—40 (revised scale).

(C) Four. Rs. 100—5—125 (E.B.)—5—150 and special pay Rs. 10 (revised scale).

(ii) and (iv) No.

(iii) Usually 8 hours.

(v) Yes.

(b) It is a matter for the Managing Committee to take any steps found necessary. This Managing Committee is administratively under the Government of Bihar.

**\*24. Sri J. C. GUPTA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(i) the number of—

(A) matrons,

(B) ayahs, and

(C) nurses,

in the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, showing the rate of pay and allowances of each of the three categories;

(ii) whether the matrons work in both men's and women's sections of the hospital;

(iii) the number of hours they are to work per day;

(iv) whether it is a fact that private ayahs are to work ten hours a day; and

(v) whether it is a fact that the rate of punishments in women's section is more than that in the men's section in comparison with the strength of the staff of the two sections?

(b) If the answers to (a), (ii), (iv) and (v) are in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of taking steps in the matter?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** The member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 23 by Srijukta Bina Bhowmick, M.L.A., on the same subject.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(answers to which were laid on the table)

#### Expenditure on cattle improvement scheme and distribution of milch-cows.

**6. Sri ANNADA PROSAD CHOUDHURY:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state the approximate amount spent—

(i) during the period from 15th August, 1947, up to February, 1948, and

(ii) if available, for the years 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and up to 14th August, 1947.

on the purchase of or improvement in the breeding of milch-cows in the Province?

(b) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the number of milch-cows and breeding bulls distributed during the same period to the villagers by Government?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government have any scheme for free or subsidised supply of milch-cows to the villagers?

**MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja):** (a) and (b) A statement of expenditure on the purchase of breeding bulls, and on cattle improvement scheme and distribution of milch-cows and breeding bulls is laid on the Table.

(c) There is no such scheme at present. .  
Statement referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the reply to unstarred question  
No. 6

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON THE PURCHASE OF BREEDING BULLS, CATTLE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME AND OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH-COWS AND BREEDING BULLS.

Year.	Expenditure on purchase of breeding bulls.	Expenditure on cattle improvement scheme.	Distribution of breeding bulls.	Distribution on milch- cows.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1943-44	..	Nil	1,06,700	Nil
1944-45	..	69,300	1,90,200	200
1945-46	..	39,600	1,93,000	131
1946-47	..	1,65,800	5,36,500	555
From 1st April, 1947, to 14th August, 1947.	Nil	Not available	Nil	Nil
From 15th August, 1947, to February, 1948	767	39,800	6	Nil

**SH CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** यानीय यही यदायं चानादेन कि ये तिनि गर्वकृति स्मारक बनेगेतन में तीन क्रोमं Scheme नाइ—ताते कि युवा ये तिनि गक्कर किछु उन्नति करते चाहे—ना कि यापार ? ए कथाए अर्थही वा कि ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ଗାଁ ସବୁକେ ଏକାନେ subsidy ତାବେ  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ହୁଏ ନା ; subsidy ଡିଶାରେ କେବଳ କୋଣ ବାବରୀ ନାହିଁ ।

**SRI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** शामनीर शही बहाल्य बल्बेन कि द्ये प्रक्रम उन्नतिर जन्मा—प्रे गाई हॉक, बगल हॉक वा थोड़ा हॉक—तार उन्नतिर जन्मा ताँग कोन scheme आइ कि ना?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** হী, তাৰ জন্ম scheme আছে, কিন্তু subsidy দিয়াবলৈ লোককে দেওয়াৰ স্বত্তে কোন scheme নাই। গুৰুৰ উন্নতিব জন্ম ধীঁঁ এনে লোককে দেওয়াৰ স্বত্তে scheme আছে।

**SH CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** শেষ বি জাব সেও র ভ সাময় পারি বি ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** একটা locality-র লোককে সেওয়া  
হব এবং শোকক খাওয়ার জন্য ১০ টাকা কোরে বাস বাস ডাকে শেওয়া হব।

**SHI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** शानीनीर यसी दस्तावेज जानेन कि ये गर्भवत्तेष्ट थेकेए एই दस्तावेज एकटो लोकके १५० टोका बढ दिये वे बीड देखा हव देखे बीडकर अवसा Linlithgow बीडकर मे अवसा हवेहिल जानेव थेतो ना देखाव देह एक दस्ताव अवसा हवेहेए एवं देखालो अवस थेकेए हव थाकेए।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA MATH PANJA :** না, একবা সত্তা নব।

**SRI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** शासनीय शरी यहांपर बस्त्रेव कि वे कठुङ्गलि वही  
समय थीं जब यानी लेणे लेना चाहे?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আবি প্রোটিপ হাই।

**SRI KANAI LAL DE :** बाबौली नगी यहांपर आगामेव कि वे संस्कृत २५-प्रतिशत वेदाव गायाव खेके वे थीं आना हवाहेत तार कुटुक उलि बलमेप्रिणित हवाहेत—एकवा शुद्ध कि दा।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আমি মোঃ পুরুষ পাণ্ডা

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHAMAN :** আবাদ প্রতিষ্ঠি বে সোডার বৰ্ত উভয়ের পথে  
চলেছে। এই পাঁচগুলো কি উভয়ের প্রতিষ্ঠা হবলে শুধুবাবীরে তা সামনীয় বৰ্তী বয়সের কি ব্যবসে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** ପ୍ରକଳନରେ ଉତ୍ସତିର ବନ୍ଦ ବର୍ଷା  
ଶାହେତ୍ ଭାବର ବର୍ଷା ହେ ତାବ ଜାନାଇଁ ପ୍ରତି ବେଳେବା ହେ ।

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHAMAN:** යේ උක්ස්ප්‍රො ලේඛන රැවත් මෙහි උක්ස්ප්‍රො තික්බඳව කාර්යක්‍රම දෙනු කි! දාරු තාක්ෂණ තාන්ත්‍රික යුතු තාක්ෂණය කුඩාත්ම කිහිපය නො දෙනු කි!

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA MATH PANJA :** आ लेखां जना Livestock  
Officer आउन्दै।

**SH ISWAR CHANDRA MAL :** মেৰামে এই বক্তৃ পৰ্যাঁড় আছে মেৰামে local people  
কোম কৰ্তৃত্ব আছে কিমা।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** মেশামকার মোকাবেও কর্তৃত আছে; তাম্বের তকা গাঁথা উচিত যাতে মেশামে উপযুক্তভাবে নাচুর উনি মারা যায়। কিন্তু অনেক সময় তা না হলে মেশাম আর নিষে করা যায়। মেশাম সেই localityতে যাতো উন্মতি ইওয়া উচিত ছিল গাঁথ এবং বীঁড়ের সময়ে উন্মতি ইওয়া না।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** शमनीय वृक्षी शशील वस्त्रवेण कि वे, वे समस्त वृक्ष लेपे आहे सेवणी सवत्त्वात्, अदा, चौपा, अकर्मण—Linlithgow वृक्ष ना वर्षमानेता तांना वृक्ष किंवा आना दायरेते?

**Sri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** ମେତାବେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନେ ୧୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ସରତ ଖିସ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାତି ଦେବତା  
ତାଙ୍କେ ଦେବୀ ଯାହା ଥିଲା ତାଙ୍କେ ନିକଟ ଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ପିନକଟକ ଥାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାତି ଦେବତା ଯାହା ଯାହା ତାଙ୍କିରେ ଯାହା—ଏକବୀ  
ବାନିନୀରେ ଯାହା ଦେବାରେ ଯଦ୍ବୀଳ କରିଲା କି ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আবি পত্রু কানি একখা মত্তা মৰা

**SH CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** যাই হল এই scheme অনুসারে সেখে পক্ষে উন্নতি

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA MATH PANJA :** মেরামে পেওয়া আছে মেরামতৰ  
স্বতন্ত্ৰ প্ৰেসিডেণ্ট ইচ্ছা।

**SH CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** यानी यही प्रश्नाएँ थीं कि—लोकोंके उपर या चालिये एवं गड़ बैठक तीसरे शरिय ना एडिये विभिन्न locality-ते गठर्य बैठके Breeding farm बनायाव यानी करने कि ना?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ମେ ବକ୍ତ୍ବ ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ନେବେ ହେଲା  
ଏହି ପରିକଳ୍ପନା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

**SH. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE :** शानदार यही वहांपर आगामें कि बे अविकाश बहुत समर्पण पारने चाहते ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** बाबि बजूर जानि जाते बजूर  
पारि । असामान्य विषयि आहे ।

**SRI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** এই পরিকল্পনা যাতে শীত্য কার্বো পরিষ্কত হব সে বিষয়ে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহাপর চেষ্টা করবেন কিনা?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** তে। করবে।

**SRI KANAI LAL DE:** “তা না খেতে পেরে যাবে এ ব্যব তিনি পাও নি, কিছি গোচারির রে উন্নতি হচ্ছে সে সবকে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহাপরকে জিজ্ঞাসা করি যে তিনি কি কোন statistics পাও বে কোন কোন আর্গাম এবং কি পরিমাণ উন্নতি হচ্ছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** নোটিল চাই; তবে বলতে পারি বেলডাক। অকলে বিশেষ কোরে উন্নতি হচ্ছে।

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** In view of the fact that a stud bull cannot be had for less than Rs. 1,000, how many were purchased for Rs. 767, spent from 15th August, 1947, to February, 1948?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** I ask for notice.

**Donations and subscriptions by the public to the provincialised hospitals.**

**7. Sri ANNADA PROSAD GHOURDHURY:** মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোর অমৃশহপুর্বক আসাইয়েন কি পশ্চিম বাংলার জেলাসমূহে ১৯৪৩ সন হইতে ১৯৪৮ সনের ১লা আগস্টারী পর্যন্ত বেসকল হাসপাতাল সরকারের নিজস্ব পরিচালনার্থীনে আমিয়াছে মেই সকল হাসপাতালে তখন অন্ত সাধারণ কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত ভবিত্বের মোট কত টাকা সরকারের ভবিত্বের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হইয়াছে?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** টেবিলের উপর একটি বর্ণনাপত্র রাখা হইয়াছে।

*Statement referred to in reply to unstarred question No. 7.*

পশ্চিম বালের জেলাসমূহে সরকারের নিজস্ব পরিচালনার্থীনে সদর ও মহকুমা হাসপাতালগুলিতে ১৯৪৩ সন হইতে ১৯৪৮সনের ১লা আগস্টারী পর্যন্ত সময়ে অন্তর্ধারণ কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত চালাব বর্ণনাপত্র।

জেলা।	হাসপাতাল।	টাকা।
বর্ষমান	বর্ষমান সদর	১০,০১৪৮
	কাটোরা মহকুমা	১,৮২৭১০
	কামৰূপ মহকুমা	১,৬১০৮
	আসানসোল মহকুমা	৪,৬৬৩
বীরভূম	বীরভূম সদর	১,৬১৫
	বিজুপুর মহকুমা	কিছুই না।
বীরভূম	সিঙ্গো সদর	কিছুই না।
	রামপুরাট মহকুমা	২,৬৫৯
হাওড়া	হাওড়া সদর	কিছুই না।
	উন্নয়েত্তি মহকুমা	৮,২২২
হুগলী	ইয়াবদারা সদর	কিছুই না।
	জীবানপুর আর্থনী	১
	আরাবদাপ মহকুমা	১

জেল।	হাসপাতাল।	টাক।
বেগুনীগুৱাহাটী	.. মেডিনীগুৱাহাটী সদর .. পাটোল মহকুমা .. শান্তিকোষ মহকুমা .. কটক মহকুমা .. কুমুক মহকুমা	.. ৫,৮৩৮~ .. ২,০৬৮~ .. ৩,০০৮৪/৬ .. কিছুই না। .. ৬
২৪-পরগণা	.. বিসিরহাট মহকুমা .. বনগাঁ মহকুমা .. বারানসত মহকুমা .. ভারমুণ হাসপাতাল	.. ৫,৫২০৪/১ .. কিছুই না। .. ৬ .. ১,৬৫১~
মুনিদাবাদ	.. বহুবলপুর সদর .. মালবাগ মহকুমা .. কালীগুৱাহাটী মহকুমা	.. ৫,২৮২~ .. ২,৯৩৮~ .. ৬৪৬~
নদীবা	.. কুমুকগুর সদর .. গুপ্তাধুট মহকুমা	.. ১২,১১৮~ .. কিছুই না।
দাঙ্গিলিঃ	.. কিট্টোরিয়া সদর .. কামিয়াং মহকুমা .. পিলিকুটী মহকুমা	.. ১৬,০৩৩/০ .. ১১,০০০~ .. ৫,০০০~
অলগাই উচু	.. অলগাই উচু সদর .. আগিপুরহাটী মহকুমা	.. ১,৪১,০৬১৪/০ .. ১,২০১/০
মালদহ	.. মালদহ সদর	.. ২,১৫১/১
পশ্চিম ছিনাজপুর	.. বালুবাটু	.. কিছুই না।

**Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED :** টেবিলের উপর একটা ব্যাপক কথা হচ্ছে—কোন টেবিলের উপর?

(No answer.)

**Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED :** ২৪-পরগণা জেলার সদর মহকুমার কাট টাকা আসত হচ্ছে ব্লকে পারেন কি?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** আবি কেনে ব্লক।

**Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED :** পেপারে অন্য-সব মহকুমার কথা আছে, সদর মহকুমা কি বাদ পড়ে দেন?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** মেটা দেবো নাই মেটা দেবে দেব।

#### Premier's Statement on Dum Dum Raid.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of West Bengal had issued Press statements on Sunday, the 27th of February, and Monday and Tuesday, giving the public the main points regarding the incidents which took place on Saturday, the 26th. The Press Reporters, I am glad to say, also gave fairly correct

detailed accounts of what happened on that day. If I have delayed in placing this statement before the House it is because I was trying to piece together small bits of information received from different quarters, and after appraising the value of those information I propose to deal with the subject from three angles: (a) what was the course of events which occurred on Saturday and what was the extent of the damage done; (b) who were the raiders and what was their likely objective; and (c) what measure should we pursue in order to avoid a recurrence of such incidents. Let me take the first point. It appears that on Saturday, the 26th, the raiders hired four taxis from different parts of the town and drove towards the Dum Dum aerodrome. At about 11 a.m. two of these taxis were noticed to be moving up and down in front of Jessop's Factory at Dum Dum. At about 11-15 a.m. five or six persons moved into the factory and went into a room where there were three Europeans and an Excise Inspector discussing certain matters and without warning threw a bomb at one of the gentlemen. There is no doubt whatsoever that the whole thing was a planned attack. As soon as the first bomb was thrown, the members of the Labour Union of Jessop's Factory joined in this orgy of violence. It is significant that although some members of the Mechanical Department of Jessop's Factory were discharged on the 24th of February, 1949, that is to say, two days before the actual raid took place, the raid started in another part of the factory, namely, the Structural Department whereas retrenchment took place in the Mechanical Department of the factory. Before the discharge was announced, the police was informed and they had placed a fairly heavy enforcement on the 24th and 25th of February in order to meet any apprehended trouble due to the retrenchment. Curiously enough, however, there was no evidence either of unrest or of any marked discontent on the part of the staff on this issue on Thursday and Friday, so much so that as everything seemed to be normal and quiet, the extra police arrangement was withdrawn on the afternoon of Friday. That is not the whole story. The Secretary of the Labour Union telephoned to the Labour Commissioner asking for an interview for the purpose of discussing the problem of retrenchment--that was on Friday--and it was arranged that the Secretary would meet the Assistant Labour Commissioner on Monday. This again proved that up till Friday the workers of the factories did not show by their conduct, action or speech that they violently resented the retrenchment. As a matter of fact, as I have just indicated, their attitude was to discuss and arrive at a solution on the matter involved in retrenchment, and the time was fixed for Monday. But as soon as the Works Manager of the factory was attacked in his room, the raiders proceeded to attack other officers, as a result of which three Europeans were killed and thrown into a burning furnace and one was stabbed and he died afterwards of injury. Several other members of the staff, European and Indian, were attacked and badly mauled. This ghastly and nauseating tragedy was completed within a quarter of an hour. Bombs and knives were used and the raiders were seen armed with sten guns and bren guns, and later the police recovered from the drawer of the President of the Labour Union a large quantity of ammunition. Almost simultaneously with their raid on Jessop's, another party attacked the Branch Ammunition Factory almost opposite. They threw a bomb at the sentry and shot at him. Then one of the raiders picked up the rifle of the guard and went inside the building. Fortunately he was given a chase and being alone he skipped out of the window leaving the rifle behind and drove off.

After raiding these areas, all the four taxis and a truck arrived at Dum Dum Aerodrome at about 12 noon. The raiders were between 25 and 30 in number. At Dum Dum they commandeered a private car with the threat of a revolver and it appears that some of the raiders went towards the hangar and set fire to an aeroplane. This was obviously a ruse to divert the attention of the guards and the sentries at the air port. Some of the raiders

they attacked the sentry in front of the bullion room and vitally wounded the guard with a bullet. They shot at the other guard and picked up seven rifles from the armoury and decamped. They then pushed out the drivers of two of the taxi cabs and forced the drivers of the other vehicles to follow their direction at the point of revolver. News reached the Police Headquarters at Calcutta and Barrackpore between a quarter to twelve and twelve that there was attack on Jessop's Factory and Dum Dum Aerodrome. Simultaneously, armed police parties were sent from Barrackpore and Calcutta. At the outset, it was very difficult to judge which way the raiders would proceed from the Dum Dum Aerodrome. News and warnings were, therefore, issued in all directions. Soon after the raiders cut the telephone and telegraphic communications of the area raided or about to be raided. Eventually the raiders went up the Jessore Road and reached Barasat. On the way they attacked the Gouripore police-station. The guards there had been warned previously by the Police Headquarters. There was an exchange of shots and one of the raiders was hit on the head and the sentry constable was injured. The raiders then went past Barasat along Basirhat Road. On the way they met a jeep in which the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat was coming westward to Dhangure, followed by the Chairman of the Basirhat Municipality in another car. Both the vehicles were stopped and the Subdivisional Officer and the Chairman were arrested and taken back to Basirhat in their own vehicles. The raiders then attacked the thana in full force, killed two of the guards and proceeded thence to the officers' quarters next door and one party went towards the armoury. They collected 26 rifles from the armoury and created a violent confusion all round. Seeing that the thana could no longer be saved, the thana officer sealed the wall of his compound and ran to the treasury, which was about three-quarters of a mile away from the thana, to give the treasury guards a warning. When some of the raiders attacked the treasury and the sub-pal next door, the guards there opened fire and over-powered the raiders. Two of them were arrested—one of them after he was injured by a bullet. Meanwhile the police party from Calcutta arrived on the scene and there was an exchange of firing between the two for 15 minutes. In this scuffle one Inspector received a vital shot and he died, but the raiders were soon outnumbered and they tried to escape towards Itmadghat. The police proceeded to arrest them. Some evaded arrest and crossed the river in a boat closely pursued by the police. It appears that one group of raiders entered Pakistan where, we understand, several of them have been arrested by the Pakistan Government who had been warned by the Calcutta Police.

The raiders had secured 33 rifles from Dum Dum and Basirhat armouries—21 of them have been recovered. Besides these, a revolver, a pistol, a magazine of a sten gun, large quantities of ammunition, bombs, hand-grenades, 4 haversacks containing first-aid implements and a stethoscope, a blood-transfusion apparatus, a large volume of R. C. P. I. literature, all the taxis, the truck, the cars and a motor-cycle used for this raid have been recovered. Thirty-four persons have been arrested in connection with the raid and some workers of the Jessop's Factory were put under arrest as they were believed to have aided and abetted the raiders. Altogether four Europeans at Jessop's, one guard at Dum Dum, two sentries at Basirhat and a Police Inspector have been killed. A good many people were injured.

The next question to which I address myself is—Who were the raiders and what was their likely objective in perpetrating the raid? Let me answer the latter part of the question first. Were the raiders indulging in a vendetta against Jessop's for the retrenchment effected in the Mechanical Department? If so, why did they attack the people in the Structural Department where the staff was not retrenched? Did they start a pogrom against the Europeans only? If so, why did they not attack the

Europeans elsewhere? Why did they kill also three Indian guards and an Indian Inspector of Police in other places? Indeed, it appears that the raiders were indulging in an insensate orgy of violence without regard to immediate objectives. If they wanted to rob the bullion from the vault, why did they not do so as they had already killed the guard in front of the vault? They seemed satisfied after securing seven rifles from the armoury there. To my mind, it seems a clear assumption that their attacks on Dum Dum Ammunition Factory, on the aerodrome and the thana at Basirhat were for the purpose of procuring forcibly guns and ammunition. The literature obtained during the house-searches, in which a cyclostyle machine also has been recovered, show that there was a well-laid plot carefully planned for the purpose of creating an unusually striking situation and for collection of arms and ammunition and, if possible, escape with them into Pakistan *via* Basirhat.

It was obvious that the raiders were well-equipped with American implements, bombs, and explosives. They had collected quite a large quantity of them and wanted to increase their stock. The bigger the event, the more noise they would make, the greater would be their kudos. And they, perhaps, felt that on Saturday, the 26th, the Police Force would be busy with their Tollygunge Sports between 11 and 4, which was just the time that would suit them. The ghastly and fiendish scene created at Jessops was, to my mind, prompted by the same anxiety, namely, to create chaos and fearsome turmoil. The raiders mainly belonged to groups of R. C. P. I. with whom C. P. I. have, in this instance, worked together to bring about a coup. The murder of Englishmen fitted in well with the scheme, as the noise so created would spread far and wide, and even across the seas.

The next question—what is to be done? During the discussion on the adjournment motion moved in the Assembly in January last, I placed before the public and the members of the House, a poser: "Quo Vadis"—Where are you going? The Government, as every Government must, is trying to cope with a difficult and a complex situation—a situation which is created by factors which are operating in this country as in the rest of the world today. It is all very well for members both on this side of the House and on the other to talk glibly of lowering the cost of administration, of lessening the taxes and yet of maintaining efficiency in service and providing supplies and proper amenities for kisans and mazdoors. If we are really serious about safeguarding the present and securing a prosperous future for the country, let us not indulge in catchphrases and shibboleths. Hard words do not break any bones. But when I hear irresponsible and reckless criticisms of the Government, criticisms which are destructive and not constructive, I often wonder to what extent such an approach excites or, at any rate, invites the evil-doers, the subversive elements of society to put these criticisms into actual practice and repeat the performances of February 26.

If my proposition is correct, such reckless criticisms can only proceed from the agent provocateurs of the raiders. A great deal of responsibility, therefore, rests on our legislators and on the Press and the public who can mould and modulate public opinion in favour of law and order. I quite appreciate the advantage and usefulness of helpful and constructive criticisms levelled at any Government action. But while the general situation in the country is so chaotic, when there are active, vociferous unruly elements in society who know how to destroy and do not worry about construction, who take their cue from countries outside which are anxious to step into this country the moment chaos and confusion set in, one must be more cautious. Make no mistake, my friends. You have to choose your path here and today. It is not a tussle between two parties, both wedded to the principles of democracy, striving for mastery; but it is a struggle

between confusion, violence, anarchy on the one hand and peace and orderly society on the other, between fascism and democracy, between destruction and construction. I have often heard it mentioned in this Assembly, and I have read the literature of the communists, where we are dubbed as capitalists and fascists. Who are the fascists? Fascists are those who attempt to compel others to submit to their will, by compulsion, force, fury and threat and not those who prefer the path of the ballot box and discussion, adjustment and agreement. They are those who prefer the rule of the jungle to the laws of civilised society. Therefore, I say again—choose your way. You dare not do anything today to destroy your country, to kill its production, to lower its strength and power. When the country is stabilised, time then will be when one democratic party may replace another by convincing, not coercing, the people of the superiority of their own claim for running a Government. On the other hand, a complacent, non possumus attitude of the public towards these evildoers furnishes the necessary fillip to the unruly subversive elements of society to play their game, create anarchy and chaos in which they revel. Let us resolve, be active and join hands to kill this ugly cancer from the body politic or else culture and good order will be killed in this land. Police force and governmental machinery can do little in this immense grim struggle unless the people's support is available. I call upon you, the representatives of the people, to stand by an orderly Government and destroy this growing indiscipline in our midst. (Applause.)

#### General Discussion of the Budget.

**Dr. P. C. CHOOSH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, as a member of the Congress Legislative Party I am an integral part of the administrative machinery and I speak with that sense of responsibility. Still I feel constrained to say that the whole philosophy behind the budget is one of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. My friend Mr. Debendra Nath Sen said, "it is one of keeping the rich rich and the poor poor". But it is not as static as that it is dynamic. I hope it will not be taken as personal criticism, and I appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to amend the budget proper if the arguments that I advance commend themselves to him both on the philosophic outlook as well as the objective reality.

I shall first deal with the subjective reality because unless an administrator can deal with the subjective reality or the psychology of the Nation we utterly fail to deal with the objective reality.

There is a special pleading for a sectional interest in the budget statement. He says that a man earning a lakh of rupees gets only Rs. 48,000. Yes, that is true but it is equally true that there are thousands in this country who do not get their required quantity, even the minimum quantity of vegetable oil. I am one of those who believe that even the Vedanti cannot flourish without a minimum modicum of proteins, carbohydrate, fat, mineral salts, vitamins and water within 24 hours. I only appeal to our Finance Minister to consider dispassionately the case of a man who does not get his minimum quantity of vegetable oil when he sympathises with a man earning a lakh of rupees getting only Rs. 48,000 after payment of taxes. Then he says that some men have become rich probably by evasion of sales tax, etc., but he adds "in the final analysis these are the symbolic expressions of the lack of our national character" and "ultimately a problem of improving the basic human raw material". But when he comes to labour he does not like to say that. Here he has simply given some cold figures like a mathematician or an arithmetician and says that there has been 60 per cent. more workers but 6 per cent. more production only. Yes, I will not follow his footsteps. I will request my labour leaders, my friends like Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee and Sri Debendra Nath Sen to see that the labourers do not follow the go slow

tactics. For two causes the production is less. One is the question of malnutrition and their living condition and the second is the "go slow tactics". I know that the Communists are behind this "go slow tactics" but our labour leaders are trying their best to follow the ideal of the Congress and I appeal to them not to think what the capitalists are doing. Let us do our part well, and the capitalists also should do what is just and proper towards labour. If this malnutrition continues, I tell you, progressively the situation will deteriorate to such an extent that production will be minus only. You cannot keep labour contented in this way. I appeal to you in the name of humanity to give labour a fair deal and justice.

Then the Finance Minister says about the profit motive, that the capitalists will have no incentive without the profit motive whereas Sardar Patel says, "Grow more, eat less". Is this the psychology behind the profit motive? Grow more and eat less. Why? Because you are to grow more in the interest of the Nation. Everyone of us must work in the interest of the Nation, the capitalists, the Ministers, the legislators, the labourers and everybody, but if we bring the profit motive and if the profit motive enters the minds of the capitalists, the labourers, the peasants, and the Congress organisation and the Congress workers I can only visualise woe to this country. It is only when we begin to work in the interest of the Nation even at personal sacrifices can the country prosper. Everyone must feel that he is an integral part of the country. A peasant who produces food must give food to the whole country even at the sacrifice of his own food; otherwise there is no hope for this country. That is the psychology we must try to create. I am sure there are some intelligent capitalists at least who understand this and if the government try to create this psychology I am sure the capitalists also will follow that and our young men are a fine lot who will also follow it. Bengal is reputed to be a country full of emotion. I admire them for that and I do hope there will be sufficient emotion in our countrymen to bring about that ideology which is the ideology of the Congress. The capitalists may not like it today but let me tell them as their friend that they must change their outlook. Nalini Babu has said that we must change our outlook but the question is which way round. The question is whether we should try to give a minimum balanced diet to everybody, whether we should try to give proper living conditions to everybody and the answer is an emphatic Yes. Otherwise there is no hope for this country and people will not listen to us. I may tell you that if we fail to read the signs on the wall we may do so at our peril. He has also referred to Krishak-Mazdoor Raj. He has told us, "We are working on the foundation of Krishak-Mazdoor Raj". Without going into the details all that I do want to say is that we are a thousand miles away from Krishak-Mazdoor Raj; we are nowhere near it and unless we follow the ideology of Gandhiji which is based on non-violence and truth and non-violent socialism, unless we follow that I can assure you this country will have communism. If you want to avoid communism you must have that non-violent socialism. There is no other way. Already we see signs of violent communist activities in Midnapore, in Howrah, in Hooghly and 24-Parganas. Of course if you take them one by one it may not be big. But I tell you these are bad signs, and an administrator cannot afford to ignore it and unless we take sincerely to this side of the thing, i.e., non-violent socialism, there is no hope for this country. If we ignore it whether we are Congressmen or whether we are non-Congressmen we shall all be deluded and there will be a huge deluge and all will be submerged in that. That is what I have got to say and I appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to consider what I have said.

Then I come to the objective reality, i.e., the budget proper. I see in it one good thing and that is that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has not included the receipts from the proposed sales tax and other things in the budget proper and I think, knowing little about human psychology, that

probably he is not serious about having this tax and I shall be glad and the Nation will be more glad than myself if he does not bring it in the final analysis and I say he has not also made a clear case for new taxation. You will see from the estimated figures for 1948-49 that the revenue receipt was placed at 3,118 lakhs and expenditure at 3,196 lakhs, the deficit anticipated being 77 lakhs and odd whereas according to the revised estimate the deficit or the difference stood at only 23 lakhs and that too after paying one crore to Pakistan. Otherwise there would have been a surplus of about 76 lakhs. So there is a lot of difference between the original estimate and the revised estimate. Of course I have some little experience as an Administrator whereas Nalini Babu has got more experience. I know every Minister is anxious to include large amounts in his portfolio. What happens is this that lump sums are given without even going into the details of schemes for which they are meant and without any regard to priorities and when there is demand from all Ministers the Finance Minister sometimes finds himself in a hopeless position. So I do hope that he will consider all these things and take up things in an order of priority and he will give a properly balanced budget without any taxation also if possible.

Another thing that I should suggest to him is that there should be a retrenchment committee as the Government of India has appointed a retrenchment committee of its own. It has been said in this House that on account of the shrinkage of our province, we have suffered much. I want to tell you we have not suffered on account of the partition: rather we have gained much. Let us be frank about it. It is well known that while we have got only 36 per cent. of the population, we have got 70 per cent. of the total revenue of undivided Bengal. Therefore, it is really very regrettable that we could not have a more balanced budget. I should like to point out to the Finance Minister and to the Premier who is in charge of the Home Department that while the police expenditure was 4,71 lakhs for undivided Bengal, the estimated expenditure for West Bengal for the year 1948-49 was 3,66 lakhs and now it is proposed to raise it to 4,61 lakhs, the difference being about a crore. I think there is room for enough shrinkage there. I do say, Sir, there is enough scope for retrenchment in the Secretariat which has expanded like anything and has become as elastic as rubber. I do believe that many officers are as patriotic as we are, and they will, I am sure, respond to the call of the country when they find that the only way to meet their high salaries is to tax the poor man's mustard oil, match-box, coal and fuel, and will not grudge to accept lesser salary. Then, Sir, our capitalist friends will listen to our advice. Even in a capitalist society an unhealthy man or an uneducated man is a liability to him and to the nation, and today they represent the vast proportion of India's population. Therefore whatever we may do for the rich few, we shall never be able to save them, unless the rich come forward to their help, and the ultimate effect of that would be anarchy and chaos in the land—(Janab ABUL HASHEM: What about the Central Budget?) That is not a subject for discussion here in this House: otherwise, I would have discussed it. Mr. Hashem should know that our mind should be pre-occupied with our own affairs rather than with somebody else's matter. Now, with regard to the highly paid officers of Government I should like to make a concrete suggestion. To Secretaries I would give their grade pay *plus* Rs. 250 as allowance, to Deputy Secretaries I would give them their grade pay *plus* Rs. 150 as allowance and I hope they will accept the same, and similar reduction in allowance should be made in the case of other Secretariat officers—(Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: What about the Ministers?) So far as Ministers are concerned the Premier draws in all Rs. 1,500 and the other Ministers Rs. 1,250, and those are not, I think, big sums. I hope Mr. Rafique will agree with me in this matter, and should not bother about their salary. With regard to this retrenchment everything should be done by keeping in view the sense of the party supporting the

Government, and whatever I have said now is in the spirit of a friend and as an integral part of our organisation. And I hope all my friends who are Ministers and all my friends who are officers of the country will look at this question from that angle of vision. I do know there are certain officers, there are some even amongst the much accursed I. C. S. officers who once came to me and voluntarily offered to reduce their salary by Rs. 250 per month if I should so desire. In this connection I would like to mention specifically the case of an officer who was offered an additional salary of Rs. 800 or so by the Government of India, but when I told him that in the interest of West Bengal Government I should like to retain him, he gladly told me that if I wanted him, he would remain here and forego the higher salary offered. So there are patriotic men amongst our officers as well as there are patriotic men amongst legislators, amongst capitalists and others. If we can develop a proper psychology in the minds of our citizens, they will gladly work for twelve hours a day for the good of their country. Sir, I may tell you that just after the first world war an officer who belonged to Canada told me that the Germans were working twelve hours a day in the post-war period but were taking less pay than before when they had to work only eight hours a day. Sir, that was really patriotic of them to do so. Several years ago I met Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and he presented to me a picture of Japan. We had a discussion about the industrial condition of Japan and I will tell you what he said. He had a talk with a Japanese girl working in a mill and asked her how she was satisfied with so small a wage. The girl replied that unless she did so, prices of commodities produced in Japan would go up and would not find market in other countries. So she must take less in the interest of her country. Sir, we must educate every countryman of ours in that way, and if we Congressmen can do it, if the Congress administrators can do it, then we will be able to advance the cause of our country. On the contrary with the help of the police alone we will never be able to retain our power. If the activities of the police have the support of the majority of our people, then alone they can be of help to us. We should try to cultivate that psychology. But if we depend entirely on the police and if things go on as usual, then I am afraid it will be difficult to have that psychological effect. I have nothing more to say and with these words I make an appeal to Government for a move in the right direction.

**Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED:** মাননীয় Deputy Speaker, বাত্তে পর্যালোচনার ক্ষেত্রে কিছু বক্তব্য নাই। তবে আতি গঠনবৃক্ষ কার্যার কোন ব্যাখ্যা বাত্তের ব্যৱহাৰ আছে বলে মনে হবে না। যাই আছে তাচা সারান্ব সারান্ব একিক ও বিক কিন্তু কৈমিক ব্যত। কিন্তু সেই সময় কাজ যত্ক্ষণ পৰ্যাপ্ত তাল কৰে না তবে, যত্ক্ষণ পৰ্যাপ্ত সেশনের উন্নতি হতে পারে না। আৱে বিস্তার গৰ্ত্ত যেতের ভৱকে আতি গঠন কাৰ্যার কোন একটি নিৰ্বিকী পৰিকল্পনা নাই। সবৱে সবৱে বলা হয় যে গঠনবৃক্ষ কাৰ্যে কিংকৈ আৱেৰ সকলৰে এগিবে যাওয়া উচিত, কিন্তু গঠনবৃক্ষ কাৰ্য্যের হজি পৰিকল্পনা না থাকে তাৰে আৱেৰ পথে কাতে যোগ দেওয়া বক্তু অস্বীকৃত। আৱে বৃক্ষতে পাৰি না, যে কিংকৈ আৱেৰ গত্তে বেশৈত্বে কৰবো; কেবল কৰে আতি গঠনবৃক্ষ কাৰ্যে ভাস্কে সদাহৃতা কৰবো। পৰিকল্পনা হিৰি আৱেৰেৰ সাবলৈ না থাকে তাহলে কাৰ্যে যোগ দেওয়া সত্ত্ব নহ। একটি পৰিকল্পনা হওয়া দুক্কি। আৱেৰেৰ দেশেৰ ব্যৱহাৰ যে সকল কিভিয়েৰ চাহিলা আছে সেই সকলৰে উৎপাদনৰ পৰিকল্পনা কিন্তু আতি পৰ্যাপ্ত হৰনি। যা কিন্তু চাহী উৎপাদন কৰে সেটা বেঁচে দেওয়া ভন্না Civil Supplies Department উৎপাদনৰ পৰিকল্পনা এবং কাহু থেকে ওৱা কাহু থেকে কেড়ে আৰে। যে চাহীৰা উৎপাদন কৰে, তাৰাই উৎপীড়িত হত। আৱেৰেৰ দেশে সুস্বৰূপ অকলাটাৰ চাহীৰা ধৰি বেশী কৰে উৎপন্ন কৰে। সেই সুস্বৰূপ অকলাটাৰ দিবে গাঁথা হয়েছে। একদিন মা দুলিন মা আজ কৰেক বৎসুৰীৰে cordon কৰা হয়েছে। বছৰেৰ পৰ বছৰ আজ ১০৬ বছৰ থেকে এই সব অকলেৰ ছড়ুছিক যোৱা। তাৰেৰ কাহু থেকে ধৰি চাল কিনে দেওয়া হয়েছে ৬০ টাকা ১০ টাকাৰ দৰ পাৰে; আৱে আদানৰ অ দৰ ধৰা চাপ বেশী কিন্তু কৰে না, তাৰা বেশী লাবে বিজী কৰতে পাৰে। চাপ কৰা দৰি অশৰীৰ হৰ, আহৰে চাপ কৰতে কেট থাবে না। পে কৰা সুস্বৰূপ অকলেৰ আহৰে যে পৰিয়ালে চাল কৰে, এবং কৰল তাৰ কেৱল কৰে নৈবেহে; কৰল চাহীৰা আহৰে যে তাৰা বক্তু চাপ কৰক না কৰে ক'ল নাৰে

চেবে পেশী কিছু লাভ পাবে না ; সরকার থেকে ভাসের বাস চাল বেঢ়ে বিবে থাবে। আবি প্রজাব দরি যে, Civil Supplies Department যে অক্ষন বিবে বেবেহেন, cordon করে বেবেহেন, ভাসা বেব বাবো বাস বিবে কা বাবেন। বৎসরের বে সরব কসল হয় সেই সরব হয় ২১৩ বাস বেব কিছুই বিবে বেব, ভাসের চারীলেব বস্তুবিবানী করে বাব। যদি কলকাতার লোকদের জন্য, আববা বেবানে শিশু অক্ষন ভাসের জন্য সম্পূর্ণ কৰত্ত হয়, ভাসেল ভাসের জন্য বেবন শায় করবানো সরকাব আহে, ভেবনি পুরু অক্ষন বেবানে চারী লোকেব বাস করে, বাবের কাত থেকে চাবের ভিনিয় কেঢ়ে আবা হয়, ভাসেৰও বে সরব ভিনিয়ের সরকাব আহে সেভলি কৰ বাবে সেজো উঠিব। কলকাতার লোকেব তেল কিমবে সেজ মোকা, মু মোকা, আব চারীয়া বেবানে ডেল কিমবে আভাই মোকা ভিল মোকা ; এ অনাবাব। আববা বিশুগ যে চারীলেব বে সরব কসল বিবে বাবা ববেহে সেই সব অক্ষন বাবো বাস ন বিবে বেবে বৎসরেব কলিপ্য বাস, যদি প্রয়োজন হয় ত কৰা উঠিব। আব সরবেরে ভাস হয় যবি Civil Supplies একবাবে উঠিবে সেজো হয়। Civil Suppliesএব অপলাভ ভিনিয় আব এ সেলে চলে না। চারীন হচ্ছে সতা কিম চারীন হচ্ছে বেবাব ? যদি প্রজাবকি সেৱানাইবে tax, ভাসাকেও tax, পানেও tax, যদি চলা কেবা, চাপ বাস কেবা, ভাস পুরুচিতে বীবন কৰা থাকে আবালেব যবি চারীভাবে উৎপাদন কৰা, মেজো সেজো না থাকে, ভাসেল আবালেব চারীনাটা কোখাব ? আপনাবা এখানে Psychology, Philosophy, বিভিন্নাব, যতই আভাসু মা কেব, বিষ মেলেব সাবাবল লোক ভাবে একগুল সভাইবের সবল আববা কৰ পেৰেছি, ইংৰাজ ছিল এব, বিশ্বে পানম ভিল বিশ্বি। আববা এখন চারীন হচ্ছি কিম কই আববা চারীভাবে ত কেবা কেবা কৰতে পাবি না ? ভাস একভুলি বিশ্বান, পৰ্যন বোবে না, তাৰা বোবে ভাসেব নিয়াপোকোনীয় ভিনিয় পাবো। আতে বধন আবেব বীবন-অধৰণ দেশে তৰুন ভাসেব বাবা বিচলিত হয়ে উঠিব। সেই চিলদনকে যদি Communism বলেনত ভাট হচ্ছে তেলে, যদি আব কিছু বাসক ত হাবে। চাপী অক্ষন সাবাবলেব বাবাবাবেব ভিনিয়েব প্রজাবকিৰি লুব কলকাতার চেয়ে পেশী। বাপতেৰ পান তেলেৰ পান, সহষৰ কলকাতার পানেৰ চেয়ে পেশী। চাপ কৰাবা বেব ভাসেব হতে পাবাব হতে পাবাব হতে পাবাব হতে। যতই চাপ কৰতে ততই ভাসেব ভিনিয়েৰ পানেনাটা কৰে আসাবে। কাপতেৰ সহষৰ এই বে Civil Supplies পেকে বৰ্দন-কৰণ কৰেছে, কাপতেৰ আইন কৰেছে, এই আইনেৰ অৰুক লাইনে অৰুক পানাব অৰুক clauseৰ ৪২ টকিব অৰুক পান, ইত্যাবি এই সব আইন কানুন দেশেৰ পোকেৰ পক্ষে কোৱা হৰি। এ সব আইন কানুন পুলিল পানাবাব Enforcement ইত্যাবি লোকাব দ্বিবিহ হচ্ছে লোকদেৱ উপৰ অচানক কৰবাব। কাপত ভাবা ত এই আইন ভাবে না, বাবাবে '৪৬ সাবেৰ কাপত উচ্চে কি '৪৭ সাবেৰ উচ্চে, অৰুক দহয়ে কি অৰুক দহয়ে ভাবে না। ভাসেৰ ভাসা মুৰ ধাৰীন চারীন পুলিল পানাবাব ভাব ভাল লোক, ভাসাই ভাবে না হৈ কৰন কোৱা আইন হচ্ছে কা বসমাছে। অনেক ভিনিয় seize কৰা হয়, freeze কৰা হয়, বৰ ১৫, পান কৰন হয় কিম কোটো বিয়ে ; বাস ৬ বাস পোকদেৱ সুবিয়ে, অভাতাচাৰ কৰে, ভজ্য কৰে হাততে পুৰু, মোকা কুচি আপাত কৰে, মেৰে কিছুই হয় না। দকিমেৰা যথব বিচাৰ কৰবেন অবিবাপ কেবে মেৰা বাব অৰ্পণ বাবো আবা কেবে মেৰা বাব মে আইনেতে বোকক্ষয় দিকে না। আইনেতে না টেকোৰ কাৰণ, মোকা আইন চালাব, আইনেৰ বাবাবাৰ কৰবেন, ভাসাই আইন মোকেব না। আবি বলতে পাবি বে Civil Supplies Department পুৰ কৰ লোকট আভাসু বীবা সম্পূৰ্ণ ভিনিয় কানুন আনেন, আবাৰ মনে হব ভয়ন লোক আভেন কিম বীবা Civil Suppliesএব প্রজাক আইনী ভাবেন। এই সব আইনেৰ বাবন-কৰণ মেলেৰ লোকদেৱ বসদা হয়ে পক্ষেছে। সেজো বলি Civil Suppliesএব প্রয়োজন লাই। Civil Supplies পেকে কুন উচ্চে ভাবে তাতে কি বনুবে অভাৰ হবেতে ? হচ নাই। একবা বলা হচ্ছে বে কাপতী কুনে দিবে বৰ পোকবাব হবেহে। কাপতী কুনে মেজো হয়ে হয়ে নাৰে, কিম ভাৰ movement, procurement ইত্যাবি সব বাবন বাবাব কৰা হিল। যদি কাপতী সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে কুনে মেজো হ'তো—আপা লোকা movement ইত্যাবি সবল-ভাসেৰ লোকদেৱ এত কই হ'তো না। Civil Supplies এব বে পোকতোৰ বাবনতে লেবি—কৰণও ৬ হাজাৰ পৰ্যট কৰন ৫ হাজাৰ পৰ্যট ইত্যাবি ; এ বেবন Sanitary Inspectorৰ বাবন লোকাবেতে ভেল বাব হব। আবলে চেটা কৰা হব মা মে ভাৰ source লোখাৰ। Civil Supplies থেকে বাবা হচ্ছে,—অৰুক হচ্ছে অৰুক হচ্ছে কিম আববা public আবি না মে ভাসেৰ sources বিবে আভাত কৰা হবেহে কি না। যতক্ষণ মা প্রজাক ভিনিয়েৰ sources বিবে আভাত হবে ডক্টৰ নৰ্মান কৰ হবে না। চারীন মে হবেহে, চারীনতা পেছেছি, সব বকজাবেই চারীজন্মে ভলা মেৰা কৰা বকজাব। এখন Civil Supplies পাবেন চলবে না। একদিন বব, গত ৫ বছৰ, ১ বছৰ মেৰা বাবা বোকাক হচ্ছে পাবেনি। অৱৰ ৫১ বছৰ হ'লো কৰ্তা কি বেগমু হচ্ছেন ? অভজ

উৎপাদনের ক্ষেত্রে নোকের সাধায় যদি চান মেশের নোক সাধায় করতে পুরুষ। আবরা ১৫১২০ জন লোক এখিকে বলে থাকি, কেউ ত জিজ্ঞাসা করে না তো আবরা কেন বলে আছে? যদি আবরা কংগ্রেসের মুখ্যাতি করি তাহলে বলবে “ভূতের মুখে রাব নাম,”—আবাদের নীহারেলু মত বজুবদার সহায়, আবাদের ভূপতি গানি-বুজবদার সহায়, বুকুটি করবেন। আবাদের উভয় সফট।

**Mr. J. R. WALKER:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister on his forthright championship of the cause of capital and commercial enterprise and also for his unqualified recognition of the need for a revival of confidence and increased production for the benefit and welfare of the Province and the country as a whole. I would also like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the dexterity with which he has applied his wide experience to produce a budget with a deficit of a very much smaller order than was recently anticipated. It is not necessary for me to emphasise the need for cautious realism at the present time. The accumulated deficit on the revenue account at the end of the current year is budgeted to be appreciably enhanced by the close of 1950. During next year our revenue expenditure is estimated to exceed our revenue receipts by something more than a crore. At the same time I would like to point out that against this deficit it must be recognised that existing revenue earners may in all probability show a lesser return during the coming year than in the year just past. The decreasing purchasing power of the population as a whole will probably mean a fall in consumption and consequently less revenue from indirect taxation. For example, Customs receipts in spite of increases in the Central Duty may well on the present trend of imports show a decline and the Province's share of the Centre's distribution will accordingly be reduced. The new Budget of the Centre gives certain relief under the heads of Income Tax and Super Tax on certain grades and although the relief given is not great the total return on this form of revenue may fall affecting also the provincial allotment. Provincial Excise, one of the important sources of revenue for the Province, is beginning to show signs of the operation of the law of diminishing returns and in spite of an extension in the scope of this Duty a fall in receipts may need to be anticipated by the end of this year. It is therefore noted with satisfaction that the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his wisdom has made allowances for falling off under certain heads. This danger in the future is such as to merit emphasis and is a situation which needs to be kept constantly in mind in view of the long term prospects. It is therefore wise to temper at this stage with a draught of long term realism the understandable satisfaction that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has been able to reduce the Budget deficit to reasonable proportions.

With regard to Debt heads, I would like to draw attention to the heavy burden of Debt habliy which the Province is proposing to incur during the ensuing year. The receipts under this provision, which being debts are presumably subject to repayment, are nearly three times that for revenue. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has estimated that our liabilities to the Central Government will rise from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 25 crores during the coming year. This is a very serious commitment indeed. We therefore welcome the assurance of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the majority of this expenditure will go on productive projects from which revenue can be derived. It should not be overlooked, however, by the members of the House that at a later stage in his Budget Speech the Hon'ble Finance Minister issued a warning that at the moment we are receiving considerable assistance from the Central Government for Development Schemes which are largely unproductive and which in a few years may well become a direct burden both for maintenance and further extension on Provincial revenues. I hope therefore that productive schemes on which debts to the tune of Rs. 25 crores are projected will by that date be partially at least in operation to assist the extra burden of unproductive

schemes on the Province's finance. At the same time it is to be recognised that as a result of these difficult times, progress on these schemes must necessarily be slow but it is hoped in the words of a famous statesman that the relief they will afford will not be too little or too late.

A direction in which development is vitally necessary for the economic welfare of the Province, I regret to note, does not find reference in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's speech. I know that he had a great deal of ground to cover but this subject is so vital and fundamental to West Bengal's prosperity that I crave the indulgence of the House for referring to it once again. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has given no indication of the policy intended with regard to the promotion of jute cultivation. I make bold to say that if West Bengal is to prosper, the paramount need of home production of this raw material must be fully recognised. No one who has studied the subject will deny that the prosperity of Calcutta is to a major extent based on her jute industry and in West Bengal equally, as a largely industrial province, it is vital to the economic structure. The Government of India, both for foreign currency earning and for internal revenue both directly and in numerous indirect ways, relies on Calcutta's prosperity and its basic jute industry. Today there is ample evidence that East Bengal seeks other avenues of disposal for her jute crop and the traditional supply to the Calcutta mills may in time be seriously reduced. Moreover, crop prices are high and are further enhanced by Jute Export Duty, making competitive sale after processing difficult for the West Bengal manufacturer. Given the raw material at reasonable prices Calcutta can unquestionably hold her own. Starve her of raw material and there is nothing she can do; while scores of now busy employees will become an unproductive burden on the State, the wheels of commerce and trade will be slowed down and a material contributor to India's continuing overseas wealth will be lost.

The immediate and understandable reply to a plea for increasing the area under jute is that this will endanger the essential needs of food production. I am sure that if a careful examination was made the jute crop in West Bengal could be materially increased without in any way affecting the production of foodstuffs. Given the will I am sure that West Bengal could produce something approaching 40 lakhs of bales even allowing for extended food crop demands. The estimated production for this season is approximately 21 lakhs bales. There is a lee-way to make up. On these figures I am sure the House will agree that there is room for expansion and that to make industrial West Bengal's major industry safe in raw materials is a policy which is not utterly and practically worthwhile.

**Sri BEPIN BEHARI CACULI:** Sir, it is not possible to deal with all the questions mentioned in the budget but I will speak about some salient points. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have read with great concern the budget estimate of the Finance Minister in the first year after our Independence. It is a noteworthy fact that West Bengal Government's responsibility of governing us is interlinked with the Central Government's governing the whole of the Indian Union. It is not surprising that it is a businessman's budget in the same line as the Centre's assurances to the business community and advocacy for the maintenance of the vested interest is pervading in some parts of the budget. The tacit support of the capitalist system rules its whole structure. The rich shall remain rich and the poor shall remain poor.

The situation that West Bengal economy has reached is regarded as being one of those crucial stages in the process of history, where if progress along a certain line of development is to be made with any rapidity at all, it has to be made under the impetus of an initial rush; where the inertia forces that have accumulated and crystallised over a whole preceding epoch of history have to be overborne by the momentum of a sudden move, if they

are not to retard and deflect the course of movement over several years where the process of sapping an infiltration must give way before the simultaneous and abrupt assault. It must be conceived in terms very similar to military strategy with its single minded concentration on a strategic objective, on a crucial timing and a crucial line of thrust. In such a situation the rules and habits of normal continuity in development are rudely broken. It is then that our country must have to stake all to beat the clock and to take risks which will seem to defy the dictates of reason. We may feel, however, what the onlooker at the time may not have seen unreasoning lack of caution in retrospect to be appreciated as one of those acts of faith and courage without which history is not made.

In the light of the above process the budget of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker has not been conceived. It will seem to a casual observer that our Government is top heavy. It should have found ways of curtailing expenditure. With less love for the rich our Finance Minister might find enough alternatives to balance his budget. We are surprised that the biggest allotment in the individual items of expenditure has gone to the Police. The allotment on Police next year surpasses that on Education which is only Re. 1 per capita. The Police will spend Rs. 4.62 lakhs of the revenue whereas Education will have only Rs. 2.94 lakhs to spend. In the item for resettlement of refugees from Eastern Bengal the money sanctioned is far less than the requirement. Only Rs. 4.28 lakhs is quite meagre and insufficient to cope with the vast number of persons who have crossed over to West Bengal. It represents less than Rs. 30 per head. A cursory view at the budget shows that pomp and glamour is not lacking. A poor province like ours will spend six lakhs of rupees on the Governor, his establishment and travelling. Besides he has 3 Aides-de-camp, 11 clerks and 31 servants.

In spite of the fact that the Government may have had a vigil on the departments, nepotism, bribery and corruption persists among some of the officers and their men. Everybody knows that the Civil Supply administration of the Government is not finding time to remove corruption. In the Bengal Government Press the top-heavy organisation has its own tale to tell. I had attracted the attention of some of the Ministers about corrupt practices running rampant there. I had asked them to appoint an enquiry committee to go through the acts of large scale corruption but to no purpose. I give below the surcharge on the Exchequer of our Government regarding overtime only:—

1944-45	...	15,189
1945-46	...	43,060
1946-47	...	1,14,888
1948-49	...	3,25,000

Government has not yet taken care to reform the cinemas which are the hotbeds of mockery and corruptibility in regard to the impressionable youths. There are dens of gambling on open thoroughfares and the Police are not doing anything to remove them. This Government which we have achieved by ceaseless fight is still unable to curtail expenditure of big officials whose existence hails from decades past. A Settlement Officer of the Land and Land Revenue gets not only his big salary but various other emoluments also. Instances can be multiplied.

Man is the creature of economy but economy is not the creature of man. Rich shall remain rich and poor shall remain poor is not an idea which the common man will tolerate. All inflation to exploit the masses should stop at once. One word about the sales tax. The method applied for wiping out deficit is unenviable to the lot of the common man—the peasantry and workmen. Several times a day the people of the province would be

reminded of the common necessities of life in the shape of sales tax of wood, fuel, coal, medicines and newspapers. This sort of taxation could have been levied on advertisements such as we find on roadsides and railway stations or on big mansions and factories. But no such thing was contemplated. Taxations on electricity have been doubled which tells upon capacity of citizens of Calcutta to pay.

With regard to development schemes of the Damodar and Mor and other schemes we shall wait and see how they are carried on. We know that until the Volga in the Ukraine region was developed the Russian population would have suffered as much as we are still suffering with scarcity of rice and wheat.

It is the order of the day that factory owners are bent upon victimizing the workers and retrenchment and involuntary leave or lay off, they say, is their inherent right. The Labour Department are unable to meet the exigencies and trade disputes. The workers and the peasantry are suffering from the onslaughts of the owners of factories and lands. Present legislation is not able to cope with this emergency. The Government should be strong now to save the common man.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDOJA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the ceaseless flow of oratory for the last three or four days honourable members in this House have given a lucid, clear and at times brilliant exposition of the various aspects of the financial statement presented before the House by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for the year 1949-50. Mine would be a very great disadvantage indeed, since most of the arguments and points that I will urge have already been anticipated. But, Sir, I have the additional advantage of having the Central Budget before me. There seems to be a family likeness in the budgets presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai, at the Centre and our Finance Minister of the Province of West Bengal — (Janab ABUL HASHEM: Hear! Hear!) Janab Abul Hashem was just referring to capitalist outlook in the budget statement of our Finance Minister. I would swear by the theory of inter-dependence of economic factors that our Finance Minister has himself propounded and would make an apology for referring to the budget presented at the Centre with which our destinies are, after all, linked up; we have always to refer to the Centre with regard to the unfair allocation under the Niemeyer Award and the still more unfair allocation by the present Government at the Centre. In the Budget of the Centre the same psychology permeates as here. The tendency both in West Bengal as also at the Centre is to subordinate the interest of millions of people, 99 per cent. of the people, the poor, to the supreme demand of 1 per cent. of the people, the rich. Lest I might be misunderstood, I would refer to the attempts of the Centre for providing facilities and encouragement to capital in the shape of withdrawal of excess profits tax, in the shape of an offer of a lower maximum rate of income-tax and super-tax and deriving the bulk of the revenue to wipe out the deficit of 15 crores from the poor man's purse; the poor man has now to pay more for his sugar; the poor man has now to pay more for every essential in life. Similarly in Bengal the Finance Minister has thought of imposing additional rates of sales tax on mustard oil and other essentials of life like coal and firewood. Sir, I feel that our Finance Minister cannot speak and act otherwise. Although I have got a great admiration for his sound knowledge of economics in all its bearings and implications, although I know he is a gentleman marked for sobriety of judgment, I cannot at the same time forget the fact that he represents a particular interest, though he poses to represent the voiceless millions of Bengal — a particular interest whose needs and requirements he can never forget nor ignore. That interest is the interest of capital. His interest for capital, his extreme solicitude for capital's welfare, his tendency to accommodate capital at the cost of labour is clearly evident in his Budget

Speech. His fling at labour, making labour responsible for every decline in production has however been amply answered by the brilliant speech of my esteemed friend, Sri D. N. Sen. So I would not labour that point any further, but I marvel at the sound judgment of our Finance Minister when I find that he condemns labour although there is such a great disparity in the standard of life of the poor and that of the rich; whether we admire our Finance Minister's level of thought, whether we wonder at his careful handling of difficult economic issues and tactful marshalling of facts, whether we shudder at the squalid miseries of the poor and surfeit and plenty of the rich, the Hon'ble Finance Minister would present us with cold logic of facts and urge a rational and realistic approach to the life and death question of far-reaching significance for the vast millions of the people who knock about for a morsel of food. Sir, the Finance Minister bears an impress of a business magnate: he reveals a psychology and a complex frame of mind which is obsessed with one consideration—that of capital alone. Just a moment ago Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, our Premier, was expatiating on our co-operation, our support and active participation in the endeavours of Government to restore peaceful conditions so that our combined efforts might contribute to the stability of the entire province. Sir, we are prepared to co-operate with Government in every possible way but Government must also try to find out the root cause of all these troubles, of the forces of disruption and revolution that are operating behind the scene. Why is it, Sir, that the forces of disruption are so rampant, why is it that we hear the rumblings of thunder nearer home?—there must be some maladjustment, some mal-administration, something wrong, something rotten in the State of Denmark. Otherwise, it is not for nothing that people revolt and cry and resent the injustices and tyrannies, the tortures that are perpetrated in broad daylight upon them. It is not by shootings, by firings, tear-gassing and *lathi*-charging, it is not by the issue of Ordinances, Security Acts and other repressive measures that you can suppress the people.

Sir, we the Muslims of India have no school of thought at the present moment: we do not belong to any school to-day. As Muslims we feel we have no quarters, no shelter: we feel that we have been effaced from the political life of India for the time being. We do no longer remain in the picture at all. We are not in a position yet to recover our lost ground and to contribute to the progressive development of our country. At the present moment it is not, therefore, in that frame of mind that I criticize the policy of the Finance Minister but only to show that the forces that are operating are sufficient indication of the fact that the Government are not alive to the situation. Sir, Government are not careful enough to go deep into the trend of affairs in combating the forces that are working underground in the country and to watch the currents and cross-currents beneath the serene surface.

Now, Sir, I would not be dogmatic enough not to refer to some of the provisions that have been made by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister under the various heads of Medical, Education, Public Health, Irrigation and Agriculture. Referring to the last item first, may I remind the Finance Minister that in this House during the last ten years, with a brief interlude only, I have examined the provisions under the sub-head "Grow More Food" and today also I find that in the budget for 1948-49, Rs. 1,65,43,000 was provided under "Grow More Food" campaign, but out of this sum about fifty-five lakhs could not be utilised, because long-term grow-more-food programmes had to be abandoned just to avoid inflationary spiral. That has been the position throughout. We have provided enough money, but we have not grown food but thistles and thorns. There has been no improvement; on the other hand there has been deterioration all along the line. Yet provisions have been made to the tune of crores of rupees to maintain huge establishments and huge sums of money have been simply wasted without

effecting any improvement at all. Sir, Mr. Bhandari was yesterday referring to the four-fold programme of Mahatma Gandhi—abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, revival of cottage industries and prohibition. As a follower of the Great Prophet I am very much concerned with the last item. He alone amongst all the great teachers of mankind realised the curses of gambling and drinking and eradicated those evils from human society.

The question of untouchability has not been yet touched. So far as the Hindu-Muslim question is concerned, the less said the better.

I am coming to the provision under the head "Police". In my own district about 2,500 bighas of land have been mown and destroyed and the cattle of the local *goalas* have been let loose on these fields. In broad daylight they have allowed their cattle to graze on the fields, thus spoiling all the crops. Summonses have been issued against them, warrants have been issued; but they have never been executed. This is the reign of law that is prevailing in the district. Police forces are there to execute the orders of the Magistracy, but they have defied the Magistracy. Yet under this Police head you have provided nothing short of 4 crores 61 lakhs. I will quote certain figures from the Budget of 1942-43, the year of August Disturbances, to show that in that year in spite of the fact that revenue receipts were about 15 crores 69 lakhs and 79 thousand, provision under the head "Police" was only 2 crores 48 lakhs 62 thousand. Dr. P. C. Ghosh rightly pointed out today, even in the budget for 1947-48 just after communal disturbances and riots in Calcutta—the provision under the head "Police" was about 4 crores 77 lakhs 83 thousands, whereas it is about 4 crores 61 lakhs in 1949-50 in the truncated province of West Bengal, one-third the area of United Bengal.

My esteemed friend the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in season and out of season has harped on the strain that in pursuance of the policy of the Government of India we have got to reduce our expenditure to the minimum, we have got to balance our budget with that end in view. He is out for reducing the expenditure. But what is the over-all picture? The over-all picture is that under almost every important head expenses are on the increase. As my esteemed friend Dr. P. C. Ghosh has rightly pointed out, in the Secretariat in United Bengal, the total strength from Chief Secretary, Secretary down to Registrar, Special Officer, Additional Special Officer, was only 19; today the number is 31. If United Bengal could afford to do with a strength of 19, why cannot this truncated Bengal, this one-third of United Bengal, manage with one-third of that strength? Naturally, therefore, we feel very much hesitant, very much nervous when we see that the Government of Bengal are not quite consistent in their profession and practice, when they say that they are prepared to reduce the expenditure, but under the "Police", "General Administration" and many other important heads, the expenditure has been on the increase. The Government of India provided only 65 crores of rupees in the year 1948-49 for Defence, but in the year 1949-50 there has been a provision of only a modest sum of 123 crores out of a total revenue of 307 crores and odd. Sir, that is the position to which we have been reduced today.

The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has repeatedly urged upon the members of this House to co-operate with the Government. We are prepared to co-operate, but what is the real position? Why are you landing the country into disaster? Who told you to cry for partition? You talk of shrinkage of territory, you talk of refugee problem, of rehabilitation, you talk of reduction in agricultural resources and all that. But who was responsible for this position? Why did the leaders of public opinion, both Muslim and Hindu, cry for partition of India and thus created serious complications? Today, both the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India have got to cease fire in response to the behest of their masters. That shows that

even in the political sphere they are not today sufficiently free; they have got to carry out the behest of America and England. They are tied down to the apron string of Britain. They had been fighting like cats and dogs; they had been creating complications, they had been poisoning the springs of life, they had been vitiating and corrupting the atmosphere, they had been creating a situation most intolerable in the country. But as soon as orders came from Whitehall or U. N. O. they ceased fire. Was not public money and the blood of the public, of unfortunate Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs sufficiently precious, sufficiently sacred to weigh with the authorities in the land? The Hon'ble Finance Minister very rightly observed the other day that partition created enough troubles for us. Since after removal of capital from Calcutta to Delhi there had been an organised conspiracy against the talent, genius and manhood of Bengal and Indian leadership, both Hindu and Muslim, succeeded at last in partitioning the province of Bengal which has had a disastrous effect upon its cultural hegemony, political integrity, social and economic peace and prosperity. Muslim and Hindu young men have realised the great mistake. It is no use complaining against unfair treatment by the Government of India, it is no use complaining about the drop of 4 crore 87 lakhs of rupees under the Development Scheme, it is no use complaining that 62½ per cent. of your share of the export duty on jute and jute goods has been reduced only to 20 per cent., it is no use complaining that your share of income-tax has been reduced to 12 per cent. from 20 per cent. You have already landed yourself into disaster; you have already succumbed to the position; you have reduced yourself to these sore straits. It is no use crying over spilt milk now.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Sir, would it not be better if my friend finishes his speech after prayer?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is better that he finishes it now.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** I cannot finish it now.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We are very much pressed for time and today there are numerous speakers. I cannot accommodate you any more.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** I will request you to adjourn the House now.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Badrudduja, I can give you two or three minutes after prayer.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(*After adjournment.*)

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, before recess I requested you to give me a few more minutes so that I might finish my speech. Sir, I was under the impression that you would grant me at least half an hour's time—the whole time taken together. I would, therefore, pray that you will kindly grant me a few more minutes so that I may finish my speech.

As I was remarking before, the budget provisions have got to be viewed as a whole—never to be treated piecemeal. I do not take a dogmatic view of the entire position. There are provisions in the budget under the heads Medical, Education, Agriculture and Irrigation. They are really salutary provisions and no sensible man would take any exception to these provisions. But somehow or other, owing to lack of any programme or policy, not today but for the last 10 or 12 years, we have not had the desired results. I would draw the pointed attention of the Ministry to this fact, because it is not for maintaining establishments, it is not for maintaining a huge army of officers alone, but simply to create conditions which can lead to the

prosperity, peace and progress of the nation, that enough money is provided in the budget year in and year out. If otherwise it would be a sheer waste not merely of public money but of human energy as well. When you are talking of balancing budgets, when you intend curtailing your expenditure, why is it that you are increasing your expenditure for Police and General Administration?

As I have already referred to, the Police consume a larger slice of our revenue, a larger portion of our revenue than any other head. But the Police have not done very well. Rainbow and the Police come after the storm is over. We have seen, Sir, as I have referred to before, that the Police, with a few honourable exceptions here and there, have not behaved well. Even during the communal riots we have seen the Police taking an active part in fomenting troubles. Thanks to Dr. P. C. Ghosh's intervention in having suspended some of these police officers during his regime in 1947, the situation in Calcutta could be brought under control in no time. More often than not we have found to our utter chagrin, to our great discomfiture that police forces have run amuck and very often taken the law into their own hands in the name of maintenance of law and order. Instances are very many, but I will not refer to those at the present moment. References will be made to them in due course when cut motions come up before the House for discussion. Sir, the soul of Mahatma Gandhi, that great Indian leader who freed India, must be in agonies at the present moment at the tragic scene which is being enacted on the socio-political stage of India. He talked of Hindu-Muslim unity; but no sample of that is to be found now. He talked of removal of untouchability; no sample of that can be seen. He talked of prohibition; nothing of the kind. He talked of progressive evolution of Indian society; nothing of the kind. He talked of socio-economic reconstruction of our society; nothing of the kind. He talked of removal of the burden of the poor; nothing can be seen at present. He talked of alleviating the condition of the poor; nothing of the kind. He talked of removal of the miseries of the poor; nothing is evident. The only tendency now is to placate, to pamper capital at the cost of the poor. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has, in a most indifferent manner, observed that the rich people number only one per cent. I wish the rich people numbered only half per cent, but even that half per cent's interest too has got to be sacrificed in the interest of the nation. There is scarcity of food, cloth and other essentials of life; prices of essential commodities are mounting up every day and the Finance Minister would ask the poor to hold their souls in patience and wait for better day. That has been the cry of the imperialists, the cry of the capitalists, the cry of the vested interests, the cry of the reactionaries throughout all ages in the world. But these people have not seen the signs on the walls and have not studied the forces that are operating in political arena, they have hastened the process of revolution that threatens disaster and destruction. Sir, we are here to stem the tide of discontent, we are here to stem the tide of despair, we are here to stem the tide of frustration, we are here to stem the tide of the forces of evil and destruction that are threatening the very existence of society. I would, therefore, appeal to Government in the name of that great Indian leader, in the name of posterity, in the name of Indian masses to rise to the height of the occasion and to shed this complex, this psychology, this mentality, this bias for capital, this urge for capital. In the name of all that is holy, in the name of all that is sublime, Government should reconstruct society on a sound socio-economic basis. Let minorities also feel in India that they have as much right as the majority in the constitution of India, in the administration of India.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want more time to finish my speech. Sir, I have never been treated so shabbily in this House during the last ten

years. I repeatedly requested you to give me some more time. If you don't allow that, it is no use speaking. In the discussion of a budget which affects the destinies of millions of people, in the discussion of a budget which has got so many aspects—political, social and economic—it is no use rushing in this way. I would crave your indulgence, Sir, to give me more time, so that I can finish my speech.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I can only give you two minutes' time. I am sorry I cannot give you more than that.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** Sir, is it possible to finish within two minutes?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am sorry, I am helpless.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** It is the privilege of the Oppositions only as also of members who sit on this side of the House to discuss matters threadbare, perchance they may make some constructive suggestions. However, Sir, I will obey your orders and finish my speech within a short time. Sir, I would appeal to the Hon'ble Members of the Cabinet to rise to the height of the occasion, I would appeal to the members of the House, as citizens of the State, as an integral part of the nation to realize their sacred responsibilities. I would appeal to the Government to inspire confidence in the public mind by their policy, by their programme, by their schemes of political and social reconstruction. It is no good shouting slogans, shibboleths and isms. It is by adjusting conflicting interests, by reconciling divergent claims, by raising the standard of poor people, by increasing the wages of poor workers and agriculturists, by improving the lot of poor men, by providing greater and greater facilities for educational, cultural, political, social and economic advancement of the people and not by hoodwinking them that confidence can be inspired. Unfortunately corruption, bribery, dirt and filth has today invaded the sphere of the administration from top to bottom. Sir, in the name of the people of India, in the name of that great leader that apostle of truth, we have got to purge India of all those evils that have gathered round her, so that the stream of life, the stream of justice and fairplay, the stream of humanity, the stream of democracy, the stream of truth and veracity might flow on in its pristine purity undisturbed by any parochial and narrow considerations.

**Sri UDAY CHAND MAHTAB, Mahajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words about the 1949-50 budget as presented to the House by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister deserves our congratulation for his masterly analysis of the economic conditions of the province as put forward in his budget statement. Such an analysis is only possible from an expert financier and an astute businessman like him. He has uttered many unpalatable truths which a person with less courage of conviction would perhaps not have said. As one connected in a small way with business I cannot help but admire him for his point of view, for he has rightly pointed out that the motive of the budget is to prevent those businessmen and enterprises which may think that due to the present set-up of things it may be unwise to invest profits for the general good of the nation and for increasing the national wealth. As time is short I must now turn to the most important part of the whole thing, and that is the aspect of the budget which has drawn so much adverse criticism from all sections of the House. On the one hand although it may be desirable to encourage industrial expansion it is certainly much more desirable that the question of equitable distribution of wealth should be looked into. Looking through the budget as a humble citizen of free India one finds very little encouragement to improve the lot of the common man by giving him better facilities of housing, sanitation, education and medical facilities. In a free country like ours every person

has a right to benefit by attaining freedom, and as such even the poorest man has a right to demand the rights of levelling up of better conditions than he has been fortunate enough to have in the past. The imposition of sales tax on mustard oil, coal, matches and other necessities of life is a measure, I am afraid, which cannot receive commendation from any sensible person. If it was necessary for the Government to find money to balance the budget, I am sure much could have been done by trying to reduce the already top-heavy administration of this province of West Bengal and levying taxes on other commodities. I do not think I am wrong in saying, although I shall not go into figures as time at my disposal is short, that the administration charges of this province of ours is much more than what it was when Bengal was undivided. Should not the Ministry make a determined effort to cut down the heavy expenditure on General Administration, Civil Supplies, Police, etc.? For unless they do so, I am sure, they would find it very difficult to justify their existence in the eyes of the public. More agricultural improvement for production of food is necessary. The Damodar Valley Scheme is still in its embryo stage. It is necessary to resuscitate the dead and dying rivers of this province of ours. It is no doubt a redeeming feature that the poor refugees find some mention in the budget, but that is only touching the fringe of the problem for we must not forget that these poor homeless individuals belong to us and it is up to us to see that they live as human beings and not as goats and sheep. I am afraid, Sir, I could have said many other things. I only hope that our Government will take the criticisms in the spirit it is meant and do their utmost to improve rural conditions and give the masses the much needed amenities which have been out of their reach so far.

**Sri J. C. CUPTA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no one will envy the lot of the Hon'ble Finance Minister who has been sharply criticised from all sides. Times are out of joint and things are moving in a vicious circle and we recognise that it is very difficult to satisfy by a Budget acceptable to all. But most of the criticisms have been invited by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in trying to make a special pleading for resuscitation of the capitalist system of big industries. He has mentioned certain difficulties in their way. He has said capital is shy for various reasons, but he has omitted to mention one thing that industry in India is suffering because of the large withdrawal from banks by capitalists and rich men which has contracted the credit facilities granted by banks for the indigenous industries. That has been done for the purpose of tax evasion and that is one thing. I shall mention whatever constructive suggestions I may offer to him later.

Sir, I feel that his budget will ultimately materialise not as a deficit budget. Sir, we are all aware that Government has not been able in the past to spend the full amounts provided. I will give only one illustration. Let us take the question of rural health units. We have made provision under this head. My honourable friend Annada Babu pointed this out also and without repeating I may mention the system of approach in solving these matters, in putting into effect all these plans are wrong. What happens is this. Money is provided there. There is no question that in rural areas medical relief and health unit centres are urgently necessary, but what prevents us from achieving our object is, first of all, there is the question of selection of sites. Local subordinate officers go on sending reports which come on district level. There also some delays take place. Then the reports come to the Secretariat and then they go up to Ministers. Many months roll by and the health units are not established. Why is it not possible for the Director of Public Health to go to these localities, get the officers concerned there and settle then and there everything and start the health units. This is also another defect and this defect can be removed if the Health Minister himself could go to the places personally.

That would be excellent, because the files could be signed in the locality. This is how we have got to change our methods of work. Sitting in the Secretariat and rolling through files would not solve the problem. If that is remedied, I am sure the Budget will not materialise as a deficit budget.

Sir, I shall request the Finance Minister that before thinking of further taxation he should see that the tax evasion from the sales tax is stopped. I can assure you, Sir, that if steps were taken to stop the evasion of sales tax on that account alone you would have got more than Rs. 2 crores. You will find there is sales tax evasion by false declaration for registration and then disappearance, duplicate books, dilatory methods and inefficiency of the department. If the Hon'ble Finance Minister would look to that question first, I am sure, he would get an additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 2 crores and not have to tax the already taxed people. It is not good to put other burdens in a leaky boat of taxation; it will only increase the loss and the evasion.

I was just saying that the question of nationalisation *versus* private enterprise and the consequent uncertainty regarding the future of industries has to a certain extent discouraged big industrialists. In my opinion in the present situation neither private enterprise alone nor nationalisation is the only solution. The promotion of an industrial financial corporation by Government is indispensably necessary. It will furnish an adjustment between the two extreme alternatives of private control and nationalisation. With a Government guarantee of a minimum return and with a Board of Management consisting of efficient businessmen and experts collaborating with financial experts of the Government, necessary capital for developing the resources of the province will be forthcoming. Such a finance corporation to help the existing industries which need help and honest supervision and for the development of the resources of the province and further the interest of the masses is needed today. Such a finance corporation will not, like private investors, look forward merely on larger profit but will promote and advance such industries as serve the national interests and supply our urgent needs even if the profit is comparatively small. Sooner the Government takes a step in this direction the better for all concerned.

The Industrial Directorate of the Government needs radical reorganisation and must not rest content with mere secretarial work which it mostly does at present. The Directorate has hardly any contact with the various existing industries and keeps no information whether these are run efficiently or not or whether at all serve national interests distinct from sectional interests or the consumer rather than the producer.

The Directorate know little what are the difficulties and urgent needs of different industries as regards finance, equipment, expert guidance and efficient management.

Today India has to import food from outside at a very heavy cost, and we must develop our industries and export our goods. A good lead in this respect is available from the programme of the British Labour party. It declared each industry must have applied to it the test of national service. If it serves the nation, well and good. If it is inefficient and falls down on its job, the nation must see that things are put right. There are basic industries ripe for public ownership. There are other big industries not yet ripe for public ownership which must nevertheless be acquired by Construction Supervisor to further the national needs.

Sir Stafford Cripps as President of the Board of Trade quickly implemented this policy. He set up tripartite working committees to prepare plans for the reorganisation of each industry. The working committee consists of thirteen members—an independent Chairman, four representatives of the employers, four representatives of the workers, four independent

members, an engineer, a scientist, an economist and an efficiency expert. The Committee's main concern was to dictate to the Government how the efficiency of the industry could be raised.

Sir, I need not go further, but I say that the industries have to be developed from a new outlook and a new approach has got to be made to solve the difficulties not by trying to resuscitate what was the system in force.

**Janab ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after listening to the statement of the Hon'ble the Premier, who is also the Home Minister, I was about to decide that I should not indulge either in any constructive or in destructive criticism. But then his predecessor led a sort of crusade against the Hon'ble Finance Minister and, to my utter surprise, both spoke in the name of the great political organisation which goes under the name of the Indian National Congress.

Sir, I have only one criticism to make against the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. He has evidently consulted half a dozen people in the preparation of his Financial Statement, with the result that out of 50 pages, 35 pages have been devoted to contradictory and opposing ideologies and "isms" and only 15 to the actual budget, to the actual income and expenditure of the province. Sir, I would go a bit further and say that if he had not consulted with and taken advice from those who go by the name of experts these days, I feel certain that he would have stuck to a point of view and an outlook that would have done some service to Bengal. A man of his business experience, a man who has been Finance Minister of Bengal before this, should not have allowed himself to be manoeuvred into a position where the impression left on the reader of his Financial Statement is that he is trying to silence many mouths by putting things into them so that they may not be enabled to speak. If he had stuck to his own economic theories, if he had stuck to his own decisions on the finances of Bengal, I feel certain that he would have made a Statement which would have convinced one and all, friend and critic alike, that he meant business. Sir, being as I am and believing in the theory that the division of a people or nation should not be on the basis of economics, I am glad the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has taken every aspect of our economic life into consideration. The rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer has been heard in the House for four days. I am sure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you and I have not heard more nonsensical piffle than that. I am saying this for the simple reason that imported theories and ideologies, coming from outside and foreign countries do not meet our requirements. Let us go ahead and do what is best for us. I know, Sir, that it is an unfortunate tendency in a caste-ridden nation to talk of democracy and even of communism and prate their political creeds and doctrines. But when we come to broad facts, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have got to advance all along the line. Do not make the rich poor, because by doing so it will not be possible to make the poor rich. The Persian saying is "خدا چشم ایکسان نہ کرے" —God did not make the five fingers all equal. Even if we look to conditions in the home of Communism, we shall have to come to the conclusion that there too all the five fingers are not equal. Quarrels between the employer and the employed, between the peasant and the landlord bring discord and strife. On the other hand, if everybody was allowed to go forward, every one was given an equal opportunity to do the best he could, I feel that we shall establish amity and concord; particularly at this time of our transition, where through inexperience and inefficiency, perhaps by not having had sufficient time to put our house in order, we may suffer if we adopted the ideologies and theories of people who do not belong to this country. We have got to build a home according to the material before us, and in doing so, so long as we do not crush one to better the other, I think we shall have made good progress.

A Government, Sir, in my view, must act, in matters of finance at least as a judge; to be a partisan in such matters would do nobody any good. Honourable members of the House will very soon, in the near future, want money for education, money for sanitation, money for health, money for this and money for that. Where is the Hon'ble Finance Minister to get the money from? I have to join issue with him on one point more and that is that balancing a budget is not necessarily a miracle. The problem that he should have tackled is that, if necessary, to establish a balanced economy for Bengal, with all the drawbacks and defects that he has mentioned, he should have paid some attention to the question of borrowing money. He has taken pride over the fact that Bengal has no public debt and, at the same time, he has mentioned certain subventions from the Centre which may go into almost 25 crores by next year. I would most earnestly appeal to him that in order to fill the gap between the income and the expenditure, instead of adding to taxation, he could easily have borrowed money. Had he allowed his own views to prevail, I feel confident, he would have struck off many of the items in the budget which, on the very first reading of his Statement, appear to be unproductive and clearly are vote-catching devices. A Government has to do these things also, but in order to fill the gap to add to taxation, at a time when, let alone the poorest classes because they have always suffered even our lower middle classes and middle classes find it difficult to get their daily bread and a full mouthful, will not give the best results. Therefore, Sir, if, instead of throwing money in directions which will bring him no return, he had struck these items off the list, I am sure, if not a good budget and a balanced budget, there would not have been a deficit budget.

Sir, I am looking constantly at the clock as I am mortally afraid of the blue lamp.

People not obsessed with ideologies and "isms" which they do not understand--and I assert this with all the emphasis I can--are not in a position to criticize adversely the balanced views and the general aspect of the economic position of Bengal which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has taken. They do not stand anywhere near him. Their criticism is ill-informed and unreal. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am prepared to give to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister a chance for a year longer and I hope and pray that next year when he presents a budget before us, he will tell us what is good for Bengal, but he will not repeat to us what other people say what is good for Bengal.

With these words, Sir, as I have said, I am prepared to support the general all-round view that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has taken because after having thrown away his bounties to certain sections of the population where they will all go down the family sink, he has tried to save the money-producing sections of the people--that is the capitalist and the labourer both combined together. Therefore, Sir, I wish him success and I wish Bengal better luck next year.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** In presenting his budget last year, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Finance Minister had said that he might permit himself to end on a cautiously confident note. I am not quite sure if a careful perusal of the budget he has just presented will justify that limited confidence. On the contrary, any serious student of the public finance of the province has cause for legitimate apprehension of the future unless, instead of merely enunciating our problems and difficulties, some positive policy is formulated and implemented to tackle them.

This year's budget statement has a peculiar characteristic. Although, or probably because, it is a fairly long one, the Finance Minister has devoted much more attention and space to a discussion of what he describes the "broader background of the economic and financial condition of the country as a whole" than to an examination of the economic and budgetary position

of this province. I wish, Sir, it were the other way round; for at least then we would not have experienced that heat that has been generated in this House. Further although prosperity or poverty may, as he suggests, be indivisible, it is a statement which is true only by and large and over longer periods. Its validity is not affected by the presence of plague-spots in an otherwise prosperous country. The poverty and financial plight of this province when placed in juxtaposition to the comparative prosperity of some other provinces will bear out the truth of my contention.

Coming to the budget, Sir, the first thing that I should like to draw your attention to is one on which honourable members have spoken at length in this House and that is the cost of administration. I do not want to repeat figures that have already been quoted, but I might add certain other facts. I may mention, for example, that the cost of establishment of the Civil Supplies Department, say, in provinces like Bombay, United Provinces or Madras is less than a crore whereas in West Bengal—a very much smaller province—it is more than 3 crores. It is really difficult to understand why there should be this large gap in expenditure. Then there appears to me to be certain Ministries or Departments which, on their present showing at least, might very well be severely curtailed. I may refer, for example, to Industry and Commerce. As a representative of the business community, it pains me much to say, Sir, that businessmen hardly feel or realise that an agency of such beneficent governmental activity really functions. In that context, Sir, the interim report on staff requirements that has been circulated to honourable members is not at all helpful to an understanding of the problem. For, whatever it might say, that there is a large scope for economy in expenditure cannot be gainsaid. The question of economy in expenditure—administrative expenditure—is really so important that justice cannot be done to it by referring it merely to a departmental officer who has to assess only staff requirements. I agree with my honourable friend Dr. Ghosh that an appropriate committee should be appointed which should enquire into this question and make its recommendations.

In the second place, Sir, the position in regard to the development programme and the procedure of its implementation are not quite satisfactory. What is disquieting about the development programme is that most of it is not developmental in character at all and should have been included under ordinary expenditure. What is even more serious is that it is being undertaken without sufficient forethought and attention and almost haphazardly. In this context the exhortation of the Finance Minister that there must be preparatory work and examination before work is started is pointless and only an expression of pious sentiment. I may also refer you, Sir, to the provision which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister had made in the last year's budget in almost all nation-building departments for planning organisations so that plans could be drawn up after mature consideration and an integrated and comprehensive development plan could be formulated. Yet in the revised estimates this year all these grants have been omitted. The first casualty of shortage of funds has been planning organisations, although plans and schemes merrily multiply. I may also draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that last year the Hon'ble the Finance Minister gave us an assurance that he would provide this House this year with a progressive report of all schemes included in the development programme. This information has not been supplied. A brochure entitled "Statement showing progress of development schemes, etc.", has been circulated to honourable members but it does not provide this information at all. Sir, I have not the time to discuss this matter fully but I believe one or two examples will illustrate my point. I may refer honourable members to page 24 of this publication which deals with the department with which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is himself associated, namely, Industries—Industries—Scheme No. 4—reorganisation of the Department of Sericulture.

Against the column "A brief indication of the progress of the Scheme" the remark is "The object of the scheme is to expand the administrative organisation of the Department", etc. "The details of the scheme are under examination". So the indication of the progress refers to the object in view only and the details have not been drawn up but funds have been provided and the scheme goes merrily on. Judge again, Scheme No. 6—Reorganisation of the Textile Institute, Serampore, Scheme No. 8—Expansion and reorganisation of the Tanning Institute, Calcutta, and Scheme No. 9—Reorganisation of Industrial Research Laboratory. Indication of progress in each case is that the scheme has been postponed. Nothing is said as to why the scheme has been postponed, as to whether any detailed scheme was drawn up, as to whether any expenditure was incurred, as to whether any progress had been made. Without such information, Sir, it is not possible to assess the merit of any of these schemes or to judge what achievements are expected of them. I do not think any further comment is necessary on that.

In the third place, Sir, I should like to refer to the refugee problem which is really a very big problem. I do not think that the claim of the Finance Minister that it is well in hand is quite justified. I do not think, Sir, that anything has been done yet to help the refugees to really find their feet in their new homes and in their new surroundings. The money that we had obtained from the Government of India has to a large extent been spent in giving doles and maintaining establishments and not really in rehabilitating the refugees. It is however very gratifying that the Hon'ble the Premier himself has been taking a very keen and personal interest in the matter and I sincerely hope that it will soon yield some satisfactory solution; as otherwise, Sir, it does not require a prophet to say that the consequences would be very grave involving probably even the stability of the Province.

In the fourth place, Sir, I would like the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to give this House a proper account including a profit and loss account of all the business transactions and other business activities that are undertaken by the Government and that should include also business transactions carried on by the Civil Supplies Department. A credit of 2½ lakhs and 8½ lakhs for 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively, has been taken in the budget without however providing not only—as the Finance Minister himself has said—for depreciation and insurance but also without providing anything for overhead office cost. Nobody, Sir, knows better than the Finance Minister himself that this is not a good business practice and that if adequate provision were made under these items the undertaking would probably be seen to be running at a loss. We should also like to know whether, in connection with the business transactions of the Civil Supplies Department, adequate provision is made for say, loss, shortage, deterioration and if annual physical stocks are regularly taken so that we may know where actually we stand. In the next place, Sir, We should again ask the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to give us some idea of the actual results achieved by the "Grow More Food" campaign. It appears to me, Sir, that money is being spent rather wastefully and mostly on establishment cost and it is not possible without relevant statistics to say whether the campaign is really proving useful or useless. I feel, Sir, that expenditure is being incurred without giving us facts because the results are not quite satisfactory.

Finally, Sir, I should like to say that I agree with the Hon'ble the Finance Minister when he says that we should not be tied to the apron strings of "isms". But I would only request him not to add one more to the many existing ones, namely, an anti-"ism". If we all are "ismists" or anti—"ismists" then all our fight would be around "isms" and anti—"isms" and our attention would be diverted away from the hard facts and real problems that confront us. If we are really interested in the real problems,

as we believe we all are, then let us not bother ourselves as to what the "isms" are or what the "ismists" say. But let us devote ourselves to tackle these problems adequately. Sir, the financial condition of this Province is both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. From the point of view of revenue we must say that with the size of our province the position is not unsatisfactory. Yet our resources for developmental or nation-building activities are meagre. Whatever we have been spending for developmental purposes is being met out of funds received from the Government of India and this will go on for three or four years only.

What thereafter and what about the recurring expenditure which will be still left with us? This is a grave problem and we should seriously ponder over it. In this context, Sir, the question of economy becomes urgent, for it is true that we must try to have an expansion of our revenues and we must also press upon the Government of India to do justice by us. I would like to ask you, Sir, whether we can afford the present administrative expenditure even if it were contended that it cannot be reduced consistent with the dictates of good and satisfactory administration. For a good and satisfactory administration is but a relative term and must bear some relationship to our capacity to pay. But probably the situation is not so serious. For I believe there is a large scope for economy in expenditure. In this context we should try to conserve our resources and not fritter them away in many varied schemes. On the contrary we should try to fix some priorities and devote these resources to the attainment of one or two objectives. If, for example, we think that education is our most important problem, although our Premier may think that Public Health and Medical should occupy that position,—if we think education to be most important, let us devote all our resources, even by starving other nation-building departments, to making primary education compulsory and placing secondary education on a sound basis. In that way we shall have achieved something solid and abiding, whereas by pursuing our present policy we shall never reap any large or lasting benefit.

Destiny, Sir, had willed it that this House should have the proud privilege and responsibility of playing a significant role in the task of laying on a sound basis the socio-economic foundation of this province. I am afraid, Sir, the way in which we are acquitting ourselves in this task and discharging our solemn responsibility, we may not be entitled to hold our heads high before posterity.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, there is a Sanskrit adage which says: Speak the truth, speak sweet words, but speak not the unpleasant truth. I have disregarded this prudent advice and thus been deservedly made the victim of a veritable salvo of brickbats. It came not only from the Opposition but also from some of the members of the party to which I have the honour to belong. I am not surprised, however, that they have combined in attacking my budget statement. In these difficult days it is good that people should be wide awake and not take things lying down. But people must be told what to expect and what to shun in concrete terms and not in terms of vague generalities and slogans.

My long experience of public life, however, has somewhat inured me to abuse. I have nonetheless always thought it proper to call a spade a spade and that is all that I have done in my budget statement. I have stated a few facts and tried to show the practical difficulties that prevent the improvement or retard the progress of our economy. There may be some misconceptions about my budget statement and to remove them, I would emphasise that I have not said anything contrary to the accepted Congress policy, as far as I understand it. I have always strongly felt that we should have a clear understanding of the practical implications of our problems.

If in probing the pros and cons of a problem we come face to face with unpleasant facts or with something that is contrary to our ideology, we should not flinch.

It is farthest from my intention to conceal anything from the House; on the contrary, I would like to make a full exposition of all the facts. With this end in view, this year we have circulated, though it is not at all perfect, several memoranda analysing different matters for the convenience of the honourable members and to assist them in forming a correct appreciation of the position.

I find that in the general discussion of the budget many honourable members have referred to specific points, relating to different departments. These will be replied to at the time of voting on supplies by the Hon'ble Ministers in charge of different departments who, I am sure, are in a better position to indicate to the House what exactly the Government are doing in regard to the various problems. I will not, therefore, take the time of the House for this and confine myself to the general economic and financial policy of the Government as indicated in my Budget statement. We do not claim infallibility, far less perfection. There may be, I devoutly hope, there are, men who can tackle the problems in a better and more workman-like way. We may have made mistakes but we hope to profit by them. All that we claim for ourselves is that we have tried to do our best and who amongst us can do more than that?

I must thank Mr. Deven Sen for his correctly appreciating the difficulties that beset a Finance Minister in the new set-up of things. I sincerely thank him for the good things he has said regarding the smaller deficit. I can also well understand Mr. Sen's emphasis on labour as he represents a Labour constituency, and I quite appreciate his enunciation of the labour point of view. I am glad that Mr. Sen has no quarrel with me in so far as our basic problem of the day, viz., Production, is concerned. All that Mr. Sen takes exception to is what he calls a philosophy which, in his opinion, I have sought to propound and under which, he feels, the rich will remain rich and the poor poor. I am very sorry, Sir, the charge is wide of the mark. For, in the first place, I have not sought to propound any philosophy—economic or other—nor have I attempted to set the stage for an order of things in which the rich will remain rich and the poor poor. Mr. Sen will certainly appreciate that while he can emphasise a sectional interest of which he is a representative, I cannot do so simply because I have to, as the Finance Minister of the province, look to the larger interest of the people as a whole so that the interest of any one section cannot get the better of the other or injure it. If Mr. Sen will take my speech as a whole, I am sure, he will be comforted to find that in so far as our short-term needs are concerned, I have very little difference with him except that his emphasis is on labour alone while I have had to look to other interests as well, which, I feel, have also a part to play in the production of wealth, which is our immediate problem. I am quite sure, Mr. Sen will not be able to find a single sentiment which can lend itself to the interpretation that I do not desire labour to get its due share. I must state with all humility that I am not less concerned with the interest of labour, as I know that in the machinery of the production of wealth labour plays a vital role and its interest can be overlooked only to our peril. So, improvement in the condition of labour is one of our prior concerns, but it should at the same time be recognised that capital, entrepreneurs, management and technicians must also get their due share. If Mr. Sen will kindly refer to page 19 of my Budget Speech, he will find that I have not minced matters in so far as businessmen and industrialists are concerned. I have expressed my definite view that the days of large profits have gone and that they should make up their minds to share in a more equitable distribution of wealth.

along with other sections of the community. I exhorted them to heed the writings on the wall, as I feel the spirit of the time is against them and against any sharp inequality.

I must state with all the emphasis at my command that when I have spoken of providing incentive to capital, I did not do so on ideological or theoretical grounds, but on the ground of stern practical policy; for, the House will appreciate that if capital does not get the incentive to expand, it will naturally stagnate and no extension of industries and business will be possible. The result will be that beyond the existing labour now employed, the scope for further employment in industries will be severely restricted. This must have a serious repercussion on labour itself.

The conflict between labour and capital has grown into a slogan of the present century. So often has the slogan been dinned into our ears and so often has the conflict been displayed before our eyes, that we have come to accept it almost as a matter of course. But what are the facts around us? Capital and labour are both essential to production and they do not live in two water-tight compartments. Whoever wants to produce must have capital. When a poor man manages a farm or runs a cottage industry or a rural shop or a small factory, he requires capital. Even communistic countries will require capital for production. Secondly, saving is essential to capital formation. The poor man may save a little to buy land or cattle for his farm or machine for his small factory or a loom for his cottage industry or he may buy his capital requirements by borrowing other people's savings. If we look around us, we would find that almost everybody has some capital except perhaps the landless labourers. The growth of a class who cannot save and cannot have any capital is not ultimately conducive to the well-being of society. I want a society where everybody can save and will work according to his capacity so that everybody is a capitalist and labourer at the same time. Labour and capital should never be viewed as two mutually exclusive groups with separate badges pinned to their breasts. It is only in a society like this that capital and labour can co-operate fully to the best advantage of all. To think of labourers as a class apart and constantly warring against capital is not only unreal but extremely prejudicial to the interest of the country. Let us apply our minds to the realities of the situation. If anybody is wrong we should put him right. But let everybody have equal opportunity to save and labour so that he can give of his best to society, and also get his proper reward.

Mr. Sen has suggested that the capitalists are conspiring together to compel the Government to further their own aims and objects. Presumably these objects refer either to the control of production with a view to maintain prices at a high level and thereby to reap excessive profits, or to deny labour its fair share. I can assure Mr. Sen that if such a conspiracy does in fact exist today or even arises in the future, Government will resist it to the utmost. Monopolistic trends leading to combines and cartels, etc., such as one finds in the West have not made their appearance yet in this country and there is no reason to apprehend that they will. If they do, the Government will fight them to protect the legitimate interests of labour and consumers. In fact the Government is striving hard to increase production, and has set up Labour Tribunals to ensure that labour is not exploited.

On the other hand ours is a largely free economy, and the industrialists who are sharply competing with one another have not yet developed such a firm sense of unity, and a high degree of organisation as to hatch a conspiracy to further their own ends. Perhaps the poorness of the returns to capital is drying up the springs of investment; perhaps the uncertainties of the transitional period are keeping investors from coming into the

open. But whatever the cause, it is a fact that fresh capital has become hesitant and on that account some concessions have been made to capital on the Government of India's budget proposals also. I have advocated the same policy. These aspects of the budget, to which the honourable Members take such serious objection, only reflect the principles enunciated at the Centre by the top men and leaders of our own party. But with our resources and our handicaps the process of improving their lot must necessarily be a slow process, but also, I can assure the honourable members, a continuous process as our resources and our capacity go on expanding. But I have always hesitated to hold out hopes which I know we cannot, in spite of our best intentions, fulfil.

Mr. Sen has apparently been perturbed by my remarks on the doctrine of equality and he seems to suggest that my views are against the accepted policy of the Congress and the lead given by the Jaipur Congress. I must say, Sir, that even after such a serious charge I still remain unconvinced for what I have said. As the House is well aware the economic programme of the Congress has been largely the handiwork of our illustrious Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the *Spiritus rector* of the Economic Programme Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress. I can take it that his views embody the quintessence of the Congress economic policy. I may be permitted to quote an extract from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered at the Jaipur Congress which states: "We have so far achieved only our political independence. But that is not enough. We have not fought only for political Swaraj. We want to establish a 'people's raj' and that will be done only when we can win economic independence as well. We shall have to build up a society where every man and woman gets enough food, clothing and shelter. Without that, freedom is not complete. We shall have to do away with economic inequality. We shall have a society where everyone will have equality of opportunity to grow and prosper according to his capacity and intelligence."

I can tell the House that this is exactly the view which I also hold and this is the philosophy—as Mr. Deven Sen has chosen to call it—that I think it would be prudent for us to adopt. I do not think, Sir, that the absolute economic equality which Mr. Sen has in view, is at all possible, not only at present, but also in any foreseeable future. This type of equality is not to be found anywhere in the wide world. While I strongly feel that the present disparity of wealth between the rich and the poor should be made as narrow as possible, I do not at the same time think that in view of the small number of rich men in our community, it would be a practical measure merely to level down those who are high up in the ladder. Suppose for the sake of a strict adherence to the doctrine of economic equality, we pooled together the total wealth and divided it with mathematical exactitude amongst the entire population it would not bring in the Utopia that we dream of and will benefit the poor only by a matter of few pice. But by impoverishing capital it would dry up every incentive to the production of wealth and it would be a calamity of the first magnitude for the country. But if this incentive is there, the process of production of more and more wealth will continue thus benefiting more and more men.

I have emphasised on levelling up because I feel that even by the most drastic process of levelling down, we cannot level up the poor, whose number is so vast in this country in comparison with the rich in the community whose number is very small and the amount of their wealth also is not of the order to be found in the West. On the other hand the process of levelling down is going on steadily in this country for the last few years by the device of higher taxation and higher wages. Therefore, my emphasis was obviously on levelling up. I can assure the House that this will be a continuous and dynamic process till the disparity between the rich and the poor is reduced to the minimum.

I must confess, Sir, that I find no means whereby the equality of the type Mr. Sen envisages can be brought about. I cannot yet visualise a society in which a scientist, technician or a high-level executive will receive the same return for their labour as a labourer or a clerk. But what must be ensured is that there must be equal opportunity for all for the fullest measure of self-development and there should be no distinction of class. We shall build a society, as Pandit Nehru says, where every one will have equality of opportunity to grow and prosper according to his capacity and intelligence.

Mr. Sen, I am afraid, has not quite followed my remarks about the minimum standard for all. The minimum standard I have in view is not something static and unrelated to objective conditions. It should be so provided that the country is in a position to bear it after considering all the circumstances. But the basic need of the day is food, clothing, housing, etc., which should be made available to all; and as Panditji so aptly puts it, "we shall have to build up a society where every man and woman gets enough food, clothing and shelter". As the wealth of the country grows and the standard of living goes up higher in the process, the minimum standard would also go up in consequence.

In my speech I have shown how in some select industries, such as coal, the number of labourers has gone up while there has been no commensurate increase in production. It seems Mr. Sen is disposed to think that the blame for this should lie with the industrialist. While I do not for a moment deny that there might be some dereliction on the part of the industrialists, I think that Mr. Sen also will not be able to state categorically that labour has been exemplary in doing its duty. I never laid the whole blame on labour in my statement but merely said that at least a partial explanation lies in the fact that productivity of labour per man-hour has declined. I fully agree with Mr. Sen that this should be a fit case for investigation by a Committee. I myself feel strongly that these economic matters should be fully investigated at expert level and all factual data about these problems collected before formulating any policy. I have indicated it clearly in my speech where I have emphasised that mere conferences of different interests will not help us very much to arrive at a correct appreciation of economic problems unless our factual knowledge is full and complete. Mr. Sen has raised several other points regarding labour. My honourable colleague the Labour Minister will indicate to the House the policy of the Government in this regard and the measures taken at the time of the voting of supplies.

The criticisms of my friend Dr. Suresh Banerjee rest mostly on ideological premises and he should find an answer to them in what I have just said. I would like to repeat that absolute economic equality is a chimera about which very fine sentiments are often expressed but which no country in the world has attained. Even in the U. S. S. R. where a bold experiment was launched, the authorities had soon to retrace their steps. To bring every one down to the same level of uniform mediocrity—scientists, technicians, experts, financiers, chief justices, bench clerks, peons, clerks, labourers, Generals, privates, and all—may be a proposition dear to my honourable friend's heart but it is not one that prudence would recommend or the practical facts of life as it is, and not as it should be, would make possible to achieve. I would like Dr. Banerjee, solicitous as he is for the underdog, to prescribe a formula by which all mankind could be pruned or primed into one dead level. His suggestion that the Industrial Tribunals, by administering doses of uplift from year to year to labour, bring it to the level of employers and others, hardly merits serious attention. I find Dr. Banerjee's world of equality is confined to labour alone. Outside labour there is the vast population who do not enjoy equality of the type Dr. Banerjee envisages. Industrial Tribunals can not

bring them the equality Dr. Banerjee so fondly hopes for. He forgets that we live in a dynamic world where nothing remains stationary for long. The implication of Dr. Banerjee's criticisms seems to be that I have pampered capitalists and industrialists at the cost of labour which I have never done—and he indignantly asks where the 100 crores of rupees which the profiteers listed from the open market in cloth have disappeared. I would request him to ask the businessmen and industrialists themselves amongst whom he has many friends. I hold no brief—who does?—for black-marketeers and profiteers; they certainly should be ruthlessly hunted down. But I certainly hold that capital is essential for progress and expansion and I confess that I am not prejudiced against any one merely on the ground that he possesses the wherewithal to bring it about.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pointing out to my honourable friend that in these days of impatience and intolerance it is a dangerous policy to raise false hopes that must needs be belied. It is better far to promise little and offer more than to promise an empire to men who eventually come a cropper. If I may recall an instance to my honourable friend's memory, he made a press announcement in December 1947 that he would buy out the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation at a cost of 35 crores or so. The date for serving notice on the company fell on January 1, 1948. He was still in power as a Minister on that date but, Sir, the notice was not served. I can quite imagine and appreciate the many difficulties that

must have encountered in giving effect to his promise and I mention this only to suggest that there is usually a very wide gulf between what we may state and what we can actually achieve. He has made certain specific criticisms regarding Government's industrial policy. These will be dealt with at the time of voting of supplies.

In the matter of supporting or at any rate, not outlawing, private enterprise, I am in good company. My able and esteemed opposite number at the Centre, Dr. John Matthai, while presenting the Central Budget, said, "with the huge potential demand in this country for both consumer and capital goods, there is bound to be for many years a wide field for private enterprise". If this is the considered view of the Centre which is another name of the Congress High Command in office, where, may I ask, have I deviated in any way from Congress policy which Dr. Banerjee no doubt holds dear? On the contrary, my honourable friend is known to have made many statements attacking the Centre's policy of postponing nationalisation of key industries by ten years. His more eager and patriotic heart would brook no delay.

Curiously I have had to face a double-barrelled barrage—of not supporting immediate nationalisation and attempting unprofitable and partial nationalisation. One honourable member, my predecessor in office, thinks that the Government should not have started partial nationalisation of transport in Calcutta and should have left it to societies on a co-operative basis. The Finance Minister has to adopt a middle path in between two extremes. Nationalisation of a big industry for a Provincial Government is not a child's play. It is not a toy you can purchase at a store, even at a national store. Let my friend Dr. Banerjee or any other honourable member go over the whole problem, consult the Centre and other high-level authorities and prepare a blue print as to how complete economic equality may be effected and a rapid nationalisation of major industries may be profitably and economically undertaken without seriously dislocating our entire economy and I can assure him that my obduracy will not stand in the way. But it must be a practical proposition, not mere talking in the air.

As for my friend Sri Haripada Chatterji I was prepared, the moment he was on his legs, for a virulent tirade against me. For throughout my public life my honourable friend has failed to see eye to eye with me. He

had a brief spell of cordiality for about 2 months in the middle of 1947 but it was merely a respite. His fantastic plea that financial operations should shrink in the same ratio as the shrinkage in territory hardly needs any refutation. Finance is not arithmetic—not, at any rate, arithmetic as my honourable friend understands it.

My friend Janab Abul Hashem, who fired the first volley against the budget, criticised the Congress more than the budget. It is futile to enter the lists with him to champion the Congress. But if the vision of the Congress does not stretch as far as 250 years or 50 years or even 5 years, why does not my honourable friend open its eyes by making concrete suggestions? An ounce of practical suggestion is worth bushels of advice and tons of criticism. Of that one vainly looks for a trace in my honourable friend's speech. His recipe that the refugee problem can only be solved when the two Bengals are united is a truism; that it should be independent from its ties with Delhi and Karachi is, I think, under the present circumstances, an absurdity.

I must congratulate my esteemed friend and predecessor Sri Annada Praasad Chowdhury on the fact that instead of soaring high on the ideological plane, he has confined his criticism to the budget proper. My honourable colleagues will answer his points regarding the expenditure and the provisions in the respective departments.

I shall only refer to one point of his criticism. He has stated that the villages have been neglected in the budget. I believe with him that our villages must be resuscitated in the national interest. The departments are working for that according to their programme and means. But I must not join issue with him when he says that the budget as a whole displays lack of sympathy for the villages. Sir, I shall not be very wrong if I say that as high a proportion as 75 to 80 per cent. of our taxation is raised in the towns but not very much more than 50 per cent. of our expenditure is incurred in towns. Secondly, the whole of the benefit of an item of expenditure, if incurred in town, may not wholly go to townsmen. The men trained in the Calcutta Medical College, Sibpur, and Jadavpur Engineering Colleges will work not for towns alone but for villages also. Such trained men are essential for village uplift. If he carefully considers the matter, he will, I am sure, be fully convinced that such a charge is unreal. Government expenditure, in so far as it improves human material and technical efficiency, goes to the benefit of all.

I have heard with attention the speech made by my honourable friend Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh who is unfortunately not here now. With regard to his remarks about my observations about economic equality and other economic facts I have already spoken in connection with my reply to the other speeches. Sir, I am in entire agreement with him that our non-productive expenditure should be curtailed as far as possible, and every Finance Minister will agree with him on this point. But the whole difficulty is—how to do it. He says that he can make an appeal to the highly paid officers to take less pay. Sir, as it so happened, Dr. Ghosh had the advantage of making such an appeal when he became our first Premier and was responsible for setting up the new structure of this Province's administration. If even now his appeal can evoke response in appropriate quarters, no one shall be more glad than myself. I also admit, sir, if people become imbued with the spirit of non-violence so much of police expenditure will certainly not be necessary. But the question is—Is it possible all at once? Unless we can all combine and become non-violent, and proceed peacefully to our goal, it is not possible: we must remember that even the Prophet of Non-violence was himself a victim of violence. It cannot be our immediate programme, but it is a long-range programme that will require time.

I now come to the remarks of my friend, Mr. Siddiqi. He says that I have not clearly placed the financial position of our province in my budget statement. The budget-portion of my speech is no doubt short; but I have circulated many statements that may help members to understand what we are doing and what has already been done, and, therefore, I did not want to include them in my budget statement. But I have narrated in full in my budget speech the real financial question affecting our financial policy.

My friend Sri Bimal Comar Ghose has raised some questions on the individual items of expenditure under the different budget heads. I leave it to the individual Ministers dealing with their respective departmental budgets to explain the position during the actual voting of grants. From this year we have adopted this new procedure that the Finance Minister will not reply to all the questions, but every departmental Minister will explain the policy underlying his department and meet the criticisms of members on their departmental budgets.

Sir, I have also heard the criticisms against our new measures of taxation, particularly against the levy of sales tax on some of the necessities of life. No one is more sorry than myself that these impositions have got to be made. Honourable Members will recall that when these proposals were made before the House, the Hon'ble the Premier made it clear that these proposals were made with a heavy heart. Our budgetary forecasts were then such that Government had to take power for levying those taxes. Now we find, however, that the position of the budget has fortunately improved to some extent and for that reason Government have now decided to exempt mustard oil from the operation of sales tax and with regard to some other essential commodities Government will consider whether it will be possible to exempt any of the other items as well that affect the poor. I may also say for the information of the House that many provinces have had to tax even foodgrains and that the exemption list has been the longest in our Province.

Thank you, Sir.

#### Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-33 p.m. till 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th March, 1949, at 10 a.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Sri ASHUTOSH MALLICK) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

**GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move the following resolution on behalf of the Government:—

This Assembly is of opinion that the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act, III of 1948), do continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which the said Act would, under sub-section (4) of section 1 thereof, otherwise cease to operate.

As members are aware, this West Bengal Act III of 1948 was altered by an amendment which was passed by this House in January session, but the section dealing with the period for which the Act will be in operation is contained in section 1(4) which reads thus: It shall, in the first instance, remain in force for a period of one year provided that if a resolution in that behalf is, before the date on which under this sub-section it would otherwise have ceased to operate, passed by the Provincial Legislature, it shall continue in force for a further period of one year from such date. Therefore, Sir, I move that the resolution be accepted by the House that the Security Act do remain in force for a period of one year from the date of expiry of the term of the Act.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Hon'ble Premier has simply moved that it be extended for another year, but he has not given out or explained why he needs this extension. Sir, had he explained the necessity for such extension, we could have considered his proposal, but as in moving he has not given any reason whatever for this extension, I do not think that we should allow such extension.

In the first place, Sir, this Security Act was amended. There was a clause that a man may be arrested and detained if a reasonable cause existed—that was the provision. It was rather a salutary provision. But, Sir, subsequently this very reasonable clause was deleted and it became an Act which looked like a black Act of the worst type and not an Act which should be passed by a democratic legislature. In spite of that, Sir, it was passed. Now, the Hon'ble Premier asks for an extension. As he has not given the reason why extension is necessary, I do not think, Sir, we should grant it.

**Janab MAHAMMAD SAYEED NIA:** শনিবাৰ তেওঁসি শীকার যোগী, বৰ্তমান পরিবিভিত্তি এই নিয়োগী আইনেৰ প্ৰতি ধৰ্মীয়া আৰু কলকাতা শীকার কৰদেও অভীন্দে এ আইনেৰ মে অপৰাধৰ দৰে, আতে এৰ মেৰাম দুইব স্থানে আৰাদেৰ প্ৰেৰণ আপত্তি এবং প্ৰতিবান আহে। কৰন মে স্থৰে এই আইনেৰ পুৰুষ প্ৰচলন কৰা হৈ—তথ্য আৰু প্ৰেৰণীৰ মে না-পুৰুষিক স্থাৰ্থ কৰন কৰ্তৃত এবং ভাৰতৰ চৰকৰিকে দৰ্শা, চীন এবং অসমৰ হানে মে বৰ্তমানৰ প্ৰেৰণীৰ মে বিৰচিত এবং সেই বৰ্তমানৰ আৰু মেৰামে ভাৰতেৰ নিকে বৰিতে আৰাদে, আতে এই স্থৰ দিগন্দেৰ আপত্তি কৰে এই আইনেৰ প্ৰচলনীৰীক স্থৰ অৰ্থাৎ কৰতে পাৰা আহি। আৰাদে এই আইনেৰ স্থৰ স্থৰোৱাল হৈ

তথ্য দেশের ক্ষতিগ্রস্তি আবরা আইনিক হিস ; তথ্য এই আইনের প্রযোজনীয়তা অবীকার করতে পারা আবশি এবং বর্তমানে সরবর এবং বসিবাটে বে সমত ক্ষতিগ্রহ কাও বটেছে তারপরেও এই আইনের প্রযোজনীয়তা অবীকার করতে পারা বাব না । কিন্তু বেভাবে আইনের ক্ষতিগ্রহ অপব্যবহার হয়েছে এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্তি ডিজিটাল অভিযন্তিত বিষয় বটান এবং বিপোচের ডিজিটে বেভাবে নিরবাধ প্রতিশ্রুতি নোককে দলে দলে প্রেরণ করে তাদেরকে আবের পর যাম ফেলখানার আটক করে গাবা হয়েছে, বেভাবে তাদের সকল সাংস্কৃতিক ভৌগু আবি এবং সামাজিক বাব ইচ্ছাত হাসির মধ্যে তাদেরকে কেলা হয়েছে তাতে এই আইনের চৰ অপব্যবহার করা হয়েছে বলে এবং বেভাব বৃত্তির বিকলে বের আপত্তি আনাচ্ছ । এই আইনের সবতে গৰ্ভ বেচ্ছ নাম প্রকার প্রতিশ্রুতি দেওয়া গৰেও এবং এর ক্ষতিগ্রহ ব্যবহার অভ্যন্ত সাবধানে করা হবে বললেও আবরা দেখতে পাইছ এই আইনের গাবা হিতের চেয়ে বিপৰীত বেশী হচ্ছে ।

কিন্তুদিন আগে আবরা দেখেছি শালমহ জেলাতে ৩০ বেচে ৮০ জন বাইনরিটি সজ্জারের লোককে বিশেষ কোন কাবণ না বাকা সবে ও তাদেরকে ধরে প্রেরণ করে ফেলখানায় হাসিন পর্যাপ্ত আটকে গাবা হ'ল এবং আবপরে আবার খৃষ্ণীয়ত তাদের এখন হেডে মেওয়া হয়েছে । আবরা আজোর লোকের বশুক কেড়ে নিবে তাদের সাইলেন্স সাধনেও করে গৰ্ভ বেচ্ছ ডিজিটাল নিয়েছেন, এখনও পর্যাপ্ত তাদের বশুক কেবল মেওয়া হচ্ছে না । এই ক্ষতিগ্রহে আবরা দেখেছি যে দেশের হার্দের বিকল বা রাজক্ষেত্রে অপরাধকে স্বন করবার জন্য এই আইনের প্রচলন করা হয়েছিল বটে কিন্তু কাবার বেলার গৰ্ভ বেচ্ছ এবং অপব্যবহার বেশী করবেছেন । এই অব্যবহার আবরা বলে করছি যে এই আইনের ব্যবহার বলি ঠিকভাবে গৰ্ভ বেচ্ছ করতে না পারেন এবং আইনের মে অস্তির ক্ষতিগ্রহ স্থূলোগ সাত করে পুলিসকে দেশের লোকের উপর অভ্যাচার করবার স্থূলোগ দেন, তবে আবরা বলবো যে এই আইন পাস হবার চেয়ে না হওয়াই তাল । বর্তমানে গৰ্ভ বেচ্ছ মে সবত আইনে এখন দেশ পাস করছেন—আবি বলি—গোই সমত আইনের গাবা রাজক্ষেত্রে স্বন অপরাধকে স্বন করা যেতে পারে । দিয়াপৰ্য্য আইনের অস্তির ক্ষতিগ্রহে যে ডায়গ অনিষ্টাধন হচ্ছে, এই অভিযন্তার পরে আবরা এই আইনকে আর চালতে নিতে কিন্তুইতেই ইচ্ছা করি না । স্বতরা আবি এই আইনের বেভাব বৃত্তির বিকলে প্রতিবাপ আনাচ্ছ ।

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not trouble the members of the House with an explanation of why I put forward this resolution, because I thought that members of the Assembly along with members of the public do go about with their eyes and ears open and I also thought that after what I stated yesterday, every sentence of which I can vouch for as regards accuracy, I should not trouble with another speech the members of the House. My honourable friend over there has complained that the law has not operated against the minority community as he desired. There are always two sides to every question, but no law, no Government, no police, no Act can act properly unless the people are alive and alert. If there are any mistakes, if there have been any excesses committed it is always open to the honourable member or any other member or even a member of the public to bring the matter before us, so that we might sift it. If there are agents who are not following the instructions they will be dealt with properly. I can tell my honourable friends that even with regard to the recent arrests as soon as we are satisfied with regard to particular persons that they really have not taken any part in any subversive movement we release them. In fact, yesterday we released 20 people. But because some are arrested who ultimately on closer analysis are found not to be very directly implicated in the crime, to say that this Act is not necessary is to go about with eyes blind-folded. I appeal to the members of the House to let the Act continue for a further period of one year, and I can assure them, as my predecessor-in-office had assured them, that any instance brought to the notice of Government where this Act has not been operating properly will be looked into and proper measures taken.

With these words, Sir, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that this Assembly is of opinion that the West Bengal Security Act, 1948 (West

Bengal Act, III of 1948), do continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which the said Act would, under sub-section (4) of section 1 thereof, otherwise cease to operate, was then put and agreed to.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS.

#### The West Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

#### Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

#### Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

#### Clause 3.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Sir, I beg to move that in clause 3(3)(i), lines 2 and 3, for the words "eight annas" the words "one rupee" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 3(3)(ii), line 1, for the words "eight annas" the words "one rupee" be substituted.

**Sri D. N. MUKHERJI:** Sir, I have got three short-notice amendments. May I have your permission to move them?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes.

**Sri D. N. MUKHERJI:** Sir, I beg to move that in clause 3, in item (i) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words "twenty-five *per centum* of such payment", the words "rounded off, if it is not a multiple of half anna, to the next higher multiple of half anna" be added.

I also beg to move that in clause 3, in item (ii) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words "fifty *per centum* of such payment," the words "rounded off, if it is not a multiple of an anna, to the next higher multiple of an anna" be added.

Lastly, I move that in clause 3, in item (iii) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words "seventy-five *per centum* of such payment," the words "round off, if it is not a multiple of an anna, to the next higher multiple of an anna" be added.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I accept all the amendments.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Sir, may I request the Chief Whip to explain his amendments, because I for myself have not been able to understand the implications. What are the actual implications?

**Sri D. N. MUKHERJI:** Supposing the amusement tax comes to 4 a. 6 p. or 5 a. 6 p. instead of taking half anna as it is it will be rounded off, and the rounding off will not be on a lower level but will be on a higher level.

The motion of Sri Bimal Comar Ghose that in clause 3(3)(i), lines 2 and 3, for the words "eight annas" the words "one rupee" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sri Bimal Comar Ghose that in clause 3(3)(ii), line 1, for the words "eight annas" the words "one rupee" be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sri D. N. Mukherji that in clause 3, in item (i) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words "twenty-five per centum of such payment", the words "rounded off, if it is not a multiple of half anna, to the next higher multiple of half anna" be added was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sri D. N. Mukherji that in clause 3, in item (ii) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusement Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words, "fifty per centum of such payment", the words "rounded off, if it is not a multiple of an anna, to the next higher multiple of an anna" be added was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sri D. N. Mukherji that in clause 3, in item (iii) of proposed sub-section (3a) of section 3 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, in the second column after the words, "seventy-five per centum of such payment", the words, "rounded off, if it is not a multiple of an anna, to the next higher multiple of an anna" be added was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 3 as amended do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 4.*

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 5.*

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 6.*

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 7.*

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**The West Bengal Finance Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I beg leave to introduce the West Bengal Finance Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Finance Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 3.*

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 4.*

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Finance Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**Laying of Amendments to the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I beg for permission to lay the amendments to the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, on the table.

**The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg leave to introduce the West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

The reason why this amending bill has been placed before the Assembly is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which says that "whereas under section 25 of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 a motor vehicle may be temporarily registered for a period up to one month, under the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932, tax is payable for a minimum period of a quarter (three months). To remove this anomaly the present Bill has been introduced".

Sir, in the Act itself there is a provision that the owner of a vehicle before he takes delivery of it in Calcutta must deposit a tax for three months. If he then takes his vehicle out of the Province within the same month he is entitled to a refund of 2 months' tax. The proposed amendment will save him the bother of claiming refund and it will save a great deal of time and clerical work on the part of the Motor Vehicles Department. The proposal is that as soon as a person asks for a temporary registration for one month he deposits the motor vehicles tax for one month instead of three months.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**Adjournment.**

The House was then adjourned at 10-32 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 7th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 7th March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

**STARRED QUESTION**

(to which oral answer was given)

**Threatened Railway Strike.**

**(Short Notice) "25. Sri ISWAR CHANDRA MAL:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state if it is a fact—

- (i) that the Communist Party of India declared a strike in the railways and other transport services in and around Calcutta;
- (ii) that such action involves the safety of innocent members of the public?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what steps he proposes to take—

- (i) to prevent such incidents;
- (ii) to protect law-abiding citizens of Calcutta and West Bengal; and
- (iii) to avoid any clash that might cause large scale disturbance and lawlessness in the Province?

**MINISTER in charge of the HOME DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members are aware that while the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has declared against a railway strike, the Communist Unions in the Federation have declared their intention to have the strike. It is also our information that they will not only try to create trouble in the railways but they also desire to interfere with the transport system as a whole and other essential services including Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, etc. Such interference will naturally cause undue hardship to a large section of people, if it is not prevented. The members are aware that the Government of India have taken a very strong view in regard to such activities and interference on the part of the Communist Party and other anti-social elements of society. Although the Party Executive in Bombay have declared their innocence so far as the Dum Dum outrage is concerned, we have apprehension that members of that party took part in it and actively helped it. The West Bengal Government is determined to see that the subversive anti-social elements do not get the upper hand. There will be enough protection arranged for the key positions so as to prevent any attempt at sabotage. The streets and other areas will be patrolled by armed forces so as to protect the law-abiding citizens who are anxious to follow their peaceful avocations. The Communist Party have up till now been utilising young students and thoughtless women who are made to suffer the results of any clash with the police, the party leaders themselves pulling the strings from behind. It may be that the party leaders have a design to try and flout the authorities openly on the 8th, 9th,

10th or any subsequent day and call for a clash which may require police action. When such a clash occurs, the innocent suffer along with the guilty—perhaps more than the guilty—while the wire-pullers hide themselves. In view of the above probabilities, it is desirable that all those who have got to go out on business should avoid crowding in places where clashes may be occurring or are about to occur. Refugees, in spite of their sufferings, should not allow themselves to be the cat's paws of this political game and get involved in anarchy and confusion. The West Bengal Government call upon all to co-operate with the Government in suppressing the lawless and turbulent elements of society whose sole aim seems to be the establishment of a reign of terror. Any information likely to lead to prevention or detection of a crime should be given by the public at the nearest police-station so that proper steps might be taken. The West Bengal Government will also issue a Press Note about this matter.

**Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the Government intend to declare 9th March as a holiday so that law-abiding people may stay in their houses?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** We will take note of the suggestion.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Is the Government aware that on a similar occasion, viz., on the 16th August, 1946, having similar apprehensions, the then Government declared that particular day as a holiday but the result was contrary to our expectations?

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I will take note of that suggestion also.

#### Supplementary Demands.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, I beg to present before the House the Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the current year. The total amount covered by these estimates is about 6½ crores out of which 13 lakhs 40 thousand is for charged expenditure being charges on account of interest and pension.

The reasons for the present demands in the Supplementary Estimate have been set forth in the Explanatory Memorandum given under each head and circulated to honourable members. The Hon'ble Ministers-in-charge of different departments will go into them more fully as each demand is moved. I shall confine myself to a brief and general review of these supplementary estimates.

The House will find that the largest demand under the heads of Revenue Expenditure is under "Extraordinary Charges in India". This large additional expenditure is mainly due to adjustment of loss on sale of wheat and wheat products to the public in consequence of the higher prices of wheat and wheat products which were fixed by the Government of India in the beginning of 1948, but which were sold to the public at a lower price. The next largest demand is under Pre-partition Payments for which a provision of 1 crore has been made. The provision is to cover the obligation of this Government to pay to the Government of East Bengal 35 lakhs for every crore paid by the latter on bills passed by the Application Committee. The demand under Police is for 34 lakhs 36 thousand which is mainly on account of strengthening of the Calcutta Police and the Bengal Police, linking of border police stations by wireless and purchase of launches, speed-boats and motor vehicles for giving better transport facilities to the Police. Under General Administration the extra demand of 13 lakhs 9 thousand is mainly for preparation of electoral rolls under the new constitution. The demand of 16 lakhs 63 thousand under Medical is for

increased expenditure under Provincialisation of Sadar and Subdivisional Hospitals which is due to increase in the number of beds and patients in some of the hospitals and for contributions paid to the mental hospitals at Ranchi and some private medical institutions.

In the budget for the current year the provision for the "Road Transport Scheme" was made under one head only, viz., "Capital Account of other provincial works outside the Revenue Account". Under a new accounts classification, the provision is now being made under two heads, viz., Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—*Deduct* Working Expenses and Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account. The total provision under the two new heads is 60 lakhs as against 50 lakhs originally provided for. The real excess is, therefore, 10 lakhs. But the approval of the Legislature is being taken to the total provision of 60 lakhs as the provision is now being made under two new heads.

The demand of 50 lakhs 65 thousand under Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., is on account of this Government's share of the cost of the Damodar Valley Project for the year 1948-49. This Government's share of cost is 91 lakhs 17 thousand of which a portion will be met by reappropriation of savings and the demand here is for the balance.

The demand under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments stands at 2 crores 12 lakhs which is mainly on account of relief and rehabilitation of refugees and payment to the Damodar Valley Corporation of an advance equivalent to this Government's share of the cost of Damodar Valley Project which will be finally adjusted under Construction of Irrigation and Navigation, etc., by *per contra* credit as repayment of the advance. Under both these heads we pay out as loans what we receive as loans from the Government of India.

Two other items call for specific mention in this connection. These are the token demands for one rupee each under "Superannuation allowances and pensions" and "Miscellaneous" for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure on account of allowances and gratuities to political sufferers, their families and institutions and the expenditure on refugees. The expenditure will be met by savings but as it is on new service, approval of the Legislature is being sought through these token demands.

The demands under the remaining heads are comparatively small and the reasons therefor have been furnished under each head. I need not, therefore, trouble the hon'ble members with any further explanation of the supplementary demands under these heads.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS.

#### **The West Bengal Repealing and Amending Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Hon'ble Judicial Minister is ill, may I have your permission to move the motions on his behalf.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Repealing and Amending Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Repealing and Amending Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

*Sir, I need not make a long speech over this Bill. This is a very simple Bill. All the repeals and amendments shown in the Bill are purely formal in character and no controversial matter has been included. A brief explanation of each repeal and amendment proposed by the Bill has been shown opposite each such amendment. Clause 4 is a saving clause. In adapting this clause we have been guided by the many precedents in the Dominion Legislature and it is a verbatim reproduction of the clause that appears in those precedents. A similar provisision has also been made in the last two Amending Acts of this Province. For this reason I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House.*

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Bimal Chandra Sinha that the West Bengal Repealing and Amending Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 3.*

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 4.*

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Schedule.*

The question that the First Schedule do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The question that the Second Schedule do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Repealing and Amending Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**The West Bengal District School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, unfortunately again my colleague the Hon'ble Minister for Education is unwell today. May I have your permission to move this Bill on his behalf?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal District School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** I beg to move that the West Bengal District School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the object of this Bill is shown in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I need not go into the details of the matter except to say that after the partition some districts were split up and as a result the District School Boards ceased functioning. As a temporary measure the West Bengal District School Boards Act, 1947, was passed which enable the Government to create *ad hoc* temporary bodies to carry on the administration of the school boards of those districts. Those *ad hoc* bodies were merely nominated bodies and those bodies will continue some time till the middle of this year. Now the intention of the Government is to replace those nominated bodies by elected bodies as these are elected under the Primary Education Act in other districts. With that object in view this Bill has been proposed so that in those partitioned districts where nominated bodies are functioning at present those bodies may be replaced, before the expiry of their term of office, by regularly elected District School Boards. That is the object of the Bill, Sir, and with these words I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Bimal Chandra Sinha that the West Bengal District School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal District School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**Laying of Rules framed under the West Bengal Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948.**

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I beg to lay the Rules framed under section 47(3) of the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948.

**Adjournment.**

The House was then adjourned at 4.30 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 11th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 53 members.

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(to which oral answers were given)

**Scarcity of milk in the Province.**

**\*28. Maharaja SRI ISWAR CHANDRA NANDY, of Coxsimbazar:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture and Veterinary Department be pleased to state—

(i) if it is a fact—

(1) that our Province is suffering from scarcity of milk, and

(2) that the babies in the Province, feeding on milk only, are not getting their minimum requirement of milk due to this scarcity;

(ii) the number of babies in the Province feeding on milk only;

(iii) the minimum requirement of milk per diem for the proper nourishment of a baby feeding on milk only;

(iv) the average quantity of milk that is now available per diem for each baby feeding on milk only;

(v) the average total production of milk per diem in the Province; and

(vi) the average quantity of milk consumed for the preparation of *chhana* for making Indian sweetmeats?

(b) If the answer to (a)(i) is in the affirmative, does the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of—

(i) controlling the use of milk for preparation of *chhana* for making Indian sweetmeats; and

(ii) stopping the slaughter of milch and calf-bearing cows till the milk position of the Province improves?

**MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE and VETERINARY DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja):** (a)(i) Yes.

(ii) It is difficult to state the number of babies feeding on milk only. It appears from the births recorded in 1947 that there are in West Bengal about 375,000 babies aged 6 months and below.

(iii) The average requirement of milk, including breast milk, per diem for a baby is 20 ounces. -

(iv) The average quantity of milk available *per capita* per diem is 1.54 ounces.

No separate figures are available for babies.

(v) 1,076 tons approximately.

(vi) 75,000 tons approximately per annum.

(b) These matters are under consideration of Government.

**SH. CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** शासनीय विविधाशंस बलबद्र के लिये वे ऐसे प्रस्तुत  
(b) के में उन विवेद्य आठे बलबद्र "These matters are under consideration of  
Government"—एवं यहाँ आठे बलबद्र ज्ञान दूर्वल व्यवस्था एवं वे गत दूर्वल व्यवस्था  
का बल बद्र। यदि दूर्वल आवादेव प्रोत्तेव हर उद्देश्यावाल के लिये विवेद्य—या ताकि गत्तर्वेष्ट बलबद्र उन्नेव  
विवेद्यानीय आठे, उत्तर दूर्वल आवादेव यदि प्रोत्तेव हर उद्देश्यावाल के लिये दूर्वल व्यवस्था  
को नियमित विवेद्यानीय करेहेतु।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আবি টিক বরতে নাবিনি, প্রাণী  
আৰ একৰাৰ বলন ত?

**SHI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** एहे वे टूटो विषय आहे—पोलिटो ओ इंग्लॅ डैली अंक करा—एहाडा आर कोन कोन विषय गर्डनर्सेट विवेदालीन आहे या विषय सम्पर्क?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ମେ ମନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରମୁଖ କରା ହେବେ ଲେଇ ନାହିଁ ବଳ ପରିବହନ ମେ ବିବଚନୀରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

**Sri HARI PADCHA CHATTERJEE :** शानदार शैरीरिक कृति का लाभेन वे वास्तविक विषय को ले गए हैं नहीं वह तो ऐसी कृतियाँ जैन शैरीरिक कृतियों के लिए कोना अधोगत नहीं है। (ठाकुर)

The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA : जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति विषय

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** যানমীর খীরিহালের মুরগীটী কিংবা বেসনের গাড়ী মুখ দিতে পারে তাদের মাত্তে ব্য করা না হয় তার গবেষণা করতে চাইছেন, আবি জানতে চাই কোনু পক মুরগীটী হবে এবং কোনু পক হবে না--কার পিচার লে পিষে তাঁর হৃৎ ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ଏ ଶବ୍ଦକେ ସବ୍ଦନ ଆଇନ କରା ହେଲେ ତଥା  
ଶ୍ରୀ ବିଷୟ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଇଛି।

**Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE :** যীৰ্যালীৰে গোৱাড়িৰ উন্নতিৰ জন্ম কোন পৰিকল্পনা আছে, তা আমাৰ কৰে বলবলেন কি ?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** তাঁর বক্তব্যের ঘাঁট আনা হচ্ছে এবং বাটে তাঁর গুরু উৎসুক হচ্ছে তাঁর জন্ম চেষ্টা করা হচ্ছে। তাঁর ঘাঁটে সর্বোচ্চসম্মত অবস্থা এবলেশের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হচ্ছে। আমরা জন্ম দেওয়া করা হচ্ছে।

**SRI HARIPADA CHATTERJEE :** পক্ষের বাবারের তাল ন্যায়। কথা এবং তাল বাবুর বাবার কথা। এই শুধু উপর বাবার পোকাত্তির উন্মত্তি সহে যৌবনালোক অবস্থার আছেন। কোথা থেকে বাল আসেন, এটা যৌবনালোক স্বর্ণ করে বলতেন কি? Good breeding স্বর্ণে কি যৌবনালোকের আর কি কোন পরিবর্তন আছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** এ সবকে পরিকল্পনা আছে এবং  
তাৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হচ্ছে।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** शननीव शैवधर्मात्मक वस्त्रहन अन्य देश वेदेके विषय वर्णनमन करा हो। यहाँ देशे वे धर्मात्मक आठवें देशहो शास्त्र ट्रिपुरामातृ वस्त्रहन या वस्त्रा देश तात्पुर विक्री कोन वस्त्रावहन होते?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** एवानकार ये शास्त्र आहे तांदेव यशस्वी वर्णन केवळ अस्ति इत्यना । कामन एवानकार नाही शास्त्र तांत्र नव । शास्त्रे उत्कृष्ट वाचन इत्यात्मा असन्न प्रौद्योगिकी येत्कै शास्त्र आनं व्याकरण इत्यै ।

The H.H. Sri Sri JADABENDRA MATH PAMJA : श्री जदाबेन्द्र मठ पाम्जा

**Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** বানীর বীমানোর বলেছেন পরিকল্পনা করা হচ্ছে বিষ আর এক বৎসরের উপর তাঁর বহির ই'ন এর জেতের কি পরিকল্পনা ই'ন, সেটা আন্তে পারি কি?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** সরকার আন্তে পারবেন। মেরার বহাপর নিলেই আনেন, কালকের ক্ষুকাবেসে উপর্যুক্ত ছিলেন সেখানে কি কি পরিকল্পনা হচ্ছে যা না হচ্ছে ঘটিলেও বলা হচ্ছে এ সবচে। ইতিপূর্বে বহু ধাতু আনা হচ্ছে এবং এই এসেরগুড়েও বলা হচ্ছে সেই ধাতু প্রত্যোক হেলার এক এক প্লোকালিটারে দেওয়া হয় এবং যাদের হাতে ধাতু দেওয়া হয় তাদের মাসিক ১৫টাকা করে ইঙ্গলির খাদ্যার পরচ বারচ দেওয়া হয়। সেই রকম ভাবে আরও ধাতু আনা হবে এবং দেওয়া হবে এবং তাছাম ধরিব ধাতু ধাতু এলে যাতে তাঁর বাস্তু হয় তাঁর বাববা করা হবে।

**Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** বীমানোর তো কেবল আনা হবে, দেওয়া হবে এই সবই বলেছেন,—তিনি কর্তৃ ধাতু বিলি করবেছেন—ইঙ্গলিটার-ই কর্তৃ দিবেছেন, আর সেখানে বর্তমানে আছে কাটা, সেটা তিনি বলবেন কি?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think the honourable member should not dilate on this subject, because it is beyond the scope of this question.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** আমাদের দেশে আপে বে বাববা ছিল এনী সোকেরা তাঁর ভাল ধাতু ধর্মের মাধ্যমে অনুকূলাবেশের জন্য উৎপন্ন করতেন, পর্তুরেশ্বরে সেই রকম কোন পরিকল্পনা আছে কি পুরাণ সামাজিক নিয়ম চালু করবা?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** সমাজেই তাঁর ব্যবহা করবে।

**Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** একবা কি সত্তা বে আত পর্যায় গো-জাতির উন্নতিকল্পে ইঙ্গলিটার বে বাববা করা হচ্ছে তাতে গো আবদানীর ব্যবহা করা হচ্ছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** শীঘ্ৰই আনা হবে।

**Sri KANAI LAL DE:** বানীর বীমানোর আনাবেন কি—ইঙ্গলিটার বে ধাতু আবদানি করা হচ্ছিল, তাৰ মধ্য কড়কুলি বলা আনা হচ্ছে বলে দেখা যাচ্ছে এবং সেই বলকুলি চূড়া কৃতিকেতো পাঠান হচ্ছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** কোথাৰ?

**Sri KANAI LAL DE:** এই ২৪-পৰগণাতে।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** আবার আমাদে ঐ রকম কোন বটনা হৈলৈ। যদি চাবে থাকে ত, আপে হচ্ছে।

**Sri KANAI LAL DE:** এই সম্ভাব্য হচ্ছে।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** ও রকম কৃতু হব মাই।

**Sri HARIPADA CHATTERJEE:** যখন গো আবদানী করা সত্ত্ব ই'ন না তখন এখনকাল গোড়ালি সেখানে পাঠানোৰ ব্যবহা কৰবেন কি?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I cannot allow this question.

#### Expenditure on "Grow More Food" schemes.

**\*27. Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state—

(a) the amount that has been spent every year on "Grow More Food" schemes over the period from 1943-44 to 1947-48—

(i) in undivided Bengal, and

(ii) within the area that now comprises West Bengal;

(b) the increase in production, if any, of (A) paddy, and (B) poultry  
in—

(i) undivided Bengal, and

(ii) the area that now comprises West Bengal;

(c) the amount of money out of the total expenditure on "Grow More Food" schemes that has been recovered from Government of India year by year, from 1943-44 to 1947-48; and

(d) the machinery that the Government have at their disposal for assessing the results of "Grow More Food" schemes?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** (a) The total gross amount spent on various "Grow More Food" schemes is as follows:—

	Rs.
1943-44	99,90,000
1944-45	65,45,000
1945-46	84,22,000
1946-47	84,02,000
1947-48—	
From 1st April to 14th August, 1947	33,02,000
From 15th August, 1947, to 31st March, 1948	29,12,000

The above amounts include expenditure on all types of "Grow More Food" schemes not being restricted to those which are concerned with increased production of cereals only.

(i) The above figures except for the period 15th August, 1947, to 31st March, 1948, are all for undivided Bengal.

(ii) It is not possible to show separate figures for areas that now comprise West Bengal for the pre-Partition period, as many of the relevant records are not available now.

(b) (A) On the basis of certain *a priori* estimates increases may be calculated as follows:—

	Maunds.
1943-44	1,700,000
1944-45	975,000
1945-46	556,000
1946-47	528,000
1947-48	Result not yet assessed.

It may be noted, however, that variations in certain unpredictable factors, e.g., rainfall and weather conditions, may have prevented these estimates from being realised in practice.

(B) Regarding poultry, a statement is placed on the Table.

(i) The above figures are for undivided Bengal.

(ii) It is not possible to give the figures separately for the areas that now comprise West Bengal, as most of the relevant papers containing relevant information are not available here, after the Partition.

					Rs.
(c) 1943-44	..	..	..	..	4,76,135
1944-45	..	..	..	..	4,04,589
1945-46	..	..	..	..	12,69,423
1946-47	..	..	..	..	14,91,005
1947-48	..	..	..	..	About 8 lakhs of rupees have been provisionally adjusted in the account of the Government of India. Final adjustment has not yet been made.

(d) The supervising staff of the Directorate of Agriculture at present ~~assess~~ the results of the "Grow More Food" schemes. It has been decided by Government to introduce a system of achievement audit in respect of "Grow More Food" schemes by an agency independent of the extension staff of the Agricultural Directorate, if possible. The details of the machinery for undertaking an audit are now being settled.

*Statement referred to in sub-clause (B) of clause (b) of starred question No. 27.*

	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Strength of flocks at Poultry Multiplication Centre.	1,023	1,628	2,172	1,777	7,149
Improved birds sold ..	279	231	451	435	1,288
Improved birds distributed free.	301	56	512	Nil	Nil
Improved eggs laid ..	13,108	13,811	24,736	11,991	39,829
Improved eggs sold for breeding.	2,588	3,519	6,248	5,068	19,794
Improved eggs distributed free for breeding.	3,395	852	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state in what schemes other than cereals and poultry, is the money spent?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** Rabi crops, fodder crops, etc.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the amounts that are spent only for cereals?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** No, these figures are not available.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, in reference to answer (b), what he means by "*a priori* estimates"? Does he mean that his estimates are prepared in the office of the Director of Agriculture?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** It means that if we give good seeds, then we would get two maunds per bigha or six maunds per acre increased produce. By this calculation these figures are arrived at.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it will be correct to presume from his answer that his figures do not relate to actual results obtained but what would have been obtained if calculated at the rate at which it has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** Yes.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if he has ever tried to find out as to what has been the actual increase of cereals by reference to figures for previous years as a result of expenditure on "Grow More Food" schemes?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** অধিক পদার্থক কলাও পরিকল্পনাতে উৎপন্ন হৃদি সম্পর্কে “শূন্য” হিসাবে ডিক্রিতে যে দিনো প্রেরণ হচ্ছে তার অধিক আদা উৎপন্ন সম্পর্কে ব্যাবহ করাবল নহে। Indian Research Institute-এর হিসাবে যে সব figure প্রেরণ হচ্ছে তা কোন একটি বল গুরুতে ডিক্রি করে হিসাব করাল যে সব figure পাওয়া যেতে পারে এটি শায়েই।

**Sri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** অতিক্রিক প্রশ্ন সামা, শান্তির বৈচিত্র্যবাদ বলবেশ কি, যে টোকার  
বায় করা হচ্ছে এবং তুকুরা যে কল পান্তুরা যাচ্ছে তাই হচ্ছে কি হচ্ছা বুয়া বায় না যে, অবিক "বান্ধবস্তা কলাও" পরিকল্পনাপিতে কোনই কার হচ্ছে না ।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** কোন কান্দ হ'চ্ছে না, একবা বলা  
চলে না, কান্দ অভিয়ন্ত জন ও সার দিলে যে স্থান উৎপাদন বৃক্ষ হয় তে যিষ্ঠ সন্দেহ নাই। উৎপাদন  
কর্তৃ বৃক্ষ পেরেছে সেটা হচ্ছত প্রশ্নের উত্তর কথা নাই। তবে উৎপাদন যে বৃক্ষ পেরেছে এটা সিঃসন্দেহ।  
সার দিলে কফন উৎপাদন বাঢ়বেই।

**Sri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** অতিক্রিক পুরুষ সার, করিয়ে বে সার মেওয়া হয় তা বলি ডালভার্ডে  
প্রুণোগ করা না হয় তাই'লে সে কফল কর্তব্য ডালভার্ডে উৎপন্ন হ'লে পারে না, — স্বতোঃ শান্তীর যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজনে  
এখন কোন machinery আছে কিনা— স্বাতে ক'র্তে ক'র্তব্য উন্নিতি বা অবস্থাটি হচ্ছে কিনা আমাতে পারা যাবে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ଆସାରେ ମେଖାମେ extonion staff ଆହେ, Agricultural Officer ଆହେ, ଡାକ୍ ମେଖେ, ଏବଂ ଡାକ୍ ମେ ମିଶନ୍ ମେଖେ, ତା ଥିଲେ ମେଖା ବାବେ ବେଳି ଟିକ୍ ମର ଶାରିପାଟ ହର ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତାନିତ କରି କୋମନ୍ସ୍କାର ବାବେ, ନ ହଟେ ତାହାରେ ପଦା ବେ ବୁଝି ହେବେ ମେ ବିଷୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ନାହିଁ । ଏ କହାନ୍ତରିମାନ୍ଦୁ ଯୁଧ ମେଲେ ହେଲିଛି ଏବଂ ଲେଖକାଳେ ଅଭିଭୂତ ଏବଂ ନିରାକାରିତ କରେ କମଳର ପ୍ରଭାତ କରି ଦିଲା । କାହିଁକି ନାହିଁ ମେ ପଦା ବୁଝି ହାତେ, ଏ କଥା ଟିକ୍ ନାହିଁ । ଅରିତେ ଟିକ୍ ମର ଉପରକ୍ଷା କରି ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବା ପଦା ବେ ବିଷୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ନାହିଁ ।

**SRI BIMAL COMAR GHOSE** : अंगिरिक शुग्ग गार, poultry नव्हें दे गये figure  
लेखा द'वेह आउ गार द'वेह दे Poultry Multiplication Centres के पoultry आउ। लिखा  
आउ शुग्ग तिक Undivided Bengal एवं the area that now comprises West  
Bengal राज्याने के देखेह—अब तो ये figure लेखा यह माई।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আবাসের বিকল্প যা figure আছে তাই বর্তমানে প্রয়োজন হ'চ্ছে। আবাসের কার্যক্রমে শিল্প বিলু বিলু র্যেছে তাই প্রয়োজন পাইছি। ১৯৪৯-৪৪  
সালে ১,০২,৩০৭ টল এবং ১৯৫১-৫২ সালে প্রায় মেরু প্রয়োজন ১,১৪,৯৫ টল'রেছে।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** Supplementary Question, Sir, शमशीर श्वीकारान्वय बलबोर्ड  
की वे 4 विवर स्त्री लोग यात्रिक अधिकारी थे और क्या ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I cannot allow this question. It is not relevant. You are putting a question about the personal knowledge of the Hon'ble Minister. He is responsible only for his department.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what is the source of his information as to how poultry should be kept and improved?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আমাদের Poultry Officers আছে যাদের poultry সম্বন্ধে অভিজ্ঞতা আছে; তাদের কাছ থেকে আবরণ করেন খাবি।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if poultry keeping in Government farms is a profitable business proposition or that is a perpetual losing concern?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** না, এটা losing concern নহ।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Are we to understand that Government is getting profits out of poultry keeping?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** Government-এর সেবান্তে research কর, সেবন্ত আজে গাড় কর না, কিন্তু সবি কেবল poultry'র business করা হ'তো। তাই'লে গাড় হ'তো।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government has been in a position to prepare any remedy for the poultry diseases, like ranikhet?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** গো সবকে investigation হচ্ছে এবং ডায়ান্স injection or vaccine করওয়া হয়।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether vaccination for ranikhet has been successful in any degree?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** Yes; to a certain extent.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** অভিবিষ্ট প্রয়োজনীয় যৌবানাপ্রয়োগ বলবেন কি যে টান বে এবং বলবেন যে এক হাতার থেকে গাড় হাতারের বত বেড়ে গিয়েছে সেটা আমাদেরই প্রচেষ্টায় বেড়ে গিয়েছে না নৃতন ক'রে কেনা হয়েছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** নৃতন কেনা হবনি।

**Sri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** যানন্দীয় যৌবানাপ্রয়োগ বলবেন কি যে "Grow more food" পরিকল্পনা আছে তাৰ সবকে যে বিভাগ আছে আজে যে কোটি কোটি টাকা ব্যাপ হ'বেছে আৱ কূলনাহ এ পৰ্যাপ্ত দে পদার্থক কৰ পাওয়া গিয়েছে তা নথণ্য কিনা?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** না, তা টিক বলা বাব না, কাৰণ সবি একেবাৰে না কেওয়া হ'তো। তাহলে বেঁচো লেৱেহে সেটাও পাওয়া বেঁচো না। আমাদেৱ এই fertility maintenance-এ বন্ধু এই টাকা লিভে হবে, তা না লিভে আমাদেৱ বেঁচো হিল সেটাও লিভে না।

**Sri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** যানন্দীয় যৌবানাপ্রয়োগ বলবেন কি, যে এ সবকে সহজেই কাহে কোন বক আছে কি না, যা বেড়ে পুৰোপুৰ কৰা বাব যে কি উন্নতি হয়েছে?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** আমাদেৱ farms-এ যা দেখা ব্যৱ আজে দোষী বাব যে fertilizer লিখে পৰিবৃষ্টে উন্নতি হয়, বিদ্যা পুতি ২ বল কৰে দেখো হয়, বেঁচোনে ৬ মৰ হচ্ছিল বেঁচোনে আট মৰ হবে।

**Sri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI :** যানন্দীয় যৌবানাপ্রয়োগ বলবেন কি যে অ-সাময়িকে যে কথনৰ বিষ আজে "Grow more food" সোভিয়েতৰ কিছু হয় না কৈবল্য?

(No reply.)

**Shri KANAI LAL DE :** योगीमहापत्र वे यारें दिसाय दियेहेह, कलते पारेन कि ये के टीकाट यारे कट्टा बर्जारीर प्रति यार एवं कट्टा नार इडापिर जना यार हयेहे?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** उ नव figure आवादेव काहे एवं नाही, I want notice.

**Shri HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** योगीमहापत्र एवाने देविहेहेन ये ३९,६२९८ डिव प्रेवेहेह आर विजी हयेहे १९,९१४। एই ये उणि पांडा हयेहिल सवाई कि fertile egg, ना ता नव जाव विजु हिसाव दिये पारेन?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ना सवाई fertile यार, अवेक लोकसानां दियेहे। लोकसान दिये एই विनियोग हयेहे।

**Shri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** योगीमहापत्र अवगत आहेन कि ये वेबक तुले प्रत्येक परीका पाप हर ना मेहे रकव नार शिलेट कमल बाडते नाओ पारेन?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** नार यांत्रि टिक प्रृथ्यत्तावे देवेया हर आहले कमल बाडवेहे वाढते।

**Shri BIMBL COMAR GHOSE :** यामीर योगीमहापत्र अवगत आहेन कि ये "Grow more food" schemes ये सवाई टाका यार हत्ते ता टिक उपवृक्त यत यार हत्ते ना वले प्रायाई नष्ट हत्ते?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** No; no. I can't allow this question.

**Shri KANAI LAL DE :** योगीमहापत्र आवादेन कि ये वांदा देशे ये परिवाप खालोव आताव आहे एवं उनि ये परिवाप खाद्य बुद्धिविद्याव दिलेहेन, ताते कव वर्द्दसर लागेव मेहे आवोर अताव पुराव करते?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** करोक वर्द्दसर ये नामवे सोनाते कोम शेवह मेहे।

**Shri KANAI LAL DE :** योगीमहापत्र आहेन कि ये वांदा देशे ये परिवाप खालोव आताव आहे एवं कायद्यावी यावद्या वर्द्दसर करवाव कम्पना करेहेन कि?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ईज, आवादेव अवेक scheme आहे; ये सकल पूर्विकी यावे दियेहे ताव टीकाव करा एवं होट खाचो नाला करवे देवेया; एই रकव नव short scheme आहे एवं नेवलि करा हत्ते।

**Shri HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** अडिक्कि प्रश्न; योगीमहापत्र एवाहेन नार प्रवोग करले कम नियमावै हर। आहेन "Grow more food" schemes योगीमहापत्र कि विवेचना करतेहेन ये या एवं हर ताव अविकाप एवं यार प्रवोगे यार हर ताव'ले ताल हर? एवं एहेया Compost नार—ए सवाई town's municipality येके देवेय ताव परिकल्पना आहे कि?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ईज, आहे एवं मेहे रकव कराव हत्ते।

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA :** योगीमहापत्र एवाहेन कि ये "Grow more food" schemes यावा ये टाका एवं हत्ते ताव डिक्के प्रतित करि आवाप करवाव यावा कोम टाका यावा हयेहिल किस?

**The Hon'ble Shri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** I want notice.

**Shri BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** यामीर योगीमहापत्र एवाहेन कि ये यार नार दिले कमल आहे एवं १९४०-४४ याले यवन एक कोटि टाका एवं हत्ते करे १७ नव यार कमल पांडा विवाहिल उत्तम १९४६-४७ याले एवं ८४ नव टाका एवं हत्ते कमल एवं हत्ते केवे केव?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ১৯৪২-৪৩ সালে দুটিক হয়েছিল এবং সে বৎসর ভবি সকল পচে ধানের দক্ষল সাধারণত উন্মুক্ত রাঢ়ে এবং তারপর বৎসর দুটি হয়েছিল এবং তার ফলে bumper crops হয়েছিল। এবং তার পর বৎসরে আবার অনামুষ্ট হয় এবং তার দক্ষল কসল করে থার।

**SRI HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** যারীমহাশয়ের কাছে কি হিসাব আছে যে এই কসল বাড়ানোর বাবে কর্মচারীদের দেওয়ানে কত ব্যয় হয় এবং সার প্রয়োগে কত ব্যয় হয়।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** I want notice.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** যারীমহাশয় কি আনন্দেন যে তার departmental fertility experiment-এ যাবা এটা কি জানা প্রয়েছে যে গানারনিক সার প্রয়োগ করলে জরিব কর্তি হয়?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** অধিকাংশ লোকের বত হচ্ছে যে fertiliser ব্যবহার করলে জরিব উৎপাদিকা পদ্ধি রাঢ়ে। কতক লোক বলে যে এটাতে জরিব উৎপাদিকা পদ্ধি করে থার।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** এই যে কতক লোক বলে যে জরিব উৎপাদিকা পদ্ধি করে থার, এই কতক লোকেরা কি expert না laymen.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA RAY :** তাৰ বানুষ।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** পুর প্লেটেই expert আছে, কিন্তু বেশীৰ তাৰ expertএইট বত হচ্ছে যে fertiliser দিলে পথেতে পদা রাঢ়ে এবং জমিও তার হয়।

**SRI HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** যারীমহাশয় কি অবগত আছেন যে এই বাত বসন্তেন উনি যে fertiliser ব্যবহার করলে জরিব তার হয় কিন্তু fertiliser-এর সঙ্গে যদি organic matter না থাকে তাহলে জমিব সংরক্ষণ হয়।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** না, আবি সেটা ধীকার কৰি না।

**SRI BIMAL COMAR GHOSE :** যারীমহাশয় বনিবেন কি যে Government ইহা বিবেচনা কৰিয়া প্রেরিবেন কিনা যে করেক বৎসর "Grow more food" scheme-এ কোন ব্যৱস্থা না কৰিয়া কসল কানামা যায় কি না?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** ও বকম পুঃসাহস কৰতে আবৰা জাজি নাই।

**Janab ABUL HASHEM :** যাননীৰ যারীমহাশয় বনিবেন কি—যদি তাৰ কাছে আবৰা জানুয়া চেতোটি— যে আবাসের গড়ৰ বেশোৰ সৰকাৰী experiment কৰাৰ যে ব্যৱহাৰ আছে সেই ব্যৱহাৰৰ মধ্য দিয়ে গৰ্জিবেটি কি লে বিধবে কিন্তু অবগত আছেন যে গানারনিক সাবেৰ যাবা জমি কঢ়িগুৰ হয়, না জরিব উৎকৰ্ষ হয়?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** জরিব উৎকৰ্ষ হয় এটাই এখানকাৰ বত।

**SRI HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** যাননীৰ যারীমহাশয় আনন্দ কি যে পুরিৰীৰ সকল বিদ্যেজ্ঞ—এবং তাৰ বধো ভাৰতীয় বিদ্যেজ্ঞগণও আছেন—সকলেই একমত হৰে একবা বদেন যে fertiliser ব্যবহাৰ কৰতে গেলে তাৰ গুৰু compost manure—সেটা একনো organic manure—লেওয়া একোৱ প্ৰযোজনীয়।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** বেটা প্ৰযোজন তা চাহীয়া দিবে থাকে।

**SRI HARIPADA CHATTERJI :** যাননীৰ যারীমহাশয় আনন্দ কি যে চাহীয়া গোৰু সবল পুড়িবে কেলে এবং compost পুৰু পৰিয়ালে প্ৰস্তুত কৰে না।

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA :** চাহীয়া পোকাবাৰ পৰেও সার কেলাব কলা হয়েই থাবে।

**Shri HARIPADA CHATTERJI:** शासनीय स्वीकारात्मक आदेश कि द्वे वर्षात्मक अमिं fertiliser लेजार अमिं कठि रहते हैं?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No, no, I cannot allow it.

**Shri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** शासनीय स्वीकारात्मक आदेश कि द्वे Ammonium Sulphate लेजार अमिं बायाप रहते रहते हैं?

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** ना, अमिं आमि ना।

**Shri CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** अमिं भारतीय शासनात्मक सरकारिसनें लेखेहि द्वे वर्ष अमिं Ammonium Sulphate लेजार रहते हैं ते नवाह अमिं प्रुडेक्टोइ लोना हवे राजेह।

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, if all the gentlemen here know so much about agriculture will they kindly make up a brochure so that we can follow it?

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1948-49.

##### General Discussion.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Finance Minister, however competent and patriotic, cannot prepare a budget which will satisfy all sections of the people. But unfortunately the budget which was presented to this House for the year 1949-50 has the distinction to receive the disapproval of the whole House with the solitary exception of the honourable member representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The severest criticism of the budget came from the supporters of the Ministry. Sir, if words do really convey the considered opinion of the speakers, it can safely be inferred that the House has practically rejected the budget. From the newspapers comment it is also clear that the people outside have the same view in respect of the budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary Budget presented to this House for its approval, bears the same character as the general budget, and as such it has little or no value, so far as the people are concerned, but it helps only to improve and expand the bureaucratic administrative machinery of the Government. Sir, most of the criticism offered to the general budget would apply to the Supplementary Budget with equal force. Sir, I would therefore refrain from repeating what I said and heard during the general discussion of the original budget, but would only refer to those items of expenditure which appear to me to be astoundingly extravagant.

Sir, let me begin with top-heavy general administration of the truncated West Bengal with the particular reference to the Publicity Department, general increase in the cost of Police Administration, State Transport Service, maintenance and use of Government vehicles. Sir, in parliamentary power politics parties generally make extravagant promises in their election manifesto, but unfortunately as we see now the party in power has excelled everybody and to the utter surprise and discomfort of the people, they have come out with a total negation of their utterances. Sir, the country would have supported the supplementary demands if it did convey any message of hope for the toiling masses in whose name we all swear. Sir, in the original budget the House voted Rs. 8,10,000 for Publicity Branch of the Government. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has come out with an additional demand of Rs. 3,09,000 for the same object. In the explanatory memorandum it is said that the increase is due to centralisation of publicity work of all departments under Home (Publicity) Department and this would result in the corresponding saving in other departments of the publicity expenditure. I hope, Sir, the Minister-in-charge of the Department while moving the demand will explain to the House how the actual

*saving would be effected, but, Sir, here I may be permitted to tell the House that the money spent on publicity and propaganda would be a sheer waste of public money. Sir, so long as the National Government is unable to secure a spontaneous support and confidence of the people by showing a genuine and sincere desire for improving the living condition of the people, publicity of the activities of a Government which does not govern but merely rules with repressive laws and ordinances, showing a little or no concern with the sufferings of the people only help to increase its unpopularity.*

Sir, Rs. 11,13,000 was provided in the original budget for dietary charges for Central Jails, an additional demand of Rs. 1,93,000 has been made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the same purpose. Let us hope Sir, the money asked for has been spent for the purpose for which it was intended.

Sir, a demand of Rs. 34,36,000 has been made for the police. In the explanatory memorandum justification of the expenditure has been attempted. Under "B—Superintendence" we find the creation of two additional posts of Deputy Inspectors-General. Sir, I would request the Government to tell the House the number of Deputy Inspectors-General we had in the united Bengal and their present strength. Sir, if we go on adding to the number of these superior posts we do not know when and how we are going to effect economy in the cost of our top heavy administration.

Sir, under "C—District Executive Force" we find the appointment of temporary staff for anti-smuggling. I asked the public to judge how far these temporary anti-smuggling staff have succeeded in stopping smuggling. Sir, on principle it is bad to leave this work to the temporary staff, to whom the temptation is very great. The works should have been entrusted to permanent staff of approved honesty. Sir, experiment was made in the case of Civil Supplies Department to check corruption by temporary staff and it proved a dismal failure.

Sir, we find a provision of Rs. 60,00,000 in the Supplementary Budget for State Transport Service. Sir, I welcome this new venture of the Government and it is no doubt a right move in the right direction, but I might be permitted to sound a note of caution to the Government so that they might become more vigilant to see that the State Transport Service is run on sound business line and that the major portion of the earning or I might say the entire earning might not be consumed as working expenses and ultimately shown as loss to the department.

Sir, although the money spent on refugees is recoverable from the Centre, I would request the Government to be very particular about each item of expenditure, as the amount involved is very large and particularly because there is a big loophole for fraud.

Sir, with regard to the provision for maintenance of Government vehicles, Government already possess a large fleet of vehicles and we find in the Supplementary Budget that they have acquired a few more and a demand of over a lakh of rupees has been made for that. Sir, we do not know whether these vehicles are properly looked after and maintained, because our experience was not very happy in the past. Another thing I would like to know, Sir, in this connection from the Government is whether proper check is maintained to see that these vehicles are properly used, to be more clear whether these vehicles are always used in the public interest, or for the purpose for which they are not intended.

Sir, lastly I would like to bring to the notice of the House through you, Sir, that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has deviated from the age-long practice of this House. Sir, it is a privilege of this House to examine the various items of expenditure provided for in the budget through its elected Committee of the House. Sir, although the financial year 1948-49 is practically over the Hon'ble Finance Minister did not think it fit to call

a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee of the House and allow them to scrutinise the various items of expenditure for which money was provided and also to look into the objection of the Auditor-General. Sir, this betrays want of confidence of the Ministry in the people and their representatives. Sir, we all know the Original Budget or the Supplementary Budget will be passed in the House by the magic influence of the party machinery of the Ministry whether they have the support and the confidence of the people or not. Sir, I hope I shall be pardoned, if I sound a note of warning to the Government that they should not measure their strength by the number of votes they get in their favour in this House. Sir, before I resume my seat I may be permitted to repeat the oft-quoted dictum "you can deceive some people for some time but not all people for all times".

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during general discussion of the budget we have already anticipated most of the arguments that would be advanced this afternoon. As a matter of fact supplementary estimates only show the difference between the original estimates for 1948-49 and the revised estimates. Sir, we do not object to certain provisions that have been made under heads "Medical", "Public Health", "Industries", "Pre-partition Payments", and the "Damodar Valley Project". These are important provisions conducive to the welfare of the province, but I do not understand the reason why "General Administration" once again should consume another 13 lakhs in spite of the fact that about 1,68,00,000 rupees and odds has already been provided under that head in the budget. Then again the "Police" under which we have already provided 366 lakhs and odds another 34 lakhs is necessary to meet the increasing demand under that head. Coming to "Extraordinary Charges in India" that alone accounts for nearly Rs. 1,10,45,000. These are the three items, and one more item, to which my esteemed friend Janab Abdur Rahman has already referred is the State Transport scheme. With regard to the last item I doubt the wisdom at this juncture of providing State Transport. Sir, when the province is going through a financial crisis, when we cannot provide enough money for our nation-building departments, when we cannot encourage intensive drive for agricultural improvement, I do not think we should have risked an experiment like this which has in my opinion no very bright future. It is no use frittering away public money on ill-digested schemes like this. Instead, we should pool all our resources on schemes which have got a productive value of their own. True, there is congestion in traffic; true, there is need for expansion of motor transport: it would have been better, however, if Government had entrusted all these to private agencies who are plying buses and are concerned with transport services in the city and they might have thereby relieved traffic congestion to a great extent, instead of undertaking this scheme which has no very great possibility in future. We cannot afford to spend so much money on this scheme at this juncture.

Coming to "Extraordinary Charges in India", Sir, it is an extraordinary thing which has never been properly accounted for. Since after the inception of the Civil Supplies Department, year in and year out, huge sums of money have been provided in the budget for purchasing schemes and the Legislature has been kept absolutely in the dark about the transactions that have gone on behind the scene. We do not know on what prices Government purchased wheat and wheat products, and we do not know on what prices they were sold under the contract. We know, however, that mismanagement and bungling—and we hear whispers of corruption and bribery as well—are responsible for the losses that occurred in the dark. They are not accounted for, but adjusted perhaps out of time or written off, and I do not know how can the country bear such losses specially when private agencies do not sustain any loss on such transactions. I do not see why Government with their vast machinery and organisation at their disposal would be sustaining huge losses on that account. For the last

four or five years, from the year 1943-44 right up to date, there must have been something wrong somewhere in the working of the Department. I would therefore request the Finance Minister with his superior knowledge of the department to enlighten this House on this point.

Then, Sir, I come to "Police". I was referring the other day to the provisions made in the year of August disturbances, i.e., 1942-43, when the whole country was seething with discontent, when there was an attempt to dislocate the machinery of the Government and when from the topmost position to the lowest Congressites all over the country were put in jail and there were widespread disturbances in Ballia, Midnapore and other places. Even at that juncture it was not necessary to provide more than 248 lakhs and odds and that was for united Bengal. But poor West Bengal today with only 70 per cent. of the revenues of univided Bengal and 36 per cent. of her population has now to provide not merely 366 lakhs in the current year's budget but even more than that, an additional sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been provided in the revised. Sir, I do not want to discuss what has been provided in the next year's budget. I do not know how, when you are talking of balancing the budget, when you are talking of providing more and more money for the nation-building departments, you can justify this provision under the head "Police".

Coming to General Administration, Sir, this is another item which has engaged the serious attention of the public outside as also of members in this Legislature. Sir, the estimate under this head in 1942-43 was about Rs. 1,63,00,000 and today in the year of Our Lord 1948-49, Rs. 1,68,68,000 has been provided for West Bengal and in the revised there is a further increase under that head of another 13 lakhs.

Out of a total sum of Rs. 6,45,89,000 that has been provided in the Supplementary Budget, Sir, by far the largest sum has been made under heads "Extraordinary Charges", "Police" and "General Administration". For secret service also an additional sum of Rs. 1,05,000 has been provided. I do not know what is this secret service. In the face of the disturbances that occurred in Basirhat, in the face of the growing menace which is threatening the existence of society at the present moment I do think there is justification in the existing unsettled condition of the country for more police vigilance, and that the forces of destruction, disruption and revolution certainly call for extra provision under "Police". But they have not justified their existence nor the necessity for further provisions by their inaction, inefficiency and inability to probe into the root cause of the troubles.

In the end, I would request the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to enlighten this House on the various items under which provisions have been made in the Supplementary Budget, more especially the provisions under the heads "Police", "Extraordinary Charges" and "General Administration".

**Janab ABDUL WAHID SARKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, late presentation of supplementary estimate has on occasions more than one been adversely criticised on the floor of this House. It is quite clear that rules do not contemplate inclusion of expenditure already incurred in supplementary estimates, but this is exactly what is going to be done in the present case. I do hope that the practice of presenting supplementary estimates, either in the monsoon session or December session will be strictly followed in future.

Sir, the heavy demand of Rs. 1,10,45,000 representing the loss incurred for selling wheat and wheat products at a price lower than that fixed by the Government of India, cannot be supported. There does not appear any good reason why the prices of those commodities were not revised by the Civil Supplies Department in consonance with the rates fixed by the Government of India. If this had been done in proper time, this heavy drain on the provincial revenue could have been avoided. It appears that the selling rates were fixed by the Government of India in the beginning of 1948, but

no steps were taken by the department concerned, to revise the rates during the whole year. This is really unconscionable, to say the least of it. One can certainly expect a little more activity from the responsible officers of a full fledged department.

There is another demand for Rs. 5 lakhs under the head "Public Health". This increase is said to be due to provision having been made for anti-plague measures. One fails to account for the absence of a similar provision in the original budget, when as a matter of fact many plague cases were reported in Calcutta last year, necessitating vigilance and suitable provisions being adopted in the budget. However, it is better late than never and in that view of the matter, we have to agree to the demand, though I trust the department concerned will please note this for their future guidance.

With these few words I beg to resume my seat.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Sir, I had been studying the supplementary demands which the Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the other day. The impression which a perusal of the supplementary demands as also of the budget demands left in my mind was this that the general budgetary structure of this province has not undergone any appreciable change since the attainment of independence. On the other hand, Sir, it might be stated that the content and character of our public expenditure has suffered some deterioration inasmuch as with about three-fourths of the revenue of undivided Bengal and one-third its population, we have not been able to increase—not to say, appreciably increase—the share of expenditure devoted to what are commonly known as nation-building departments. Even in the supplementary demands you might have noticed that out of a demand of Rs. 6½ crores, say about 26 lakhs or only about 4 per cent. are accounted for by these nation-building departments. What, therefore, Sir, I would like to present to you for your consideration today is a brief review of our public expenditure—a brief analytical review—and this refers both to supplementary and original demands because I want to show to you and the honourable members the direction in which the expenditure of this province is moving.

I would take the figures for 1946-47 as of undivided Bengal and of 1948-49 and of 1949-50 and I will refer you to some of the important heads. If you take the figures for these years—the figures refer, of course, to 1946-47 actuals, 1948-49 revised and 1949-50 estimates—the comparison is not quite equitable for reasons I shall presently state, but for the present we might take these figures. For General Administration the proportion was 1946-47—7.6, 1948-49—5.9, 1949-50—6.7; Administration of Justice 1946-47—3.3, 1948-49—2.8, 1949-50—2.9; Police 1946-47—11.2, 1948-49—13.2, 1949-50—14; Education for those years 6.9, 8.6, 10.7; Public Health 3.0, 2.7, 2.3; Agriculture 4.9, 6.8, 7.9; Veterinary 0.3, 0.3, 0.3; Co-operative 0.5, 0.3, 0.6; Industries 1.0, 1.6, 2.8; Extraordinary Charges 14.7, 15.7, 12.4. If you take, Sir, the nation-building departments together, then the proportion in 1946-47 was 24.2, in 1948-49, 29.6 and in 1949-50, 34.5. On the face of it, it might be stated that there has been a fairly large increase in the expenditure of these departments in 1949-50, but the comparison is not equitable for the reason that these expenditures are influenced by the grants that were obtained from the Central Government and with a view to make the comparison more equitable, it would be advisable to see what proportion of our expenditure—ordinary expenditure—without taking into consideration the grants received from the Government of India is spent in the various departments. If you take these figures, Sir, that is, without the development expenditure, you will find that in most of the cases the proportions have remained the same, particularly in the nation-building departments, whereas in the other departments the proportions in the latter years have increased.

Now, one or two examples will illustrate my point. For example, the proportion for General Administration was 6.6 in 1948-49, 7.8 in 1949-50 and it was 7.6 in 1946-47. Take Police, it is 14.5 in 1948-49 and 16.2 in 1949-50. Take all the nation-building departments together, it is 25.7 in 1949-50 and 23.6 in 1948-49, but in the one case, in 1949-50, it refers to estimates and if you take the figures of estimates in 1948-49 the proportion is 27 per cent. Now, in all these comparisons what I should like you to remember, Sir, is this that whenever a budget is presented to us, we compare the estimates of the ensuing year with the revised estimates of the current year and the comparison generally works out in favour of the ensuing year. But a study of the budget figures shows that always the revised is lower than the estimates, particularly in regard to nation-building departments and the actuals are lower than the revised, whereas in regard to the other departments, say for General Administration or Police, the tendency is just the other way round. If you take the estimates for 1948-49 and 1949-50 for nation-building departments, with the development expenditure the proportions would have worked out at 38.6 in 1948-49 and only 34.5 in 1949-50. So from that point of view it appears that the budget has been retrogressive. Now, Sir, that is a point that I should like you to remember. If you again take the cost of the revenue earning departments and refer in this context to the publication circulated by the Finance Department, namely, the "Provincial Rupee" which is really helpful, you will find that that cost has remained practically the same for 1946-47, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ghose, I think in a supplementary demand there should not be a long discussion on general policy.

**Sri BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Sir, I quite appreciate your point of view. What I was trying to submit to you is this that in the supplementary demands if you work out the figures you will find that the amount that is devoted towards nation-building departments is very small but I did not want to say that because 4 per cent. of the expenditure in supplementary demand is devoted to nation-building departments, therefore that would be the correct assessment of the budget taken as a whole, and therefore I want to link the supplementary demand to the original demand in order to show what the character of the whole budget is. The supplementary demand without any relation to the original demand has no significance, and that is why I was trying to analyse our public expenditure with a view to make out a case in favour of an examination of our expenditure in certain departments. I was saying that the cost of the revenue earning departments also has remained the same. It used to be a point of criticism with us that the cost of administration in undivided Bengal's budget was very heavy, and if that criticism was true then, it remains virtually true even today. If that is so, the case for a consideration of our expenditure not by an officer of the Government but by some appropriate committee becomes urgent. We have had a publication circulated to us in which it is stated that a Government officer is enquiring into staff requirements. Now an officer of the Government certainly will not be entitled to examine any questions of policy. I may give you one or two illustrations which may be considered in this connection. For example, in the first place, about Secretariat practice; I do not know if honourable members are aware of the way in which the Secretariat works. We have here an increased demand for General Administration, and the way in which the Secretariat works is, Sir, very relevant; and the functioning of the Secretariat is generally what I may call—"administration by noting". A file starts, and a lower division clerk notes, then an upper division clerk, then an Assistant Secretary, then a Deputy Secretary, then if it is not disposed of, the Secretary and then if it goes to the Ministry, the Minister. Now, Sir, it is really a question which should be considered whether a practice like that should be continued even today or whether it should be changed, and if it can be changed with some advantage, whether certain

reduction in personnel can be effected that way. In the second place, take the present Secretariat and ministerial set-up. It should be considered whether the present set-up is quite logical. If you go by expenditure you will find that there are certain departments which spend quite a lot of money, say, about 2 or 3 crores of rupees, whereas there are other departments which are in charge of independent Ministers, which probably only spend a few lakhs. I do not mean to say that the work by itself is not important, e.g., Co-operation, Industries or Veterinary—that of course is under "Medical"—but there are some departments like that. They are really important unless we have sufficient money to spend for them. But if we have no money, then is it necessary to maintain the paraphernalia in their existing form? That is a thing which has to be considered, and I do not think that a Government officer can enquire into that question.

Now, Sir, these are things which I wanted to bring to your notice. I have spoken about the expenditure earmarked for nation-building departments. That is not quite sufficient. The mere fact that some monies have been allocated for nation-building departments does not mean necessarily that those monies are being well spent. Even today we have had a question answered on the Grow More Food scheme, and a lot of suspicion has been left in our mind as to whether the monies have been well spent. Not only have we to see that more money is allocated to the nation-building departments but we must also see to it that money is well spent. Of course that is a subject that I intend to go into when individual demands for grant will be taken up.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, I do not think I have much to say in reply to a general discussion of the Supplementary Budget, because all the honourable members spoke about specified subjects which may be discussed at the time of voting of grants. Mr. Abdur Rahman alone raised a point that we have not yet called a Public Accounts Committee. Sir, the time for calling a Public Accounts Committee relating to Accounts after August, 1947, has not come. In the period before August, 1947, it was the administration of the party to which Mr. Abdur Rahman belonged (pointing out the Opposition Benches) and it is not necessary for me to support or whitewash or point out the defects or otherwise of their accounts. The Auditor-General has decided that it is no use calling a Public Accounts Committee for the period relating to the account of the united Bengal.

#### DEMAND FOR GRANTS.

##### 4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 28,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

##### 8—Provincial Excise.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" during the current year.

Sir, the circulated note will show why this extra amount is necessary under the head "8—Provincial Excise".

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 2,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

## 10—Forest.

**The Hon'ble Sri HEM CHANDRA NASKAR:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 8,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" during the current year.

শান্তীর সদস্যগণকে বে শুভিত পুত্রিকা মেওয়া ইইবাহে আহাতেই এই অধিক ব্যারের কারণ বণিত আছে। পুরুষ কারণ এই বে দারোদর ভালি পরিবহণ প্রভৃতির জন্য অধিক পরিবাপ কাঠ ও তক্তা বন বিভাগ কর্তৃক সংগ্রহ এবং সরবরাহ করিতে ইইবাহে। আসামের সহিত সংযোগ হাপন উচ্চেন্দ্র্যে রেলপথ নির্মাণের জন্য sleeper সরবরাহ এবং কর্মসূল অভাব বিটাইয়ার জন্য পার্কিং এবং অলপাইভার্ড জেলার অধিক পরিবাপ আসাম কাঠ ও কাঠকরণ সরবরাহ ও ব্যবস্থা ইইবাহে। গত বৎসর থার্জেটের আনুমানিক হিসাব পেশ করিবার সময় এই ব্যারিক্য অনুমান করা সম্ভবপ্রয় হয় নাই।

এই প্রস্তাবে ইয়া উত্তোলনোপ্য বে এই ৮,৬১,০০০ টাকা বেন্দন অধিক ব্যার ইইবে ডেনি আবের দিকে ১৬,৫০,০০০ টাকা অধিক মাজুর পাওয়া যাইবে বলিয়া আশা করা যাব।

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of Rs. 8,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

## 68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

**The Hon'ble Sri KALIPADA MOOKERJEE:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 50,65,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 91,17,000 has been paid to the Damodar Valley Corporation on account of this Government's share of the cost of the Damodar Valley Project during the current financial year. No provision for this charge was made in the current year's budget as no estimate of the cost of the project for 1948-49 was available at the time. A portion of the charge will be met by reappropriation of savings within Grant No. 10—Irrigation. A supplementary grant of Rs. 50,65,000 is required to meet the balance of the charge.

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Kalipada Mookerjee that a sum of Rs. 50,65,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

## 25—General Administration—General Administration.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 13,09,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" during the current year.

Sir, of this sum, Rs. 9,00,000 is required for preparing the electoral rolls prior to elections for Legislatures. With regard to the other two items, Sir, these are all matters of importance and I shall refer to them in detail when I am moving the budget for the next year and I shall then put the explanation which the members demand from me.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 13,09,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

**28—Jails and Convict Settlements.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,93,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" during the current year.

The reason why this demand is being made is mentioned in the brochure that has been circulated.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 1,93,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

**29—Police.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 34,36,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police" during the current year.

Sir, the reasons why these additional grants are required are mentioned in the brochure that has been circulated but the members here have raised certain general questions regarding the Police Department which I shall have the pleasure to reply in greater detail when the budget of the next year is being considered.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is a cut motion of Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji but that is out of order because it aims at discussing the general policy.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 34,36,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

**30—Ports and Pilotage.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage" during the current year.

The reasons for the same are given in the brochure.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

**38—Medical.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 16,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" during the current year.

The reasons for the same are given in the brochure.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 16,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

**39—Public Health.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health" during the current year.

The reason is to drive away plague from Calcutta.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

#### 41—Veterinary.

**The Hon'ble Sri JADABENDRA NATH PANJA:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "41—Veterinary" during the current year.

The reasons for asking this grant are given in the Explanatory Memorandum.

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Jadabendra Nath Panja that a sum of Rs. 1,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "41—Veterinary" during the current year was then put and agreed to.

#### 43—Industries—Cinchona.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,68,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

#### 47—Miscellaneous Departments.

**The Hon'ble Sri KALIPADA MOOKERJI:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,53,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

#### 55—Superannuation allowances and pensions and 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Re. 1 be granted for expenditure under the head "55—Superannuation allowances and pensions and 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenue" during the current year. The reasons have been stated in the Explanatory Memorandum.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

#### 57—Miscellaneous.

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Re. 1 be granted for expenditure under the head "57—Miscellaneous" during the current year.

This is due to the expenditure on refugees, and the reason for this grant has been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

#### 63—Extraordinary charges in India.

**The Hon'ble Sri PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,10,45,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extraordinary charges in India" during the current year.

Sir, the reasons have been given in the Explanatory Memorandum, but I would like to go into the details.

In the supplementary estimates a demand for Rs. 1,10,45,000 has been included under this head as detailed below:—

#### **Loss on sale of subsidised food—**

	Rs.
(i) To Public	... ... ... 96,32,000
(ii) To Government servants	... ... 14,13,000

Sir, you know that West Bengal is a highly deficit province and in spite of our best endeavour for internal procurement we have to import rice from foreign countries. So far as wheat and wheat products are concerned, our production is almost nil and we have to import the whole of wheat and wheat products requirements from foreign countries.

Regarding (i), that is, the loss on sale of subsidised food to the public, the Civil Supplies Department is directly concerned. Regarding item (ii), it relates to the Finance Department because we subsidise food to certain categories of Government servants. The reason for this demand is that the pool prices of wheat, barley, flour and maize were raised by the Government of India with effect from 1st January, 1948, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17—wheat; barley from Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 17-4; flour from Rs. 13-6 to Rs. 21-10; and maize from Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 15-15 per maund. These rates were intimated to this Government only in March and April, 1948, that is, long after the preparation of the Budget estimates of the current year. Hence the loss could not be provided for in the original estimates for 1948-49. In order to reduce the loss to some extent the selling prices of wheat, barley, atta and maize were revised during the course of the year 1948-49, and the Government of India also intimated that this Government would receive subsidies from them on account of the increase in the pool prices to the extent of two-thirds of the total loss up to September, 1948, and three-fourths with effect from October, 1948. The pool prices of wheat, barley and maize have been reduced by the Government of India to Rs. 15, Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 11-4 per maund respectively from 1st January, 1949. The revised pool price of flour has not yet been communicated to this Government. The total loss on the trading operation of wheat and wheat products for the period from 1st January, 1948, to 31st March, 1949, has been estimated at Rs. 3,00,13,000. Out of this total loss Rs. 2,03,81,000 will be borne by the Government of India and the balance of Rs. 96,32,000 by this Government. As the original estimate for 1948-49 did not include any provision for this loss, a provision of Rs. 96,32,000 has been included in the Supplementary Budget Estimates for the year 1948-49.

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 1,10,45,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extra-ordinary charges in India" during the current year, was then put and agreed to.

**64C—Pre-partition Payments.**

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and 82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 60,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and 82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account" during the current year.

Sir, as has been explained in the explanatory memorandum a sum of Rs. 60,00,000 was voted last year, but the Auditor-General requested the Government to put it in another shape and the shape is now before the House, namely, working expenses in connection with State Transport Service put down at Rs. 8,16,000, and the Capital Outlay on State Transport Service at Rs. 51,84,000 up to the 31st March, 1949. The recurring receipt in connection with the working of the scheme for this year is estimated at Rs. 10,42,000. The scheme has not been in full operation yet. It began to work from the month of August, 1948, and yet in eight months' time that was to go we have got about Rs. 2,32,000 as profit on the amount that has been spent on the working expenses and the capital outlay. When all the buses that have been purchased are put on the road I am perfectly sure that the figures of the receipts will show a much bigger sum, particularly when the whole year's account is taken.

I beg to move that the sum of Rs. 60,00,000 be provided.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 60,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and 82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account" during the current year, was then put and agreed to.

**Interest-free Advances.**

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 10,87,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Interest-free Advances" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.**

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,11,60,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**Adjournment.**

The House was then adjourned at 5.33 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly ~~assembled~~<sup>and</sup> under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 10 Hon'ble Ministers and 52 members.

**STARRED QUESTION**

(to which oral answer was given)

**Allegation against one Madan Mohan Trivedi, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Jangipur, Murshidabad**

**\*28. Sri KUBER CHAND HALDAR:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Co-operation Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

- (i) that one Nakul Halder of Gujirpur complained six months ago to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, against one Madan Mohan Trivedi, an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Jangipur (Murshidabad), to the effect that he demanded one hundred rupees as bribe for registering the Co-operative Society of the fishermen; and
- (ii) that the copy of the said complaint was submitted to him?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what steps he has taken in the matter?

**MINISTER in charge of the CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Sri Nikunja Behary Maity):** (a) Yes.

(b) An enquiry was made by the Subdivisional Officer, Jangipur, and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Murshidabad. The complaint was found to have no basis in fact.

**SRI CHARU CHANDRA BHANDARI:** মানসীক সোসাইটির বন্দোবস্ত কি কৈ কিমি এই অভিযোগ করেছিলেন তিনি এই কৈ আবেদন করে আবেদন কৈ?

**The Hon'ble Sri NIKUNJA BEHARY MAITY:** I am not aware of that.

**Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH:** Sir, evidently the Hon'ble Minister has not understood the question. The honourable member wanted to know if the Hon'ble Minister was satisfied with the result of the enquiry made, and the Hon'ble Minister condescended to reply "I am not aware".

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** We need Mallinath! (Laughter.)

**Authenticated Schedule of Supplementary Estimate, 1948-49.**

**The Hon'ble Sri NALINI RANJAN SARKER:** Sir, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, I beg to lay before the Assembly the Schedule of Supplementary Expenditure for 1948-49 as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal under section 81 read with sub-section (1) of section 80 of the Act.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

## The West Bengal Molasses Control Bill, 1949.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Molasses Control Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Molasses Control Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

Briefly explained, the reasons for this Bill are that molasses is required for the manufacture of alcohol which is one of the essential industries of this province being used not only in beverages but also in medicinal and other preparations such as paints, varnishes, soaps and dyes. The molasses required by distilleries is a by-product of sugar mills. This province is greatly deficient in molasses and has to buy large quantities from Bihar and United Provinces where it is a controlled commodity. In addition it has to utilise to the maximum extent the small supply that is available from sources within the province, namely, sugar mills and large stockists. This is done by the use of the Bengal Molasses Control Ordinance, 1946, which is now kept in operation by the West Bengal Expiring Laws Act, 1948, but as this Act will expire on the 31st March, 1949, and as the necessity for control is likely to continue for some years, the present Bill has been brought before the House.

Sub-clause (4) of clause 1 of the Bill provides that the Act will remain in force for three years in the first instance and, if necessary, for a further period or periods not exceeding two years in the aggregate. Clause 3 gives the necessary powers to Government to control production and distribution of molasses.

**Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in introducing this Bill has tried to make out a case that molasses ought to be used in the distilleries for manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages, but, Sir, he has forgotten that there is another and a very large body of consumers, namely, the manufacturers of indigenous tobacco, the *hukka* tobacco manufacturers. Nowhere in the Bill, neither in the Statement of Objects and Reasons nor in the body of the Bill, is there any mention of those consumers. Sir, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Minister through you, Sir, to tell the House whether he has them in contemplation and whether that body of consumers will also reap the benefit of this Act.

Apart from that this measure provides a glimpse into the mind of the Ministry. If you look into the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that this measure is designed for an initial period of three years in the first instance and, if necessary, it may be extended for two years more.

Sir, Government want to supply molasses to the distilleries for the manufacture of alcohol as also alcoholic beverages. That shows that Government have no intention of introducing prohibition in the country. At any rate, the Government are in no hurry about it. If they have any contemplation at all of introducing prohibition in the country, Sir, it will be after five years, i.e., after this Ministry has gone out of office by the usual course of General Election. And what the next Ministry will do or will not do, this Ministry cannot certainly vouch for it. It is certainly not the intention of this Ministry to introduce prohibition. Sir, I have looked into the book of cut motions and I have found that members from all sides of the House and representing all shades of opinion have attacked the Ministry and want to raise a discussion for failure of the Ministry to introduce prohibition. They should take stock of this Bill and I think, Sir, that it will be a pure waste of time to move those cut motions.

Now, coming to the provisions of this Bill, I find in clause 1(4) that "It shall remain in force for 3 years only". Sir, you would please notice how the Bill tries to hoodwink the public when it says "but the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that it shall remain in force for such further period or periods not exceeding two years in the aggregate as may be specified in the notification". There is no contemplation that this Bill will again be brought before this Assembly and the opinion of this Assembly sought. Sir, Government are taking powers to keep this Bill in force for 5 years if they so chose.

Again, in clause 3 it mentions that it will provide for the sale of molasses at fair prices. The Government will please tell the House now what they think to be the fair price of molasses and how will they compute the fair price of molasses. By what process and what are the factors that are taken into consideration to arrive at what the fair prices of molasses are or would be.

Then, Sir, in (d) it says "for requiring any person holding stocks of molasses to sell them at fair prices to specified persons or classes of persons or in specified circumstances". I do not know, Sir, what is at the back of the mind of the Government when it says "specified circumstances". It is for them to explain, but, Sir, I shall certainly want to know who they mean by "specified persons", whether they mean that body of large consumers as I have mentioned earlier, the *biri* manufacturers or *hukka* tobacco manufacturers as the "specified persons".

Again, in clause 6, Sir, I find in the penal clause the Bill says "that the Court trying such contravention may direct that any property in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the order has been contravened shall be forfeited to His Majesty". Now, Sir, "His Majesty" is a common phraseology with the drafters of these laws and I suppose that there are legal difficulties if we want to do away with these words. I only point out this that this phraseology should be suitably amended, because we have the Constitution of India on the anvil of the Constituent Assembly of India and sooner than this Act expires it will be adopted and, Sir, in all likelihood we shall sever all connections with His Majesty and in that case this Bill will have to be amended. If it is possible we should omit the words "His Majesty" and say that "it should be forfeited to the Indian Union or to the State".

With these words, Sir, I like to again appeal to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of this Bill to tell me and to give me answers to the questions that I have put.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Is there nobody else who is wanting to be informed?

(There was none.)

My friend here is fond of listening to his own voice. If he had read the Bill a little he could have answered his own questions that he has just put before us. For instance, he asks, "Is it meant only for the drinkers and those who use wine and alcohol, or is it meant for other purposes?" If you read through the Bill it says: "The Provincial Government, so far as it may be necessary or expedient for maintaining or increasing the supply of molasses or for securing equitable distribution or availability of molasses at fair prices may, by notified order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution." Where does it say that it would only be distributed to the wine distilleries? (Janab Md. KUNNA BUKHSHI: That is mentioned.) I know. Let him please not interrupt me. Let him be satisfied with what I have got to say and I hope he will be satisfied. But you cannot satisfy everybody. You cannot satisfy a person who does not want to be satisfied. It is impossible for anybody to satisfy such a person. There are some people whom you can make understand things. But there are some who refuse to understand and therefore

it is very difficult to make him understand. Why in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the question of distilleries and so on has been mentioned is because they are the largest consumers. But that does not mean it includes everybody; that should have been apparent to my friend over there. Secondly, he tried to draw a red herring across the track by asking, "Are you not going to start prohibition; if so why do you want to continue the Act for five years?" We know exactly what our commitments are; he need not remind us about it. We need rectified spirit for various other purposes besides the provision of drink, namely, for paint, varnish or medicines and I hope Bengal will, as it has been in the past, be the centre where drug will be manufactured in increasing quantities from year to year. Therefore, Sir, these are the reasons why the period has initially been fixed at three years but then you cannot properly organise a particular trade unless you have the thing running at least for five years, and so there is provision to extend it by another two years.

Then, Sir, as regards his question "Why should it be forfeited to His Majesty" I thought he was a good legislator and as such he would have known that at the present moment while the country is still a part of the Dominion there are certain forms which you must observe and as soon as the conditions change the forms also would change automatically. One Order or an Adaptation Order as it is called, would be circulated for all such purposes. Unless he thinks that because he has got to raise some objection somewhere and therefore he has raised this objection, this objection is not relevant now. In my Old Council days a gentleman got up to say something because he wanted to occupy a little time of the House and he found there was one item called "Crude Oil Engines" and he started by saying, "Sir, I object to everything crude. If it was a 'fine oil engine' I would have agreed; since it is a crude oil engine I oppose." That is the sort of an argument which my friend over there has put forward. I do not think there is anything there which needs explaining very much. It has been in operation for the last 3/4 years and will require another 3/4 years unless we find some other method of producing power alcohol or other types of alcohol about which we are investigating at the present moment.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Molasses Control Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 3.*

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 4.*

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 5.*

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 6.*

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 7.*

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 8.*

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 9.*

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 10.*

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Preamble.*

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** I beg to move that the West Bengal Molasses Control Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

**The Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1949.

(The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Calcutta Corporation was superseded up to 31st March, 1949, under the Corporation of Calcutta Temporary Supersession Act, 1948. That Act has been amended so as to empower the Provincial Government to extend the period of supersession up to 31st March, 1950. Now, this Bill seeks to amend the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1948, so that the provision made in it for appointment by the Provincial Government of three members on the Board of Trustees of the Improvement Trust of Calcutta in place of the three representatives on it of the Calcutta Corporation may have force till 31st March, 1950, instead of till 31st March, 1949. The Statement of Objects and Reasons gives all the particulars.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 1.*

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 2.*

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 3.*

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*Clause 4.*

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

*The Preamble.*

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** At this stage, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon'ble the mover of this Bill a question. The Calcutta Corporation is the biggest autonomous body in Bengal. It was expected that Calcutta would be given proper opportunities to govern the city by its elected representatives. Sir, the Calcutta Corporation has been superseded, and I take it that it was superseded as the Government thought that the administration of the Corporation was not quite happy. But, Sir, it has been our custom here in Bengal—I do not know what happens elsewhere—that when a municipality or district board or corporation is found guilty of corruption, etc., Government comes forward and supersedes the body only with a view to create fresh opportunities for free election so that the outgoing members of the superseded body might be confronted with their constituencies and answer all charges of mal-administration. Here, Sir, I presume that for similar reasons the Corporation was superseded, but we find no sign that the Government desire to arrange for new elections.

**Sri D. N. MUKHERJI:** On a point of order, Sir. Is there any relevance of the speech that the honourable member is delivering with the subject matter of the present Bill?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think the subject matter of the Bill is only for the appointment of three members on the Board of Trustees of the Calcutta Improvement Trust in place of the three representatives of the Corporation of Calcutta and that therefore the honourable member should confine himself to make his speech relevant to the subject matter of this Bill. As, however, he is speaking on the third reading of the Bill I cannot prevent him from making a speech by which he can deal in detail with all the matters relating to it. Still, I hope, he will confine himself to the subject matter of the Bill.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, I beg to submit that the Hon'ble the mover of the Bill while proposing consideration of this Bill said that since by an amendment of the Calcutta Corporation Temporary Supersession Act the period of supersession has been extended till 31st March, 1950, and since there is a provision in that amending Bill for appointment of three members to the Calcutta Improvement Trust Board in place of the three representatives of the Calcutta Corporation—

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** May I correct him, Sir? Along with the supersession of the Calcutta Corporation by the Calcutta Corporation Temporary Supersession Act, there was another amendment to the Improvement Trust (Amendment) Act by which the three Trustees of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Board nominated by the Calcutta Corporation were to be nominated by the Provincial Government. That is another Act which we have passed. Today we are confronted with this that after that Amending Bill had been passed, the Corporation of Calcutta Temporary Supersession Act has been extended by another year, and therefore the latter amending Act has to be extended by another year, and hence this Bill has been brought forward. That is the proposition, Sir.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, I realise that if this Bill is not passed, there will be some difficulty in keeping the Calcutta Corporation under supersession. Anyway, I would like the honourable mover of the motion to answer my question as to how long he proposes to keep the Calcutta Corporation under supersession and what has been the result of this supersession, whether the administration has improved and the city is in a position to get a fresh election and have its own people to govern its own affairs.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** If my friend wants an answer to these questions, I am afraid I cannot satisfy him because this is not the place nor is this the occasion to discuss whether the act of supersession was correct or not. Sir, it would be insulting to the intelligence of the House to raise this point when the House has agreed to extend the period of supersession by another year. I am afraid my friend has missed that point. What I propose to do is this. When originally we passed the Calcutta Corporation Temporary Supersession Act, a little later after March, 1948, in the August session we found that the Calcutta Improvement Trust had three Trustees whose term expired by that date and who were nominees of the Calcutta Corporation. As the Calcutta Corporation had ceased to exist, an Act was passed by this Legislature to provide for this emergency and allow the Government to nominate three men in place of those who were to be elected by the Calcutta Corporation because there was no Calcutta Corporation. In January, 1949, the Calcutta Corporation Temporary Supersession Act was extended by a period of one year, and unless you have this Act passed, it is not possible to fill those three vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the Calcutta Improvement Trust after the period of the present nominees expires. Therefore power is being taken by asking this Legislature to let the Provincial Government continue nominating the three members to the Improvement Trust Board in place of the three persons who were ordinarily to be elected by the Calcutta Corporation in accordance with the Calcutta Corporation Act. This is a simple proposition which we have placed before the House for its acceptance.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Amending Bill, 1949, as settled in the Assembly, be passed, was then put and agreed to.

**Extension of time for submission of the final report of the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949.**

**The Hon'ble Sri Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Select Committee could not finish their deliberations on the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, by the 15th March, 1949, the time appointed by the House. The committee will require some more time for submission of the final report of the Bill. So, with your permission, Sir, I move that the date for submission of the final report be extended till the 23rd March, 1949.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think the House has no objection. The time for the submission of the report is extended till 23rd March, 1949.

**Adjournment.**

The House was then adjourned at 4.32 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled  
under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935,  
as adapted.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1949, at 4 p.m.

**Present:**

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble Sri ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 10 Hon'ble Ministers and 51 members.

**Adjournment Motions.**

**Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH:** Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion and I find that you have seen it fit to refuse consent. Sir, may I know exactly on what grounds you have refused your consent to the adjournment motion?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have already stated several times that when consent is refused by the Speaker the reasons are not to be asked for as a matter of right but in this matter I will inform the mover of the motion that, while the Budget Session is on, according to the precedents of our House, adjournment motions are not allowed. Moreover you see the Police Budget is coming on the 18th and the honourable movers of these resolutions will have ample opportunity to criticise the Government if they so desire on their cut motions on the subject matter of this motion also. Moreover I understand that the Hon'ble the Premier is prepared to make a statement not today but tomorrow on the subject. And, under these circumstances, I am of opinion that I will not be justified in allowing this adjournment motion to be discussed in the House.

**Janab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN:** Sir, I had also given notice of a similar adjournment motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The same remarks apply to all the three adjournment motions on the identical subject.

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** With your leave, Sir, I want to say something. When you were pleased not to allow this motion I had no contact with you but I did tell my Chief Whip that I was prepared to make a statement not today but tomorrow after certain investigations about the facts of the case because I understand the object of the mover of the motion is to find out exactly what has happened and I may assure the members that the situation now is entirely under control and I shall make a brief statement in the House tomorrow if I am permitted by you, Sir, and the members of the House will give me that indulgence.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have no objection to the statement being made by the Leader of the House and I believe that will satisfy the honourable members.

**Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH:** I certainly shall welcome the statement from the Hon'ble the Leader of the House which he was pleased to say he would make tomorrow. The statement may refer to the facts of the case resulting in the death of one Muslim and injuries to many more Muslims over riots that took place over the Holi festival. My adjournment motion was disposed of without the House knowing what it was about and I wanted to make good that omission by referring to the death of one Muslim and injuries to many more Muslims at Kankinara.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** When consent has been refused you know, Mr. Khuda Bukhah, the subject matter of the motion is not discussed. The position is as I have explained to you and the reasons for my withholding consent are already there.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** Sir, we are grateful to the Hon'ble Premier for his readiness to make a statement about the incident. Sir, we have been to Kankinara and on the spot—

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I regret to have to say that I cannot allow a discussion upon a subject about which I have not been able to give my consent.

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Sir, this portion may be expunged from the proceedings.

**Janab ABUL HASHEM:** I only requested the Hon'ble Premier to visit the spot personally and ascertain facts.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Hon'ble Leader of the House has already promised a statement and if you are not satisfied with that statement you have got the opportunity to criticise Government in the cut motions. I need not dilate on this subject further.

#### BUDGET FOR 1949-50.

##### Demand for grants.

**The Hon'ble Sri HEM CHANDRA NASKAR:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 48,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10 -Forest".

এই স্বতরে এই প্রদেশের বন পরিবান মৌতি সময়ে বিচ্ছু বলা সম্ভব হনে করি। জনবাসু ও প্রাক্তিক অবস্থার সময়া বক্তা, প্রতিকার ক্ষম নিরাপত্ত ও উৎপাদিক পক্ষ বর্ষে, বাস, পাহা পুড়তি পত খাদের উৎপাদন এবং জনস্বাস্থের নিষ্ঠা-বাসচারা কাঠ, ডাক্ত, বাসনী পুড়তি বনপ্রকার বনভাত জৰুৰৰ নিয়মিত সহবাসের জন্ম বহনের প্রয়োজন। বিভাগসম্বৰ্ত উপায়ে বন-সংস্কারের সংবর্ধন, পরিবৰ্ধন, সংগ্রহ এবং ব্যবহার সরকারী বন-পরিচালনার মুখ্য উপায়।

এই প্রদেশের বনচুরির পরিবান ৪ হাজাৰ বর্গ মাইল অধীন সমগ্র প্রদেশের আওতামের পতকবা ১৪ তাপ এবং ইয়া পুরানত: এই প্রদেশের উত্তৰ ও পশ্চিম মাধ্যমে অবস্থিত। বৈজ্ঞানিকাধোর হতে সাধাৰণত: পুড়তাক দেশেরই আওতামের পতকবা ২০ ইষ্টেতে ২০ তাপ বন বক্তা আবশ্যক। এই প্রদেশের আওতামের জুনোজুন জনসংখ্যা শুধু বেশী, এবং বাসা উৎপাদনের জন্য ভবিত্ব নির্দেশ প্রয়োজন। জুনোজুনের বাসি ভিটাইয়াৰ জন্ম এই প্রদেশে যে পরিবান বন মৃত্যুন প্রযোজন আৰা ভবিত্ব ভজনে পুৰোপুৰি কৰা সম্ভব হয় নাই। কিন্তু এই প্রদেশে উৎপন্ন পুৰোজীৰ বন-তাত জৰুৰৰ পরিবান চাইবার জুনোজুন অনেক কৰ। ভবিত্বাল জেলাতেটে উৎপন্ন পরিবান বন না থাকাৰ তুমি উৎপাদিক পক্ষত ভবিত্ব সৃষ্টি হচ্ছিতে। জৰুৰতত্ত্ব তুমিতে পৰ্যাপ্ত পরিবান বন আচারণ না থাকাৰ মাটি দুঁটা আসিয়া নলীভূলি মৰিয়া গিয়াছে এবং যাইতেছে। এই সকল কাৰণে এই প্রদেশের বাসে বাসে বন মৃত্যুন কৰা একাক প্রযোজন। বৰ্তমানে সবৰাব বন মৃত্যুনের জন্ম বে পৰা অবলম্বন কৰিবাকৰে আৰা বন বিভাগের উন্নৰ্বন পরিকল্পনাতন্ত্রিক জন্য আগামী বৎসৱেৰ বাবেটে যে ব্যাক কৰা হইয়াছে আৰা হইতে অনেক পৰিবানে বৃক্ষ যাইবে।

মনোয়া জেলার এই বৎসৱ প্রায় ২০০ একাৰ ভৱিত্বে দুক বোপন কৰা হইতেছে এবং আগামী বৎসৱ আৰু ৬০০ একাৰ ভৱিত্বে দুক বোপনেৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰা হইয়াছে এবং এতদ্বাবে কৰ্ত্তা চলিতেছে। মেলীনুৰ জেলায় এই বৎসৱ বোট ৬৩০ একাৰ বন মৃত্যুন কৰা হইয়াছে। আগামী বৎসৱ মেলীনুৰ জেলা ২,১০০ একাৰ পরিবান বন কৰিবাৰ ব্যবহাৰ অবলম্বন কৰা হইতেছে। সমুজ্জোগকূলে এইৰপ বন মৃত্যু হইলে আৰা এই জেলাকে সমুজ্জীবক কৰ ও পুৰুন হইতে রক্ত কৰিবে। আগামী বৎসৱ বিভিন্ন জেলাব বাবে বাবে গাছেৰ জৰা উৎপাদন-কেজু পুনৰ্বাৰ পৰিকল্পনা আছে। এই সকল কেজু হইতে জৰা সবৰাব কৰিবা প্রাৰম্ভিকপথকে দুক বোপন বিষয়ে উৎসাহিত কৰা হইবে এবং আৰা ও বাস পুড়তিৰ বাবে বাসে বৃক্ষজোড়েৰ ব্যবহাৰ হইবে বাসাতে নিষ্ঠ-পুৰোজীৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰ্ত্তা প্রাৰম্ভে সহজেত্ব হৈব। West Bengal Private Forest Act মেলীনুৰ বৎসৱ

বাল্কভা জেলার প্রযুক্ত হইয়াছে এবং এই পুষ্টি জেলায় মোট ১০০ বর্গ মাইল পরিমাণ বে-সরকারী বনের পরিচালনা সরকার কর্তৃক নির্বাচিত হইতেছে। এই বৎসর অলপাইওড়ি জেলার সরকারের তথাবধানে পরিকল্পনালকভাবে বনের তৈয়ারী আরম্ভ হইয়াছে। উৎপন্ন ব্যয়েরের পরিমাণ ২৫০ বন। ইহা উচ্চবৈচিত্র্য বে বন পরিচালন সম্পর্কে বন বিভাগকে উপদেশ দিবার অর্থ সরকারী এবং বে-সরকারী প্রতিনিধি লইয়া একটা উপদেশ সংসদ গঠন করা হইয়াছে। অন্যথারে কর্মাণ্ডেল জন্য বন-সংরক্ষণ প্রয়োজন। বাল্কভা উৎপাদন বন বিভাগের প্রধান উচ্চেশ্বর নহে। এই বিভাগের নামাবিধি বৈজ্ঞানিক জিয়াকলাপের জন্য স্বীকৃত ও অভিজ্ঞ কর্মচারী নিয়োগের অবশ্যাবত্তা রহিয়াছে। বনের মৃগ ব প্রদেশে বনজ সংগ্রহ করিবার উচ্চেশ্বর ক্ষমতায় নৃতন নৃতন রাষ্ট্র প্রত্যক্ষত করিতে ইয় এবং বনের বনের কর্মচারীদের বাসোপযোগী নৃতন নৃতন গৃহ নির্মাণ এবং পুরাতন গৃহগুলির সংস্কার করিবার জন্যও প্রত্য বৎসর যথেষ্ট ব্যয় করিবার প্রয়োজন হয়। এই সকল কারণেই বন বিভাগের শারীরণ বৰচ অন্যান্য রাজ্য প্রদানকারী বিভাগের তুলনায় কিছু বেশী। ইহা সবেও বন বিভাগ ইহার বৃক্ষ কর্তৃব্য অর্ধে ১৫ বন-সংরক্ষণ কার্য সম্পাদন করিয়াও প্রত্য বৎসরই প্রাদেশিক অর্থ ভাগাবে কিছু নিষ্ঠ আৰ পুদান করিয়া আসিতেছে। এবং আগামী বৎসরেও ৪ লক্ষ ৩৪ হাজার টাকা নিষ্ঠ আৰ দিতে সমর্থ হইবে বিভাগ আগা কৰা ব্যয়। উন্নৰ্মল-পরিকল্পনার জন্য ব্যয় বাবদ যে ২ লক্ষ টাকা ধৰা হইয়াছে তাহার কিছু অংশ ভাৰত সরকারের নিকট হইতে পাওয়া যাইবে। উপৰে উল্লিখিত নিষ্ঠ আৰের পরিমাণ অননুসূচী গৃহি পাওইবে।

আগামী বৎসরের ব্যয় সবৰে আৰাব বড়ব্য এই যে বাবের অধিকাংশ “Conservancy Works,” “Establishment” ও Dovelopment programme” এই তিনি বাতে ধৰ্য হইয়াছে। প্রথমোক্ত বাতে ২২ লক্ষ ৬৯ হাজার টাকা ধৰ্য হইয়াছে। এই টাকা পুধানত নিৰ্মাণিত কার্যাবলীৰ জন্য ব্যয় কৰা হইবে।--

(১) সরকারী এবং বে-সরকারী লোক বাৰকত কাঠ ও অন্যান্য বন-ভাত্তা ভ্রাৰ বন হইতে অপসারণ.....  
..... . . . . . ৭,৫৯,০০০ টাকা।

(২) পিলিউডি সরকারী কাঠ চেৱাই কাৰখনায় (Snow-mill) গাছ বিত্তি কৰিয়া বিত্তি কাঠ চেৱাই  
..... . . . . . ৮,৪১,০০০ টাকা।

(৩) বন বিভাগের কর্মচারীদিগের জন্য এবং বনভূমিৰ অন্তর্ভুক্ত প্রত্যক্ষ অধিবাসীদিগের জন্য বাসোপযোগী  
গৃহাবি নিৰ্মাণ ও সংস্কার ... . . . . . ৮,৬০,০০০ টাকা।

(৪) বন পৰিদৰ্শন ও কাঠ অপসারণেৰ স্বীকৃতাৰ জন্য রাষ্ট্র ও . . . . . ১,৫২,১০৮ টাকা  
সেন্টু নিৰ্মাণ ও তাহাদেৰ সংস্কার

(৫) বন সম্পদ পুনঃ সুজন ও বৰ্কপ .. . . . . ২,৬৫,০০০ টাকা।

(৬) ২৪-পৰগনার বুলৰবনেৰ ব্যবহাৰেৰ জন্য মোকা তৈয়াৰী .. . . . . ৪২,৫০০ টাকা।  
“Establishment” বাতে কর্মচারীদেৰ বেতন, ভাতা ইত্যাদিৰ জন্য ১৫ লক্ষ ৪৬ হাজার টাকা এবং নৃতন  
set up বাবদ ১ লক্ষ ৩৩ হাজার টাকা ধৰা হইয়াছে। এই পুনৰে ইহা উচ্চবৈচিত্র্য বে West Bengal  
Forest Service নামে একটা নৃতন Gazzetted Service কৰিব বাবদ হইতেছে। Subordinate  
Forest Service-এৰ কর্মচারীগণ এই Service-এ উন্নীত হইবাৰ স্থৰণ লাভ কৰিবেন এবং কলে  
তাহাদেৰ অবহাৰ স্বাক্ষৰ উন্নতি উন্নৰ্মল হইবে। West Bengal Senior Forest Service-এৰ কৰেকটী  
গণ promotion ধৰা পূৰ্ণ কৰিবাৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ বৰ্তমানে বিবেচনাবীন আছে। Subordinate Forest  
Services-এৰ জন্য time-scale of pay অন্যান্য বিভাগেৰ সহিত সামঞ্জস্য বৰ্ত্ত কৰিয়া প্ৰৰ্বত্তন কৰা  
হইবে। এই বিভাগেৰ ভক্ত উপদেশ কৰিয়া পূৰ্ণ হইতেই আৰি ইয়া বিভেচনা কৰিতেছিলাম। উপৰক্ষ কৰেকচন  
বাসীনীয় সমস্যা এসবত্তে আৰাব দৃষ্টি আৰৰ্থণ কৰিয়াছেন ভক্তভ্য আৰি তাঁহাদিগকে আৰাব আৰুৰিক বনবাস জাগন  
কৰিতেছি।

“Development programme” বাতে আগামী বৎসর ১ লক্ষ টাকা ধৰ্য হইয়াছে। বন স্বজন ও বন  
সংস্কৰণেৰ পৰিকল্পনাগুলি কাৰ্য্যাবৰী কৰিবাৰ জন্য এই টাকা যাবিত হইবে।

এবজ্ববধাৰ আগামী বৎসর “10—Forest” বাতে ৪৮ লক্ষ ৫৮ হাজার টাকা যুক্তীৰ পুত্রণ পুহণ কৰিবাত  
জন্য এই সভাকে আৰি পুনৰাব কৰিতেছি।

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of  
Rs. 48,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the head “10—Forest” was  
then put and agreed to.

## XVII, etc.—Irrigation.

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 5,25,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XVII—Irrigation—Working Expenses—18—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues—18(1)—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Fund—19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

This amount includes the provision of Rs. 3,39,67,000 being this province's contribution to the Damodar Valley Project for the year 1949-50. The budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation for this year along with an explanatory memorandum is placed before the House.

The provision of Rs. 5,25,78,000 is, however, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 13,53,300 expected to be recovered from the Central Government in respect of certain food production and strategic schemes. Such schemes include the work of remodelling of certain embankments and the investigations undertaken for the Ganga Barrage Project.

I now proceed to give the House a rapid survey of the broad features of my Department's budget which, I trust, will indicate to the honourable members the main lines of policy which we are trying to pursue.

The various items of work in which we are engaged fall naturally into three main categories. These are: (1) the maintenance, repair, extension and improvement of existing works, such as canals and embankments; (2) the undertaking of short-term minor schemes of irrigation and drainage for immediate improvement of agricultural yield; and (3) major schemes for long-term development of the facilities for irrigation, drainage and navigation in the province.

In the first group I should mention that we have now to maintain a length of over 700 miles of irrigation canals and about 350 miles of navigation canals in the province. We have also to look after a complicated system of embankments for protection from monsoon floods of a total cultivable area of about 6,000 square miles.

Minor schemes of irrigation have assumed very great importance at the present day, because these can contribute substantially to an immediate increase of our food production. Certain small irrigation schemes, such as the provision of tanks, wells and minor constructions costing less than Rs. 10,000 in each case and involving no technical difficulty are looked after by the Agriculture Department. My department has assumed responsibility for slightly larger schemes, where technical examination and guidance are found necessary. These schemes cost less than Rs. 50,000 in each case and can be completed during one or two working seasons. We have completed 14 schemes and have taken up 32 schemes for execution in the current working season. The budget also provides Rs. 39,600 to meet the cost of investigation of more minor schemes by technical staff.

I should mention that the initiative for formulating these minor schemes comes mainly from the people of the localities where they are taken up. District meetings of official and non-official representatives consider the pressing local needs and forward proposals through the District Officers for examination by our technical officers. A large number of these proposals has been received, but limitations of technical staff inevitably impose a delay in bringing them to a state of readiness for actual implementation.

Our main hope of effecting a permanent improvement in the situation must be centred, however, on long-term projects of development. We are apt to be impatient with these, because by their very nature, they entail large present outlays and cannot yield material returns in the immediate

future. But we cannot live a hand-to-mouth existence for all time. We must be capable of taking long-range views. While the pressing problem of food scarcity in this year and the next must be met with immediate measures, let us not forget that our fundamental task is to ensure an even distribution of water facilities throughout the year, in that we can raise a number of crops in all the seasons instead of confining ourselves to kharif cultivation in the monsoon only. Minor schemes can take water to fields during the monsoon period, but cannot store water for release in dry seasons. For this we have to go in for erection of dams and what are called multi-purpose projects which embrace the comprehensive development of entire regions and river valleys.

The most widely known of these comprehensive schemes is the Damodar Valley Project of which the expected benefits have been recounted so often as to require no further recapitulation. My department is, of course, not responsible for the execution of this scheme, but we have provided a sum of Rs. 3,39,67,000 in the budget as our share of the estimated expenditure on the scheme in 1949-50.

The entire list of large-scale development schemes on which we are engaged will be found in the papers already circulated and I do not propose to take the time of the House by enumerating them again. As will be recalled by honourable members, an important step in implementing one of these schemes, namely, the Mor Irrigation Scheme, was taken only a few days ago when the foundation stone of the barrage at Suri was laid by Hon'ble Minister Sj. Gadgil and an agreement was arrived at with the Government of Bihar regarding the erection of the dam within that province. Two other important schemes are in the investigation stage. These are for the erection of a barrage across the Ganges at or near Farakka which is expected to revive the Bhagirathi river system and provide a direct road-rail link with the northern part of the province and, secondly, for providing a proper drainage arrangement for the greater Calcutta area.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to the lump provision made in the budget of a sum of Rs. 1,92,000 for the new set-up of this Department as a whole. This sum is intended to meet the increased expenditure on establishment which will have to be incurred when the revised set-up of all the offices under this Department, which are at present under scrutiny of the Special Officer, Finance Department, are sanctioned. The vastly increased activities of this Department during recent years due to the taking up of the heavy programme of work have necessitated the proposed expansion of the Department.

Before I conclude, I should like to stress that limitations imposed by shortage of finance, building materials, particularly cement, bricks, iron and steel and of machineries, as well as by the prevailing shortage of labour and trained technical personnel have compelled this Department to severely curtail its programme and many good schemes have had to be postponed for the time being, much as we would like to take them up. The achievement of Independence naturally led our people to expect much from such nation-building departments as this Department, but they should ponder over the limitations referred to and be not too critical of our programme for the ensuing year. To the critics who may feel inclined to condemn our programme as being too ambitious, having regard to the aforesaid limitations, our answer is that we have fully weighed our resources and feel convinced that, if no unforeseen difficulties arise, we shall be able to carry through the programme budgeted for the ensuing year.

In bringing forward this motion, I desire to refer to the cut motions proposed under items 2, 8 and 9. The questions raised by the proposers of these motions have been fully considered by the Department and it has been generally agreed that the local influence of public men interested in local irrigation projects, particularly the representatives of the people from

that area, is essential to create an atmosphere which would help in giving effect to the irrigation schemes, by utilising local efforts in providing labour wherever necessary and using their influence for completing the schemes.

The question for construction of a drainage sluice at Jhikra and at Lot No. 8 Khal in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, 24-Parganas district, will be considered from this point of view at an early date. The question of providing irrigation for the district of Jalpaiguri will also be considered.

The provision for irrigation schemes in rural areas, particularly in the district of Murshidabad, which district my friend Sri Kuber Chand Haldar represents, is a difficult matter altogether. In Murshidabad district there are large tracts of lands which get inundated by flood water from the rivers but due to high level of river beds it is difficult for the flood water to get back into the river or have a proper outlet. The problem of the district is not merely one of irrigation but also provision for outlet of flood water which overflows the land. It has therefore been suggested by the Government of West Bengal that a barrage on the Ganges be constructed at the top of Murshidabad district. The scheme which has now been accepted by the Central Government is being pursued with vigour; once this is accomplished, the difficulties now experienced in this area may be expected to be removed.

With these observations, I move the motion that stands in my name.

**Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA:** Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the imperative need of a comprehensive plan of irrigation including projects connected with "Grow More Food" campaign for improving the food position of the province.

I beg to move that the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to formulate any scheme for protecting Dhulian town in Murshidabad from devastation caused by the Padma.

I beg to move that the demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the delay of the Government in taking up irrigation schemes in the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura and Nadia resulting in repeated failure of crops due to drought.

Sir, during general discussion of the budget I congratulated the Finance Minister for provision under this head and other important nation-building departments as well. But, Sir, I feel that some of the projects and plans that have been conceived in the past have not borne appreciable results. Naturally, therefore, in the midst of this plethora of projects and plans, I am at a loss to determine as to whether the same experiment will be repeated in future. In the past, Sir, there have been many programmes and projects. In the year 1943-44, while the House was discussing the Mor Project, we were told on the floor of the House that the project had matured much earlier than 1943-44. But, even then, during these long years we have not seen any results thereof.

Sir, I feel that it is time that irrigation facilities were provided more and more not merely through theoretical schemes and projects, but through a dynamic, active drive in the province. Sir, agriculture is so directly and intimately connected with irrigation that better methods, more scientific methods of cultivation, better manures and oil-seeds, more intensive exploitation of land, cannot give the desired results until and unless they are supplemented by abundant supply of water. Coming as I do from Murshidabad, I submit, Sir, that in my own district and in the neighbouring district of Birbhum also, we have seen that we have got to depend very often on the uncertain weather and that there have been repeated failures

of crops due to uncertain rainfall. Government have assured from time to time that they would implement the projects that they have under contemplation, but nothing has so far assumed any definite shape.

Sir, we are already facing deficit in the country. Since after the war we have seen year in and year out how we have got to import foodgrains from outside. Sir, we had to import even during the year 1948, 92,000 tons of rice and 187,000 tons of wheat and wheat products—a total of 279,000 tons in all of cereals—on behalf of the Civil Supplies Department to meet our deficit and yet the quantity per head provided in the rationed area could not exceed 8 to 10 oz. per day.

Sir, we have already had a grave warning from the rice bulletin of the World Agricultural Food Organisation in Washington that the food crisis is deepening in the world and unless India and, for the matter of that, West Bengal also can produce sufficient rice, sufficient cereals, she is bound to perish. The Food Organisation gives this warning that in the year 1948-49 although the food production has been slightly higher than that of the previous year, it is far below—at least 2·9 million below—the pre-war average and in the meantime in all the rice-eating areas of Asia population has increased by 10 crores. That shows the wide gulf that yawns between the actual requirements and actual supply. And naturally therefore it is necessary that there must be intensive drive for agricultural improvement for agricultural production. But, Sir, when we have got to depend more and more upon imports from outside whether in the present unsettled condition of Siam and Burma and Indo-China, the three principal rice-producing countries in South-East Asia, whether in the midst of this terrible ferment that obtains in that part of the world, whether in view of this unfavourable trade balance of India, it is possible to bank upon those imports from outside more and more. Naturally, therefore, we have got to depend more and more on internal production. We cannot, however, think of increased production of foodgrains, unless we fit in agriculture into a scheme, a consistent whole, as an organ into a living organism. Decidedly the most important part in this connection is played by irrigation. From the information elicited the other day on the floor of this House from the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, we had definite data that in the year 1943-44 the total gross amount spent on various Grow More Food Campaigns was Rs. 99,90,000, in 1944-45, the amount spent was Rs. 65,45,000, in 1945-46, it was Rs. 84,22,000, in 1946-47, it was Rs. 84,02,000, in 1947-48, from 1st April, 1947, to 14th August, 1947, it was Rs. 33,62,000 and from the 15th August, 1947 to the 31st March, 1948, it was Rs. 29,12,000. The corresponding increase in maunds of paddy is: 17 lakhs in 1943-44; 9,75,000 in 1944-45; 5,66,000 in 1945-46; 5,28,000 in 1946-47. The results of 1947-48 are not yet known. That shows a downward trend in production in respect of all the schemes for Grow More Food Campaign. In spite of all that we have provided so far you have not shown any better results. The result shows that there has been a lack of any coherent system of plan somewhere. Agriculture cannot be treated as a separate subject from irrigation and *vice versa*.

Then again, there are other subjects also, communication, transport facilities, facilities in various other directions, revision of land settlements, improvement of conditions in other spheres of life, conditions conducive to the growth of agriculture in the province. These socio-economic factors must enter into the entire scheme, if you want an all-round improvement. Sir, the results have been never encouraging although throughout these years we have been providing huge sums of money for Grow More Food Campaigns. I do not understand why the Hon'ble Minister has not provided any amount for the Mor Project which is calculated to irrigate at least 6 lakhs acres of land and likely to yield 320,000 tons of paddy. There are other schemes also worthy of our serious consideration, major schemes which will give us sufficient yield. There are also 47 minor schemes to which my honourable friend has already referred. Out of these minor schemes 19

schemes are to be financed from the Development Grants of the Government of India and the rest, of course, are to be financed from the provincial revenues. True they will give some yield. But, Sir, I am surprised to find that there is no integrated coherent scheme anywhere. The schemes are all disjointed, disconnected and disintegrated. All that I want is a dynamic approach to the problems of irrigation and agriculture. It may be necessary to select only a few items, it may be necessary to select, e.g., agriculture, irrigation and education leaving aside for the present moment all other things. You have to subordinate the demands of all other departments, all other considerations to the supreme demand of these three nation-building departments. After all, you have got to feed the poor people, you have got to clothe the naked, you have got to provide medical aid to the diseased. These three essentials of life have got to be tackled in the most satisfactory and effective manner. I would therefore appeal to the Government not in a spirit of destructive criticism, but only to induce them to take a comprehensive view of the entire problem, fit all these aspects of nation-building departments into an integrated, consistent, coherent and homogeneous whole so that one may depend on the other, one may contribute to the growth and development of the schemes and ultimately lead to beneficial results, contribute to the prosperity of the province, to the progress and development of the nation-building departments. People must be alive, conscious enough of their needs and requirements and that consciousness has got also to be created in them. My intention is never to cast any reflection upon this Government at least under this head. My intention is only to make a fervent appeal to this Government to take up these schemes in an effective manner; in other words, the approach must be objective, must be dynamic and not static, not a repetition of the past failures, not a repetition of the past experiments which have ended in a fiasco giving us no appreciable results, not a repetition of the past schemes and projects, not a continuity of the old stereotyped humdrum state of things. That is not what we want at the present moment. All that we want is that in the interest of the growing needs and requirements of a fast advancing community, in the interest of hungry millions and in view of the necessity of combating the menace that is assuming a serious proportion, all around, you have got to make a dynamic approach to the problems at this juncture.

Sir, I could further submit that out of nearly 13,245,000 acres of land, only 13.1 per cent. has been under irrigation. 278,794 acres of land are irrigated by Government canals, and private canals, tanks, wells and other sources irrigate the rest. Sir, 13.1 per cent. of land has been under irrigation which is at best a poor show. It is time that we did rise to the height of the occasion and try to improve our irrigation. The Hon'ble Minister was referring to the road-rail barrage across the Ganges which provides enough facilities for irrigation and navigation. That is, I submit, a very sound and laudable scheme. We appreciate all that, I would however like to draw his attention to the question of Dhulian in my constituency. The Hon'ble Minister had been to the Dhulian town himself, and he personally saw the position of the city as to how the Padma threatens the very existence of the town. Already a portion of the town is under water and during the next rains it may be completely submerged. The course of the river is at present so dangerous that unless some sort of a makeshift arrangement is made to stem its tide, there is every danger of the greater part of the town being engulfed. This town, Sir, is an important business centre. I would therefore appeal to the Government to take timely measure so that the town may not come under the devastating effects of the Padma.

As regards my next motion, Sir, it refers to general irrigational schemes. The Government have already taken up certain irrigation works and especially the Damodar Valley Project for which three crores have been provided. It is one of the soundest schemes that have been taken up and

we have to await its results. We shall have enough time and opportunities to consider the results of the scheme after two or three years. Meanwhile let us hope that the Government of Bengal and the Governments of Bihar and of India will co-operate and give a finishing touch to the scheme which ultimately requires 55 crores for its completion, and in years to come we will see that Bengal and Bihar are equally benefited by this scheme taken in hand by the Governments of Bihar and Bengal.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,000 for expenditure under the head "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the departments and maladministration and waste of funds of the departments.

Sir, I have heard what has been said by the Hon'ble Irrigation Minister and what has been said by my friend Janab Syed Badruddujn, but I do not think there is any substance at all in the speeches which have been delivered by them. Sir, the main thing on which the Congress concentrated its efforts is to organise the villages. The problem of irrigation, the problem of production and all other problems will be solved if these villages are organised. The problem of irrigation, the problem of production, the problem of creating unity in villagers, the problem of mass consciousness, the problem of co-operation and the problem of nationalism is not different from irrigation or any other thing. It was said by Mahatma Gandhi that when freedom had been attained and the British had been removed from India, it was the duty of the real and bona-fide Congressmen to give up politics and to go to the villages to reconstruct them so that real freedom might be attained. Sir, I am an old man of 70 years. (I have seen the villages 50 years before) I have seen the villages even 60 years before, and there I saw every village adorned with palm and other trees and there was everything bright in the Bengal villages. In Bengal villages there was clear and blue water, and every village was a scene of serene beauty and serene peace which reigned supreme in the countryside.

Sir, so far as irrigational facilities were concerned, irrigation tanks which were dug and irrigation tanks which existed from time immemorial were kept in good condition by repairs undertaken by the villagers themselves under a co-operative system under the guidance of the panchayets. Irrigation from the *beels*, from the *jheels*, from the streamlets, from the rivulets—it was a wonderful system which was created by the villagers themselves by co-operative methods; and whenever there was scarcity of water they used to put a *dam* over the streamlets and make other devices for the purpose of irrigating their lands. But within these fifty years all things have became dreams of the past. There is nothing like unity in a village; every village is rent by party faction. There is no co-operation in the village, there is no unity in the village, and everybody is against another. If really the Congress want to bring freedom, it is their bounden duty to give up politics and go to the village and raise the villagers and unite them in a body so that the villagers might reap the benefit of real freedom. Sir, this Bengal—this India—is a land of villages. I have said more than once that towns and cities are the creation of the imperialist Pathans, Mughals and Britishers. Sir, these towns and cities were created for exploiting the rural wealth of the rural people to enable them to make themselves great, to make themselves wealthy so that they might live in comfort but at the same time the villagers went to rack and ruin and they were deprived of a decent hut to dwell in and two square meals. Such is the condition of the villages. Sir, if we survey the condition of the Bengal villages 50 or 60 years before and compare with the desolation which has been wrought by the tyrannical British administration, we will find that

it is no wonder that Bengal—nay, India as a whole, has become the poorest country in the world. It has been said, Sir, that the average income of an Indian is only Rs. 25 per year whereas the income—

**The Hon'ble Sri BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA:** মেরিন র'ন বিচার পরম, আম সব আর ক'ন বাহার ক'রা।

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** It may be Rs. 10, it may be Rs. 100, it may be much less—four times less, ten times less, but that does not affect the question. Sir, my friend says, "You are mistaken". I say, you may be mistaken.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Don't indulge in such talks across the floor. Please address me.

**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Yes, Sir, I will address you if you will kindly restrain them. In their exuberance they disturbed my thought and I lost my thread of speech.

Sir, this state of things has been brought about by the exploitation and the bad administration of the Britishers, but the mantle of the Britishers has fallen upon you who always boast that you are **সত্ত্বিত প্রযোগকাৰী** and you are following the same bad course of exploiting the people. Sir, what these **সত্ত্বিত প্রযোগকাৰী** over there are doing? They are following the same bad method, they are following the same crude method by which they can exploit the villagers and are making themselves more hated than British exploiters themselves. Therefore, I want to invite and draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact, that it instead of propounding bombastic schemes, if instead of following the principles by which these British administrators used to do things, these **সত্ত্বিত প্রযোগকাৰী** go to the village and organise the village and convert the whole village into a homogeneous one and then they start a co-operative society and from that society they supply all the needs of the villagers and they make a programme—five years' programme—in which all the minor irrigation schemes will play a useful part and I say that economic freedom will appear on the horizon like a beautiful star. (The Hon'ble Sri NIKENIA BEHARI MATTY: Amounting to how much money?) No money will be required, because after all where you get your money from. You get your money by exploiting the people. If you really invest the people with full powers of freedom and they organise themselves and co-operate with each other, then by that society you can raise the money and fulfil all the missions which you have taken upon yourselves. That was the proposition, that was the scheme of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and, Sir, if these **সত্ত্বিত প্রযোগকাৰী** kindly take to his scheme and act up to his meassage, there will be no difficulty.

Sir, we are a poor people. We have not enough money in order to provide compulsory primary education, and to do and provide other things—(The Hon'ble Sri RAN HARIDRA NATH CHAVDUTRI: You are premature in criticising education.) I am not going to criticise. These are all developments—irrigation, education. All these problems can be solved. They are linked with each other, component parts of the same development. So, Sir, it all depends upon organising the villagers. You are taking me in a jesting spirit because you are in a jocular mood, but what I say I say seriously and from my heart and I sincerely believe that the salvation of India, salvation of Bengal lies in following principles enunciated by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

I have nothing more to say. So far as the major schemes are concerned, just like the Britishers over there you have been following the same path and your Mor Project is not a new thing. It was a thing which was projected by those gentlemen who are there. (The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI

**MAJUMDAR:** You never attended the foundation laying ceremony.) That is nothing. It is absolutely a formal matter. Whether I attended the foundation laying ceremony or not, if the thing actually fructifies, it is all very good. My attendance or your attendance is of no consequence.

So far as the major schemes are concerned you are to be congratulated for continuing the schemes formulated by predecessors of निर्विभित्ति ब्रिगेसर्सी the Britishers, but so far as the minor schemes are concerned you have done nothing.

**Janab MD. SAYEED MIA:** Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about failure of Government to construct necessary embankment to protect Malda town from the high flood water of the river Mahananda.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of Government to be alive to the grave dangers of silting up of the chief river Mahananda in the district of Malda and to prepare a comprehensive development scheme for the resuscitation of the said river and other dead and silted up rivers of the district.

মাননীয় স্নীকার মহোদয়! আমার হাঁটাই প্রস্তাব মুক্তিবি বিষয়ে কিন্তু এবরাবি প্রয়োগ আমাদের সেচ বিভাগের বর্তমান কার্যকলাপ সম্পর্কে কিছু স্মৃতে ছাই। এই বিশেষিত ধারামূল পরিকল্পনার বিভাগের জন্য ভাবত পদক্ষেপ পরিচয়ের স্বীকৃতকে ১২ কোটি টাকা দিয়ে চলেছেন। এই পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী হলে এক কাশ টাকা আমাদের পরিচয়ে প্রয়োগ হবে। আব একটা বিখ্যাত পরিকল্পনা হচ্ছে "মোর পরিকল্পনা"। প্রায় ২০ বৎসরে পুরুষে ইচ্ছা প্রথম সৃষ্টিপ্রত হচ্ছে। এই শৈর্ষকালের মধ্যে এই পরিকল্পনার জন্য কল্প অভিয টাকা ৪২০ মিলিয়ে তাপ হিসাব কে দেন? ভাবত পুরুষের বি: গোড়গুলি গত ১২টি বাচ্চ তারিখে এই মোর পরিকল্পনায় কার্য আবহের জন্য প্রথম তিতিপ্রত শাপন করেছেন এবং বলেছেন যে এই বাচ্চ তৈরী হলে দেশের লোক অপর্যাপ্ত পানি পাবে এবং "সুজলাৰ সুকলাং বলকুল মীওলাং পসালাবলাম"। বলে করিব অপুণ পার্শ্বে শার্কের হচ্ছে। দরিব এই প্রয়োগ মাধ্যম হচ্ছেন আমাদের ক্ষেত্রে যে দৈর্ঘ্য ধারণ করে ধৰ্মুক্ত হবে তা জানি না।

মাননীয় স্নীকার মহোদয়! স্বেচ্ছের বর্তমান ক্ষেত্রের শাশ্য পরিহিতির সম্মুখে সেচ বিভাগের বড় কড় পরিকল্পনার প্রচার, প্রগাঢ়া, ইসাব, ট্যালিস্টিক্সের কৌকা বুলি শুন্মতে ক্ষেত্রে স্বেচ্ছাসী অধির হয়ে উঠেছে। দুর্ভাগ্যের মিম এলের একটি এবং প্রযোগ কার্যকরী হবার কোন লক্ষণই দেখা যায় নি। স্বেচ্ছের বিরাট ধারা স্বেচ্ছা স্বাধারণের উপরোক্ত কোন ব্রচিহিত ও শুণিছিট উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা প্রথম ও কার্যকরী ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের সেচ বিভাগ যেকোন অক্ষুণ্নতা ও অপর্যাপ্ত শ্রেষ্ঠের জ্ঞাতে স্বেচ্ছে জনসাধারণ নিশ্চাত হচ্ছে হচ্ছে এই বিভাগের প্রতি যাহা হাবিবে ফেলুছে। গান্ধির বাচেট বরাদের মুক্তি ধারা সেচ বিভাগের কেবল বিরাট বায় বহন করাই হচ্ছে, অর্থ আসল কাত কিন্তুই প্রগতি হচ্ছে না। এই অর্থ বায় নুতন নুতন ঝীল তৈরী করার পর কিন্তুবিন যেতে না যেতেই "ব্যানে গেপ বটাই, ছেড়ে দিলাম পথনি" এই সৌন্দি অনুমোদ করে ক্ষতকগুলি ঝীল বর্জন করা হচ্ছে যার ক্ষতকগুলি অনিষ্টিত কাসের জন্য ব্যবহৃত রেখে কেবল সরব কারিগে চলেছেন। এইভাবে সারা স্বেচ্ছাসীর ভাগা মিমে ছিনিমিনি বেলা অভীতে অনেক হোচে। এখন স্বেচ্ছে বিশুল ধারণ রাইতির বিগু থেকে বক্তাৰ জন্য এবং বাংলা প্রতোক প্রায়কে ধারণ সম্পর্কে আবারী কৰাৰ জন্য এবং বিশেষ থেকে কোটি কোটি টাকাৰ ধারণ আবারী এবং বৰাদের জন্য অবিলহে কার্যকরী পৰা অবস্থন কৰতে হচ্ছে। যদি তা না কৰা হয় এবং মুক্তিপ্রয়োগ ও অন্য দৈর্ঘ্যবিপীক্ষের কারণে যদি স্বেচ্ছে থেকে প্রায় আমলানী এবং হৰে যাব তবে ১৯৪০ সালে বেতাবে ৪০ লক্ষ লোক বাংলা স্বেচ্ছে যাব সিয়াকুল ভাৰ চোৰেও ভৰাবাজাবে লেন সুন্দ হয়ে যাবে।

মাননীয় স্নীকার মহোদয়! প্রতিতি অপূর্ণ মীওলুমি আমাদের এই বাংলা লেন। অবস্থা নষ্টি নালা, বাল, বিশেই হচ্ছে এবেশের যান তৈরীজ ও প্রধান দৈশিট। এই সৰীনালাই অভীতে ক্ষমতামিকে দিয়েছিল অপরিহিত প্রয়োগ, অপরিহিত জনসম্পদ, অবিষিত জায়গাসম্পদ; ইয়াবাই বৰাদাজাকে হৰুজা, হৰুজা, ক্ষমতা নীওজা করে

রেখেছিল। কিন্তু মুসুমীত হবে চৰে উপেক্ষা ও দারক অবহেলাৰ এই সমষ্টি মনীমালাৰ অবিকালৈ কছিছতি এ ভজন্মুৰ হবে শৈশবালাপি অৰো বালুকাবালিতে পূৰ্ব হবে উপাট হবে গৈছে। আই সমষ্টি মনীমালৰ অকূল উপেক্ষা কৰিবে যাবাৰ সকলে সকলে পৰী যাবোৱ জীবনীশত্রি উৎসও কৰিবে গৈছে। আৰু সমুদ্রাবা দৃক্ষিত পৰী বালুকা দৃতিৰ ভাবে উচৰে পুৰাপেৰ আকূল ধৰী আনাইছে।

“অৰু চাই, আলো চাই, পুৰাপেৰ চাই, চাই দৃক্ষিতু,  
চাই বল, চাই বাবা, আমল, উজ্জ্বল পৰবাবু।”

শুঁশোন্তুৰ পৰী যাবোৱ এই অৰু কাতৰ আমলাৰ যাবাৰ বৰ্ষামন বৰ্ষামন বিষ্ণুৰ বসন্মনেৰ শিষ্যহীন পৰ্যাপ্ত পৌঁছিতে গৈছেৰাৰ না বলেই পৰীবালীৰ সত্তিকাৰেৰ বৰ্ষামণমৰ কোন উত্তুৰূপ পৰিকল্পনা পুৰুল কৰা হচ্ছে না—কাৰ্যাকৰী কৰা ত বচন্মূৰেৰ বৰ্ষ।

বে মনীমালা খালবিলকে আপুৰ কৰে পৰীবালীৰ আজও তালেৰ মুখু পুৰাপকে বীঁচিবে রেখেছে সেই সমষ্টি মনীমালা পুৰুক্ষজৰ বা পুৰুক্ষিত কৰাৰ কোন পুৰুবাবাই লেচ বিভাগ কৰতে পাৰেন নি। বিশেষভাৱে মালদহ জেলাৰ সমস্যাপুলিৰ পৃতি নিয়ামাই উপেক্ষা ও দৃক্ষ্যাত্মকান্দালৰ পৈছান হৈচে। বৰ্ষামন বৎসলে এই জেলাৰ বৰ ভজন্মুৰ সমস্যাৰ হৰে যাবাৰ ২-৩টাৰ পৰিকল্পনা পুৰুল ক'বে কিছু কোৱা বাবাক কৰা হৈছিল। বিষ্ণুৰ পৈছান চ'ল, অৰুচ কিমুৰায় কাজ আৰুক কৰা হৰে নি। এইভাৱে যাবামণীকৰীক উপা সমগ্ৰ প্ৰেৰণাকৰে জন্ম খালবিল-বাচ্চি পুত্ৰজিৰ irrigation scheme পুৰুল কৰলে অস্তৰণকে জেলাৰ পুৰুৰোজৰ বিশেষাবাৰ উপায় হৰে।

মনীমৰ পৌৰুৰ বহুলৈয়! বালদহ জেলাৰ পুৰুল নদী বহুলালৰ বৰ্ষামনে উক্ষুণ্য ও বৰ্ষামনে পূৰ্ব হয়ে যাওৱাৰ জেলাৰামীৰ চৰে পুৰুৰোজৰ কৰান হৈছে। কালিনী, চৰাল ইত্যাপি আলোৱা ক'ব মনীমালীৰ অবিকালৈ উক্ষাই হৈয়ে যাচ্ছে। এৰ কলে নৌকুলিৰ জল দৃক্ষিত ও আৰুচনাপূৰ্ব হৈয়ে যাবা সংকোচক ব্যাবি ও যাবামীৰ বিষ্ণুৰেৰ কাবান হৈবে পঢ়েচে এবং নৌৰো তোলো, বালুকাবালিতে একেবৰাৰে বৰ হৈয়ে যাচ্ছে। বৰ্ষামনে এই সমষ্টি পুৰুলত হৈবে কুল তেলে বালি বালি বালুকাবালুকেৰ চাপে ক'ত শুশৰ আৰালী কৰি ও পাখাল অৱলকে পুৰুল পৰ্যাপ্ত পৰিমিত কৰে গৈছে। বৰ্ষামনে পৈছান চৰে বালদহৰ ও উত্তুৰূপ তাদেৰ কৰিব আৰা। অৰুচ মনীৰ বন্যাব ক'ত উত্তুৰ কৰি অনুসৃত ও পুত্ৰজি হৈয়ে যাচ্ছে। বৰ্ষামন সময় দন্মাৰ পুত্রাবে এবং অন্যা সময় ভীৰুল জনান্দালে কলামণি বহুল হৈবে যাওৱাৰ পৰ বৎসল নষ্ট হৈবে যাওৱাৰ এই জেলাৰ বৰ পুৰুৰোৰ জড়াবৰাৰী বিভাবেৰ ভাঙ্গনালৰ পৈছুক মাটীৰে ও ভজন্মুৰ আৰাগ কৰে অন্যত চলে যাওৱাৰ উপকৰণ কৰছে। বালদহ জেলাকে মুখুৰ কৰলে পেকে উক্ষাৰ কৰতে হৈবে সমষ্টি জেলাৰ জন্ম পুৰুৰোজীৰ irrigation scheme দৈৱাৰ ধৰা এই মনীমুলকে পুনৰুৰোজী হৈবে পঢ়েচে।

মৌকাৰ বহুলৈয়! আৰাব আৰু বীঁচাই পুৰুৰোৰ বিষ্য হচ্ছে বে বৰ্ষামন গতগোলেৰ মুক্তি আৰুৰ কৰা সকলেৰ বালদহ পুৰুৰোজীৰ বহুলালৰ নদীৰ পুৰুল পুৰুৰোজীৰ মুসুম্যুক আৰুৰ পৰে কৰা বাবাৰ কোন বাবাবাই কৰা হৰে নি। নৌৰো বাবে সদৰেৰ পুৰুলিলে লে বীৰ্য আচে আৰু আৰু উচ্চ ও বৰ্ষুত মা কৰলে পুত্ৰজিৰ বৎসলৈ নৌৰো বন্যাব বহুলালীৰ জন্মগু হৈৱাৰ আৰুৰ কোৱা দেৰা যাচ্ছে। গুট দন্মাৰ সময় ভীৰুল জেলা বালিবিটুক পুৰুৰোৰ কুৰাৰ বিষ্য বৰ লোকজন গৱে বিনোদনি অবিবাম পৰিশুণ ও আপুৰাপ চেটা কৰে বাবা বালা মাটি চাপা লিবে কোন পুৰুৰে লোকে বকা কৰেছিলেন। নৌৰো দন্মাৰ জল বাদি একেবৰাৰ সহজে পুৰুল কৰে উপে সৰকাৰী পুৰুলি ও সদৰবালীৰ বালীৰ জন্মগু হৈবে বন্যালৈৰে যে অপূৰ্বীৰ কৰ্তি হৈবে আ চিহ্নাই কৰা হৈব না। ভজন্মুৰ বালদহ জোনেৰ এই বীঁচাই অবিলৈ আৰু উচ্চ ও বৰ্ষুত কৰাৰ পুৰুৰোজীৰ বাবাবাৰ অবলৈৰ কৰাৰ জন্ম লেচ বিভাগেৰ যৰী বহুলালৰ তোম্পু গৃহি আৰুৰ কৰাই।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Does anybody want to speak?

(There was none.)

**The Hon'ble Sri BHUPATI MAJUMDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will deal with the various cut motions moved by my friends.

In my speech introducing the budget, Sir, I indicated the general lines of policy pursued by my department. Let me elaborate them for the information of the House. It is recognised that only comprehensive and integrated schemes are capable of solving the problem of decadent areas of West Bengal the agricultural economy of which suffers mainly from want

of timely and adequate supply of water for cultivation and sometimes from drainage congestion and floods. A pretty large number of development projects have accordingly been planned and are being pursued with that object. These projects could not have emerged except as the result of a bold policy. These major projects will take time to yield results. Meanwhile therefore small schemes of irrigation, re-excavation of khals and waterways, and such other projects have been taken up from which benefit can be derived in the near future. Local officers and organisations were directed to prepare a five-year programme of small schemes to meet pressing local needs for each district. Such schemes are not to exceed Rs. 50,000 in each case and are to be capable of execution during one working season, i.e., between December and June. A large number of schemes were sent up to Government for consideration. On the advice of the Government's technical experts Government have so far sanctioned 46 schemes at a probable cost of Rs. 7.8 lakhs. Of these 14 schemes were completed before June 1948; work on 14 others was started and is still in progress. Two schemes have been sanctioned during the current working season; 16 new schemes have been sanctioned as Grow More Food Schemes as they are suitable to qualify for the usual subsidy from the Government of India. Steps for the investigation of more new small schemes suggested from districts have also been taken.

The real bottle-neck in the execution of these small schemes as also the development schemes is the scarcity of labour. Contractors have been tendering exorbitantly high rates for work. I may incidentally say that I brought this question to the notice of all members of this House in a personal letter and solicited their collaboration and help.

So far as small schemes are concerned, I think, reliance must be placed in the main on local effort and contribution. It is therefore for the local people in each area to organise themselves in a suitable manner through Co-operative Societies or otherwise so that they may take up the execution of local small schemes of pressing need. My department have already issued instructions to local irrigation officers to offer technical assistance to such organisations in the preparation and execution of such small schemes.

In conclusion I may say that a vigorous policy of adopting concurrently a long-term and a short-term programme has been adopted, having due regard to the limitations of our resources in technical man-power, money and material and in pursuance of a correct order of priority without wastage of public money.

We have been constantly trying to improve the efficiency of the Department and to remove causes of maladministration.

As regards irrigation schemes in the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura and Nadia, I said in my introductory speech that the Mor Reservoir Project, the biggest irrigation scheme ever undertaken by this Government, is already under execution. The construction of the foundation of the barrage across the Mor river is in progress and is expected to be completed before the next flood season. We have also been able to persuade the Government of Bihar to agree to the construction of a dam and a reservoir at Messenjore in Sonthal Parganas in Bihar. This scheme will revolutionise the agricultural economy of Birbhum and a portion of Murshidabad district. In Bankura district the department has taken up the execution of Kulai Khal irrigation, Berai Canal Irrigation scheme and Subhankur Daura scheme under the Development Plan. The problem of Murshidabad and Nadia is linked up with the resuscitation of the river system as a whole east of the Bhagirathi river. To find out a suitable solution, investigation for the preparation of a scheme for the construction of a multi-purpose Ganges Barrage Project has already been taken up.

As regards the short-term programme 13 schemes have been taken up in the four districts referred to, of which six have been completed.

The problem of erosion at Dhulian is already under investigation. The position of the town is precarious and I have asked the Engineers to do what they think best to save the town as early as possible. I have myself visited the place with the Chief Engineer, but you see the only thing now to be done is not much until we get the technical advice necessary. Unless we are assured by our technicians we cannot undertake to do anything, but the situation is very serious and Government is alive to the situation. As regards the problem of erosion of Dhulian I am awaiting technical advice.

The problem of the Sundarbans is not capable of solution until our experts can formulate the Ganges Barrage Scheme and the Master Plan for the drainage of Greater Calcutta, investigations about both of which are already in progress. We have recently appointed a Sundarbans Improvement Committee to go into the details of the problems of the Sundarbans. We have therefore to await the recommendations of that Committee before embarking on a long-term policy.

The Sankhdah Drainage Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,69,154. In view of the curtailment of the Central subsidy for development schemes no fresh schemes can be included under that plan. This drainage scheme has not sufficient Grow More Food value to qualify for execution as a Grow More Food scheme. If the local people are willing to contribute towards its cost, my department will be glad to consider the question of its early execution.

The problem of erosion at Malda really covers measures against floods for the protection of a part of the town of Malda, which has grown up since the year 1921-22 in the spill area of the river Mahananda, leased out by the Khas Mahal Department and the local municipality without consulting my department. Bunds erected and maintained by the Khas Mahal Department and the municipality which used to protect this area from floods are no longer effective to resist the onrush of water, as the main current of the river has diverted to pass close by the right bank. The tenants and the lessors are equally responsible for this immature reclamation of the spill area as a result of which the problem has arisen. However, the strengthening of the embankment is expected to be taken up by my department and completed before the coming monsoon. The order has been already issued.

The problem of the river Mahananda has already engaged the attention of my department and I will look into the matter as soon as I get the necessary technical advice. I may inform the honourable member from Malda that we have finished the Boalia scheme of several square miles and the Mullickpur Dawra scheme. We know there are various problems in Malda which Government will have to deal with in future.

I oppose all the cut motions and I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

The motion of Janab Syed Badrudduja that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

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**Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to my cut motion I am sorry to say that the Irrigation Minister has not replied to the points that I have made in my speech and therefore it is no use pressing my motion to vote. Accordingly I beg leave to withdraw it.

The motion Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,00 for expenditure under the head "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced b Rs. 100, was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Janab Sayeed Mia that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,00 for expenditure under the head "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced b Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Sayeed Mia that the demand of Rs. 5,25,78,00 for expenditure under the head "XVII, etc.—Irrigation" be reduced b Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Sri Bhupati Majumdar that a sum o Rs. 5,25,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XVII—Irrigation—Working Expenses—18—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—18(1)—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Fund—19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—68—Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works", was then put and agreed to

**XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and 82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account.**

**The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY:** Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,55,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses" and "82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, in putting this motion before the House I desire to make certain observations. It will be seen on reference to page 102 that the amount of Rs. 1,55,00,000 is composed of two parts, namely, the question of payment of working expenses of Rs. 79 lakhs and capital outlay of Rs. 76 lakhs in the year 1949-50. On reference to the page at the bottom it will be found how that Rs. 76 lakhs is going to be spent. Sir, the position with regard to the road transport scheme is that the Government of West Bengal decided to run a transport service and in the first instance they have purchased 200 buses of which a certain number only are running on the streets, because we have not been able yet to construct a central workshop and to provide garages in the streets where the buses ply. It is intended, therefore, that a large portion of the Rs. 76 lakhs provided for in the budget estimate of 1949-50 will be used for the purpose of purchasing land and construction of a workshop and garages. But, Sir, it may appear that the sum is a huge one. On the other hand, the amount which is expected to come back as income is shown at page 35 which shows that there will be a net profit of Rs. 8 lakhs. But, Sir, this is not really a presentation of a budget or a presentation of account in the commercial sense. The Government of West Bengal intend that this transport scheme will be run on a commercial basis, and for that purpose it has been decided by our Government that there should be a transport authority which will be an autonomous, statutory Board, and very likely the proposal for constituting that Board will be brought before the House at the next session. Sir, it is intended also that this Transport Board will not only concern itself with the running of a few buses in Calcutta. It is not worthwhile in that case competing with ordinary bus proprietors, and running a few buses, but it is intended as a first step towards nationalisation of transport, so far as West Bengal or Calcutta and its surroundings are concerned. Everybody knows that the Tramways Company will be finishing their present term by 1952, and they have approached the West Bengal Government, and we have referred the matter to the Central Government which, after all, controls the proposals in this respect, namely, as to what the Government propose to do as regards extension of the term of licence of the Tramways Company. This Transport Board, when it is constituted,

will have the first duty of considering as to whether the Tramways also could be taken up by the Board and run as a part of the nationalisation programme.

Sir, it has been put in the papers this morning—a news which is more or less correct—that the West Bengal Government is investigating into the proposal of having an underground railway to relieve the crowded streets of Calcutta. Whether that would be possible to bring about would depend upon what expert report we get within the next six months from a firm of French Engineers who were invited at the suggestion of the Government to examine the scheme. Sir, all these proposals have to be covered by the Transport Board. Further, the Government knows that in the various departments—for instance, the Civil Supplies, the Police, —there are a large number of vehicles now being maintained by workshops with their respective staff which ordinarily will be controlled and directed from one central organisation. It is for this purpose that a Transport Board has to be created. Our finding is that this Rs. 79 lakhs which we have put down is the probable cost for running the Board for one year not only refers to the expenses on running a few buses but also covers the overhead charges of the Board which will look after the other departments of transport apart from the buses that I have just mentioned. I hope that the conclusion that the Government has come to will be appreciated by members of the Assembly, and the sum asked for be voted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 1,5,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme Working Expenses" "82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

#### Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5.35 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th March, 1949, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.











